

GMAT 词汇书

Part 1

基础词汇

中英文双解
GMAT 长句
相关词记忆

使用示例：

accelerate [æk'seləreɪt] v. 使增速；使加快；促进；增加

KD 1. To start to move increasingly faster.

2. To make sth happen faster than it was happening before.

SE *In hope of catching the robber, the man accelerated well above the speed limit.*

accelerated (a.) accelerative (a.) accelerator (n.)

词条 [音标] 词类·中文释义

KD = Key Definitions.

SE = Sentence Examples.

Relevant Words (词类)

词类标识：

a. 形容词 abbr. 缩写 ad. 副词 conj. 连词 n. 名词 pl. 名词复数

v. 动词 (包括及物动词和不及物动词) vi. 不及物动词 vt. 及物动词

其他说明：

sb= somebody / someone sth= something

etc.= and other things of the same sort

esp= especially

A

abolish [ə'boʊliʃ] vt. 废止；废除（法律、制度、习俗等）

KD 1. To do away with laws, regulations, customs, etc. 2. Put an end to.

SE *Arizona v. California abolishes these criteria and establishes a competing set of criteria for applying the Winters doctrine.*

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] a. 生硬的；突然的；唐突的；陡峭的

KD 1. To be sudden; out of expectations. 2. To be brief without trying to be friendly.

SE *After the announcement of a change in corporate leadership was made, an abrupt and uncomfortable silence took hold of the room.*

abruptly (ad.) **abruptness** (n.)

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] vt. 吸收；吸引

KD 1. To soak or suck up liquids. 2. To engage or occupy the interest, attention, or time of sb; engross. 3. To take in or assimilate; incorporate.

SE *When packing material is compressed too densely, it loses some of its capacity to absorb shock.*

abstract ['æbstrækt] vt./a./n. 提炼；抽象 / 抽象的 / 摘要

KD vt. 1. To think of a quality or concept generally without reference to a specific example. 2 To form a general idea by abstraction. 3. To summarize.

a. 1. Having no reference to material objects or specific examples.

2. Not applied or practical; theoretical. 3. Hard to understand.

SE *People who are better at abstract pattern recognition have more energy-efficient neural connections.*

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v. 使增速；使加快；促进；增加

KD 1. To start to move increasingly faster.

2. To make sth happen faster than it was happening before.

SE *In hope of catching the robber, the man accelerated well above the speed limit.*

accelerated (a.) **accelerative** (a.) **accelerator** (n.)

access ['ækses] vt./n. 接近；使用；存取 / 进入；使用权

KD vt. 1. To find a way to get into a place.

2. To have the right to be able to take part in sth.

SE *The government employee, after months of work at the company, was still not granted the privilege to access the secret documents.*

accidental [æk'si'dentəl] a. 意外的；偶然的

KD Describes an event that was not planned and happened by chance.

SE *The death of the dog was accidental and not the driver's fault.*

accidentally (ad.) **accidentals** (n.)

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] v. 容纳；(使)适应；供应

KD To change one's actions as a way of responding to sb else's needs.

SE *In order to accommodate to the needs of her diabetic child, the mother prepared frequent meals.*

accommodative (ad.) accommodation (n.)

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] ad. 因此；于是；相应的

KD To act consistently with what was agreed upon or said.

SE *After weeks of questioning, the judge's appointment was confirmed by the Senate accordingly.*

accrue [ə'kru:] v. 获得；积累；自然增长或利益增加

KD To amass or gather wealth of some sort over a period of time.

SE *His retirement benefits have been accrued for over 40 years.*

accruement (n.)

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] v. 积聚；堆积

KD To gather or become gathered together in an increasing quantity.

SE *Businesses must develop a new systemic approach that reduces total material use and total accumulated waste.*

accumulation (n.)

accurately [ˈækjʊrətli] ad. 正确地；精确地

KD 1. With few mistakes. 2. Strictly correctly.

SE *It provides an example of an oral narrative that inaccurately describes women's experience during a particular historical period.*

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. 使习惯于

KD To make oneself familiar with or used to, as by practice, habit, or experience.

SE *The employees of the advertising agency are accustomed to autonomy in monitoring their own progress and productivity.*

acid [ˈæsid] a./n. 酸的；讽刺的；刻薄的 / 酸

KD a. 1. Sharp or sour in taste. 2. Cutting, sharp, or hurtful in speech, manner, etc.

acidity (n.)

acoustic [ə'ku:stɪk] a. 有关声音的；声学的；音响学的

KD Of or related to sound, the sense of hearing, or the science of acoustics.

acoustical (a.)

acquire [ə'kwaiə] v. 获得；学到；捕获

KD To obtain ownership of sth.

SE *The young man acquired a lot of experience through a variety of jobs.*

acquirable (a.) acquired (a.) acquirer (n.)

acquit [ə'kwɪt]

v. 宣判无罪；表现；清偿

KD To officially declare the innocence of sb after they have been charged with a crime.

SE *The jury voted to acquit the movie star of all charges.*

acquitter (n.) **acquittal (n.)**

activate ['æktiveɪt]

v. 刺激；使活动；激活，有活力

KD To make sth turn on or make it active.

SE *In order to activate the system, employers had to enter a secret code.*

activation (n.) **activator (n.)** **activism (n.)** **activist (n.)**

acute [ə'kju:t]

a. 严重的；急性的；敏锐的；尖声的

KD A situation that is considered to be very bad, extremely serious or painful.

SE *In light of the acute monetary crisis, the government printed more currency.*

acutely (ad.) **acuteness (n.)** **acute (n.)**

adamant ['ædəmənt]

a. 固执的；坚强的；坚定不移的

KD Being extremely determined and resolute in ones opinions; not influenced by others who ask to reconsider.

SE *The young man was adamant in his decision of going abroad.*

adamantly (ad.)

addict [ə'dɪkt]

vt./n. 沉溺；上瘾 / 入迷的人；有瘾的人

KD vt. To cause sb to become dependent on sth, esp a narcotic drug.

SE *Unfortunately, smokers who are already addicted to nicotine tend to react to such reductions by smoking correspondingly more cigarettes.*

adept ['ædept, ə'dept]

a./n. 熟练的；拿手的 / 老手；擅长者

KD a. 1. Very proficient in sth requiring skill or manual dexterity. 2. Skillful.

SE *He was adept at maintaining a psychological advantage.*

adequate ['ædɪkwɪt]

a. 适当的；胜任的；充足的

KD Able to fulfil a need or requirement without being abundant, outstanding, etc.

SE *When lawmakers establish income tax rates in order to generate a certain level of revenue, they do not allow adequately for revenue that will be lost through evasion.*

adhere [əd'hɪə]

v. 坚持；粘着；依附；追随；(使)粘附

KD 1. To stick or hold fast. 2. To be devoted to a political party, cause, religion, etc.
3. To follow closely or exactly.

SE *Why firms adhere to or deviate from their strategic plans is poorly understood?*

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt]

a. 邻近的；毗连的

KD Being near or close, esp having a common boundary.

SE *To save overhead costs, it is considering setting up a "virtual office" instead of moving to an adjacent office building.*

administer [ə'dʒeɪsənt] v. 管理；给予；执行

KD 1. To direct or control. 2. To put into execution. 3. To give or apply formally.
4. To supervise or impose the taking of an oath. 5. To manage or distribute.

SE *A new influenza vaccine, administered painlessly in a nasal spray, is effective for children.*

administration (n.)

adolescent [ˌædəʊ'lesnt] a/n. 青春期的；青春的 / 青少年

KD a. 1. Of or relating to adolescence. 2. Behaving in an immature way.

adopt [ə'dɒpt] v. 收养；采取；接受；正式通过

KD 1. To legally raise a child, that is not your own biologically, as if it were your own.
2. To take up ideas or customs as your own that originated from somewhere else.

SE *Many cooking styles in the US have been adopted and modified from other cultures.*

adverse [ˈædvɜ:s] a. 不利的；相反的；敌对的

KD Unfavorable.

SE *Adverse conditions in the upper atmosphere prevented the shuttle take off.*

adversely (ad.) **adverseness** (n.)

advisory [əd'vaɪzəri] a. 顾问的；咨询的；劝告的

KD Giving advice; empowered to make recommendations.

SE *Moreover, as in Britain, the shareholder vote will only be advisory, and can be ignored by management.*

afflict [ə'flɪkt] vt. 使痛苦；折磨

KD To cause suffering or unhappiness to; distress greatly.

SE *Most of the people afflicted with new cases of the disease had regularly drunk larger quantities of Harborville's water than had other Harborville residents.*

affluent [ˈæfluənt] a./n. 丰富的；流畅的 / 支流；富人

KD a. 1. Rich; wealthy. 2. Abundant; copious. 3. Flowing freely.

SE *Affluent purchasers currently represent a shrinking portion of the population of all purchasers.*

aggravate [ˈægrəveɪt] vt. 加重；使恶化；激怒

KD To exacerbate the effects of sth, usually by making it worse.

SE *Scratching an insect bite aggravates the skin area around the bite.*

aggravating (a.) **aggravatingly** (ad.) **aggravator** (n.)

aggregate ['ægrigeit] v./a./n. 聚集；集合 / 合计的 / 合计
 KD v. 1. To combine or be combined into a body, etc. 2. To amount to a number.
 a. 1. Gathered into a mass or whole. 2. Formed of separate units in a cluster.
 SE *It has not prevented companies from predicting aggregate demand with some certainty.*

agile ['ædʒaɪl] a. 敏捷的；轻快的；灵活的
 KD 1. Quick in movement. 2. Mentally quick or acute.
 SE *They were small, agile, lightly built, long-legged, and good runners.*

agitate ['ædʒɪteɪt] v. 搅动；摇动；煽动；激动
 KD 1. To excite, disturb, or trouble. 2. To cause to move vigorously; shake, stir, or disturb. 3. To attempt to stir up public opinion for or against sth. 4. To discuss or debate in order to draw attention to or gain support for a cause.
 SE *Her family is agitating to have her transferred to a prison in the UK.*
agitation (n.)

agrarian ['əgrɪəriən] a. 有关土地的；耕地的
 KD 1. Of or relating to rural or agricultural matters. 2. Of or relating to land or its cultivation or to systems of dividing landed property.
 SE *During the eighteenth century, widespread changes in agriculture, known as the agrarian revolution.*

airborne ['eɪbɔ:n] a. 空运的；空气传播的；风媒的
 KD Transported by currents of air.
 SE *Airborne diseases are especially contagious and can cause mass epidemics.*

alkaline ['ælkəlaɪn] a. 碱性的；碱的
 KD Having the characteristics of a chemical substance known as alkali.
 SE *The alkaline content of the water made it bitter and impossible to drink.*

alien ['eɪlɪən] a./n. 外国的；不同；背道而驰 / 外侨
 KD a. 1. Unnaturalized. 2. Having foreign allegiance. 3. Repugnant or opposed to. 4. Unfamiliar; strange. 5. Of or from another place or part of the world.
 SE *Unlike crested wheatgrass, an alien species from Siberia that forms only shallow roots and produces tall above-ground shoots.*

allege ['əliedʒ] vt. 宣称；断言；提出…作为理由
 KD 1. To declare in or as if in a court of law; state without or before proof. 2. To put forward an argument or plea for or against an accusation, claim, etc.
 SE *Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.*
allegedly (ad.) **allegation** (n.)

alleviate [ə'li:vieɪt] vt. 使（痛苦等）易于忍受；减轻

KD To make pain, sorrow, etc. easier to bear.

SE *Aspirin, an effective painkiller, alleviates the pain and discomfort of many illnesses.*

allude [ə'lju:d] vi. 暗指；影射；间接提到

KD 1. To refer indirectly, briefly, or implicitly. 2. Loosely to mention.

SE *It alludes to the fact that there is disagreement in the scientific community over the importance of the Ordovician radiation.*

allusion (n.)

alluvial [ə'lu:vjəl] a. 冲积的；淤积的

KD Of or relating to alluvium.

SE *Limiting exploration to sites where alluvial gold has previously been found.*

ally [ə'lai,æ'lai] v./n. 结盟；与…有关 / 同盟国；支持者

KD v. 1. To unite or be united as by treaty, confederation, or marriage.

2. To connect or be related, as through being similar or compatible.

SE *The prince allied himself with the Scots.*

amass [ə'mæs] vt. 收集；积聚（尤指财富）

KD 1. To accumulate or collect, esp riches. 2. To gather in a heap; bring together.

SE *Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past 20 years.*

amateur ['æmətə,æmə'tə:] n./a. 业余爱好者 / 业余的；外行的

KD a. Performing an activity in an unskilled or unprofessional way.

SE *An amateur bird watcher listened to an expert ornithologist explaining regional bird habits.*

amber ['æmbə] a./n. 琥珀 / 琥珀制的；琥珀色的

KD a. Of a medium to dark brownish yellow color.

ambiguous [,æm'bigjuəs] a. 引起歧义的；模糊不清的

KD 1. Having more than one possible interpretation or meaning.

2. Difficult to understand or classify; obscure.

SE *Her account was deliberately ambiguous.*

ambiguity (n.)

ambitious [æm'biʃəs] a. 有雄心的；野心勃勃的

KD 1. Having a strong desire for success or achievement.

2. Requiring full use of your abilities or resources.

SE *Politicians decided to postpone by at least five years an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish.*

amend [ə'mend]

v. 改善；修改；改进

KD To create changes to sth, usually a document, for the purposes of improvement or correction.

SE *In order to amend the constitution, two thirds of the state legislatures must approve the change.*

amendable (a.) amendatory (a.) amendment (n.)

amnesty ['æmnisti]

vt./n. 对…实行大赦 / 大赦；特赦

KD vt. Grant a pardon to a group of people.

SE *The federal government planned a tax amnesty program that allows tax delinquents to pay all owed tax without added financial penalty.*

ample ['æmpl]

a. 丰富的；足够的；宽敞的

KD As many or more than required.

SE *Ample time was set aside to plow the fields.*

ampleness (n.) amplify (v.)

anchor ['æŋkə]

v./n. 抛锚；锚定；主播 / 锚；主播

KD v. 1. To use an anchor to hold a vessel in one place. 2. To act as an anchorman.
3. To fasten or be fastened securely; fix or become fixed firmly.

SE *Make sure the table is securely anchored.*

ancillary [æn'siləri]

a. 补助的；副的

KD 1. Subsidiary. 2. Auxiliary; supplementary.

SE *Evgeny Kosminsky and other Marxist historians claimed the epidemic was merely an ancillary factor contributing to a general agrarian crisis stemming primarily from the inevitable decay of European feudalism.*

annul [ə'nʌl]

vt. 取消；废除；宣告无效

KD To make sth, esp a law or marriage void; cancel the validity of; abolish.

SE *In 1527 King Henry VIII sought to have his marriage to Queen Catherine annulled so that he could marry Anne Boleyn.*

antagonize [æn'tæɡənaɪz]

v. 使…敌对；对…起反作用；引起反抗

KD 1. To make hostile; annoy or irritate. 2. To act in opposition to or counteract.

SE *It antagonized the American Medical Association.*

antebellum [ænti'beləm]

a. (美国南北)战争前的

KD Of or during the period before a war, esp the American Civil War.

SE *Most historians have underestimated the extent and significance of women's political allegiance in the antebellum period.*

anterior [æn'tiəriə]

a. 前面的；在前的

KD 1. Situated at or towards the front. 2. Earlier in time.

anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] vt. 预期；期望；占先；抢先；提前使用
 KD 1. To foresee and act in advance of. 2. To thwart by acting in advance of; forestall.
 3. To mention sth before its proper time. 4. To regard as likely; expect.
 5. To make use of in advance of possession. 6. To pay a bill before it falls due.
 7. To cause to happen sooner.
 SE *It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology.*

antithetical [ˌæntɪ'θetɪkəl] a. 正相反的；对立的
 KD 1. Of the nature of antithesis. 2. Directly contrasted.
 SE *The self-assertive element and the self-transcending element are antithetical.*

ape [eɪp] n./vt. 猿；傻瓜；模仿者 / 模仿；抢台词
 KD vt. To imitate uncritically and in every aspect.
 SE *Ape is a generalized term for species including gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans.*

apiece [ə'pi:əs] ad. 每个；每人；各
 KD For, to, or from each one.

apparel [ə'pærəl] vt./n. 给…穿衣 / 服装；衣服
 KD vt. To put clothes on sb.
 SE *The ski apparel is designed to keep out wind.*

appeal [ə'pi:l] v./n. 呼吁；有吸引力；上诉 / 上诉；呼吁
 KD 1. To make an earnest request for relief, support, etc. 2. To attract, or please.
 3. To apply to a superior court to review. 4. To resort to, as for a decision or confirmation of a decision. 5. To challenge the umpire's or referee's decision.
 SE *It hopes in this way to attract an audience made up mainly of people between thirty-five and forty-five years old and thereby to have a strong market appeal to advertisers.*

applicable [ˈæplɪkəbl, ə'plɪkə] a. 可适用的；可应用的；合适的
 KD Relevant to sb, some people or a particular event.
 SE *Certain knowledge we acquired in school is not applicable in the real world.*
applicability (n.) **applicably** (ad.) **application** (n.)

apportion [ə'pɔ:ʃən] vt. 分配；分摊；分派
 KD To break up and give sth different to sb or some people.
 SE *The tribe apportioned the small amount of sugar equally among members.*

appropriate [ə'prəʊprɪt] a. 适当的
 KD Right or suitable; fitting.
 SE *That machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society.*

approximate [ə'prɒksɪmeɪt] v./a. 近似的；大约的 / 近似；接近；约计

KD v. To come or bring near or close; be almost the same as.

- a. 1. Almost accurate or exact. 2. Inexact; rough. 3. Much alike; almost the same. 4. Near; close together.

SE *The animals were reared in conditions which approximated the wild as closely as possible.*

appropriately (ad.)

aquatic [ə'kwætɪk]

a. 水生的；水栖的；在水中或水面进行的

n. 水生植物或动物；水上运动

KD a. 1. Growing, living, or found in water. 2. Sport performed in or on water.

3. Relating to or consisting of or being in water.

SE *Algae provide much of Earth's oxygen, serve as the food Base for almost all aquatic life, and provide foods and industrial products, including petroleum products.*

aquatically (ad.)

arable ['ærəbl̩]

a. 可耕的；适于耕种的

KD Being or capable of being tilled for the production of crops.

SE *Western Pueblo communities lacking sufficient arable land to support their populations could have preserved the necessary extra food.*

arbitrary ['ɑ:bitrəri]

a. 随意的；主观的；专横的；独断专行的

KD 1. Founded on or subject to personal whims, prejudices. 2. Having only relative application or relevance. 3. Of a government, ruler dictatorial.

SE *This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills.*

arbitrariness (n.) **arbitrator** (n.)

arc [ɑ:k]

vt./n. 形成电弧；走弧线 / 弧(度)；天穹

KD vt. To create a curve or travel along acurved path.

SE *Arcane use of little known words is frowned upon in contemporary journalism.*

arch (v./a./n.)

arcane [ɑ:keɪn]

a. 神秘的；晦涩难解的；秘传的

KD Hard or not possible to comprehend.

SE *Antibiotics prevent the spread of bacterial infections.*

arcanelly (ad.) **arcaneity** (n.)

archaeological [ɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] a. 考古学的；考古学上的

SE *Genetic change can overlay archaeological or cultural continuity.*

archaeologist (n.) **archaeology** (n.)

ardent ['ɑ:dənt]

a. 热心的；热情洋溢的；激烈的

KD 1. Expressive of or characterized by intense desire or emotion; passionate.

2. Intensely enthusiastic; eager. 3. Glowing, flashing, or shining like fire.

SE *They find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.***arid** ['ærid]

a. 干旱的；不毛的；荒芜的

KD Describes a region that receives less than 25 cm of rainfall a year.

SE *Rain had not all spring and the arid soil was cracked and dry.*

aridity (n.) aridness (n.) aridly (ad.)

arm [ɑ:m]

v./n. 武装；备战 / 武器；装备

KD To provide sb with weapons.

SE *The Iraqis armed the Syrians with rifles according to some sources.***array** [ə'rei]

vt./n. 部署；打扮 / 排列；一系列

KD vt. To position sth for display.

SE *The array of colors in the spectrum ranged from red to deep purple.*

arrange (v.)

articulate [ɑ:'tikjulit]

vt. 用关节连接；接合；清晰明白地说

a. 有关节的；发音清晰的

KD vt. 1. To speak or enunciate clearly and distinctly. 2. To express coherently in words. 3. To be jointed or form a joint. 4. To separate into jointed segments.

a. 1. Expressing yourself easily or characterized by clear expressive language.

2. Consisting of segments held together by joints.

SE *His biggest failure, however, is his inability to articulate a plausible alternative to the system he loathes.***ascend** [ə'send]

v. 攀登；上升

KD 1. To go or move up. 2. To slope or incline upwards. 3. To rise to a higher point, level, degree, etc. 4. To follow a river upstream towards its source.

SE *The relative low density of the hottest rock makes that material buoyant, so it slowly ascends, while cooler, denser rock sinks until heat escaping the molten core warms it enough to make it rise again.*

ascension (n.)

aspire [ə'spaɪə]

vi. 渴望；立志；追求

KD To try and achieve a specific goal.

SE *He aspires to become a scientist.*

aspirer (n.) aspiring (a.)

assemble [ə'sembl]

v. 集合；收集；装配；组合

- KD 1. To create by putting components or members together.
2. To collect in one place. 3. To get people together.

SE *The no. of televisions assembled annually in Vernland has increased significantly during the past three years.*

assembly (n.) assembler (n.)

assert [ə'sɜ:t] v. 断言；声称

- KD 1. To insist upon rights, claims, etc. 2. To state to be true; declare categorically.
3. To put oneself forward in an insistent manner.

SE *The Marxist asserted that the Black Death was a relatively insignificant factor.*

assertion (n.)

assess [ə'ses] vt. 评定；估价；对…征税

- KD To observe sth in order to give your opinion on it or evaluate it.

SE *The appraiser assessed the tax value of the house at 90,000.*

assessment (n.)

assign [ə'sain] v. 分配；交给；指派；指定；赋值

- KD 1. To select for and appoint to a post. 2. To give out or allot a task, problem, etc.
3. To set apart a place, person, time, etc. for a particular function or event.
4. To transfer one's right, interest, or title to property to sb else.

SE *Students often complained about the texts assigned to them in such courses.*

assignment (n.)

assist [ə'sist] v. 帮助；援助；促进；协助；参加；支持

- KD 1. To give help or assistance. 2. To work or act as an assistant or subordinate to.
3. To work for or be a servant to.

SE *That is exactly why a more sensible preservation strategy would be to assist the farmers to modernize their farms to the extent needed to maintain viability.*

assistant (n.) assistance (n.)

assume [ə'sju:m] vt. 假定；假装；承担；采取；呈现；夺取

- KD 1. To take for granted; accept without proof. 2. To pretend to. 3. To take upon oneself; undertake or over a position, responsibility, etc. 4. To take or put on.
5. To appropriate or usurp power, control, etc.

SE *This historian assumes that Alessandra had goals and interests different from those of her sons.*

assumption (n.)

atmospheric [ˌætməs'ferik] a. 大气(层)的

- KD Relating to or located in the atmosphere.

SE *The storms most studied by climatologists have been those that are most easily understood by taking atmospheric measurements.*

attain [ə'tein]

v. 实现；达到；得到

KD 1. To achieve or accomplish a task, goal, aim, etc. 2. To reach or arrive at in space or time. 3. To arrive at with effort or exertion.

SE *Conversely, while profit motive is thought to encourage for-profit hospitals to attain efficient production, most theorists admit that obstacles to that efficiency remain.*

attract [ə'trækt]

v. 吸引；有吸引力；引起…的注意

KD 1. To draw notice, a crowd of observers, etc. to oneself by conspicuous behaviour or appearance. 2. To exert a force on a body that tends to cause an approach or oppose a separation. 3. To exert an alluring, or fascinating influence upon.

SE *A price promotion does not increase the number of long-term customers of a brand, as it attracts virtually no new customers in the first place.*

attraction(n.)**attribute** [ə'tribju(:)t]

vt./n. 归属；使归于 / 属性；特质

KD vt. To believe that sth is caused by a specific circumstance.

n. A value, asset, or characteristics of sb or sth.

SE *The man attributed his career success in most part to the unwavering support of his family.*

attributer (n.) attribution (n.)**authentic** [ɔ:θəntik]

a. 真正的；真实的；可信的

KD 1. Real and unique as opposed to sth that is a reproduction or is fake.

2. Revealed to be true and honest.

SE *The search for the authentic self preoccupies many philosophers.*

authenticate (vt.) authentically(ad.) authenticity (n.)**autonomous** [ɔ:'tɒnəməs]

a. 自治的；自主的；自发的

KD 1. Possessing a large degree of self-government. 2. Independent of others. 3. Of or relating to an autonomous community. 4. Acting or able to act in accordance with rules and principles of one's own choosing.

SE *They relied primarily on the maintenance of autonomous production forces in as many ecological zones as possible.*

autonomy (n.)**average** [ˈævərɪdʒ]

a. 平均的；普通的 v. 使平衡；平均分配

n. 平均；平均数

KD a. Without any striking characteristics.

SE *My impression of the student is rather average.*

averagely (ad.) averageness (n.)**avian** ['eivɪən]

a. 鸟的；鸟类的

KD Of, relating to, or resembling a bird.

award [ə'wɔ:d] vt./n. 授予；判给 / 奖；奖品

KD vt. 1. To give sth due, esp as an honor or reward for merit.

2. To declare to be entitled, as by decision of a court of law or an arbitrator.

SE *Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.*

aware [ə'weə] a. 知道的；明白的；意识到的

KD 1. Having knowledge; cognizant. 2. Informed of current developments.

3. Bearing in mind; attentive to.

SE *It illustrates the point that some women are more aware than others of the social forces that shape their oral narratives.*

awareness (n.)

B

bait [beɪt] v. 以饵引诱；把饵装上；欺负；中途休息
n. 饵；诱惑物

KD v. 1. To put a piece of food on or in a hook or trap. 2. To persecute or tease.

3. To entice; tempt. 4. To set dogs upon. 5. To stop for rest and refreshment during a journey.

SE *Most farmers attempting to control slugs and snails turn to baited slug poison, or molluscicide, which usually consists of a bran pellet containing either methiocarb or metaldehyde.*

ballot ['bælət] v./n. 投票表决 / 投票表决；选举；选票

KD v. 1. To vote or decide on an issue, etc.

2. To select by lot or ballot or to select at random.

SE *Citing faulty voting equipment, confusing ballots, voter error, and problems at polling places, a new study of the 2000 US presidential election has estimated that 4 million to 6 million of the 100 million votes cast were not counted.*

bankruptcy [ˈbæŋkrʌpsi] a./n./vt. 破产

KD vt. To exhaust sb's funds.

SE *Bankruptcy law extends debt payment and allows the debtor to restructure his finance.*

bankrupt (vt./a./n.)

barb [bɑ:b] vt./n. 鱼钩的倒钩；伤人的话 / 装倒钩于

KD vt. To provide with a barb or barbs.

SE *The accusation that she did not trust him was a barb that hurt more than he wanted to admit.*

bargain ['bɑ:ɡɪn] v. 讨价还价；成交；提出条件；要求得到
n. 交易；契约；特价商品；便宜货

KD v. Negotiate.

SE *The parties bargain on the terms of the contract.*

bargainer (n.)

barge [bɑ:dʒ] v./n. 用船运输；蹒跚；闯入 / 驳船；游艇

KD v. 1. To bump into. 2. To push sb or one's way violently. 3. To interrupt rudely or clumsily. 4. To transport by barge. 5. To move slowly or clumsily.

SE *Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.*

bark [bɑ:k] n./v. 吠声；树皮 / 咆哮；厉声说；剥树皮

KD v. To make the loud and abrupt sound that a dog or a fox makes.

SE *The dog would bark and howl when it heard the country musician sing.*

barrel ['bærəl] vt./n. 快速移动 / 桶；枪管；炮管

KD vt. To travel somewhere at very high speeds.

SE *He came barreling down the hill and smashed into a phone booth.*

barren ['bærən] a. 不孕的；贫瘠的；没有结果的；无益的；
单调的；无聊的；空洞的

KD 1. Incapable of producing offspring, seed, or fruit. 2. Unable to support the growth of crops. 3. Lacking in stimulation or ideas. 4. Not producing worthwhile results. 5. To tally lacking in. 6. Having no fossils.

SE *A particular organism has been able to survive in a barren region.*

base [beɪs] a./n. 卑鄙的；低劣的 / 基础；底部
vt. 以作基础

KD a. Not having proper social values or moral principles.

vt. To make or provide a base for sth.

SE *What are you basing your conclusion on?*

basely (ad.) **baseness** (n.) **basement** (n.)

battle ['bætl] vi./n. 战役；战争 / 作战；战斗；搏斗

KD vi. 1. To fight in or as if in military combat.

2. To struggle in order to achieve sth or arrive somewhere.

SE *Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce and the rest serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling.*

battlefield (n.)**beacon** ['bi:kən] v./n. 照亮 / 烟火 ; 灯塔

KD v. To guide or warn; to shine.

SE *In 1975, the Chinese installed the first survey beacon on Everest.***beetle** [ˈbi:təl] v./n. 急忙来回 ; 突出 ; 用槌打 / 甲虫 ; 锤

KD v. 1. To be suspended over or hang over. 2. To fly or go in a manner resembling a beetle. 3. To beat with a beetle.

SE *Methiocarb may be toxic to a variety of species, including varieties of worms, carabid beetles, and fish.***bend** [bend] v./n. (使)弯曲 ; 专心于 ; 屈服 / 弯曲(处)

KD v. 1. To form a curve. 2 To turn or change a particular direction. 3. To incline the body. 4. To submit or cause to submit. 5. To concentrate the mind; apply oneself closely.

SE *When the edge of one plate bends under another and its cooler material is consumed in the mantle, volcanic activity occurs as molten lava rises from the downgoing plate and erupts through the overlying one.***beneath** [bi'ni:θ] ad./prep. 在下面 / 在…的下方 ; 不及

KD ad. Below; underneath.

prep. 1. Below, esp if covered, protected, or obscured by.
2. Not as great or good as would be demanded by.SE *The British assumed that carrying in sea level would extend an imaginary line from the shore along Earth's curve to a point beneath the Himalaya.***betray** [bi'treɪ] vt. 背叛 ; 出卖 ; 泄露 (秘密) ; 露出迹象

KD To be harmful or disloyal to your own country or another person by helping the country's or person's enemy.

SE *Efforts to betray the radical group's plans were not successful as the spy was not accepted.***betray (n.) betray (n.)****bestow** [bi'stəʊ] vt. 给予 ; 安放

KD 1. To present a gift or confer an award or honour. 2. To house a person or store goods. 3. To apply energy, resources, etc.

SE *Spanning more than 50 years, Friedrich Müller's career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.***bias** ['baɪəs] vt./n. 使倾向于 / 偏见 ; 偏袒 ; 斜线

KD vt. 1. To influence in an unfair way. 2. To cause to be biased.

SE *Author implies that Duverger's actual findings are biased by his political beliefs.*

bid [bɪd] n./v. 出价；努力争取 / 投标；吩咐；出价

KD v. To propose a certain amount of money for a product at an auction.

SE *Two companies bid for the right to develop new aircraft for the military.*

bidder (n.)

bind [baɪnd] v. 绑；镶边；装订；凝固；约束

KD 1. To stick to firmly. 2. To create social or emotional ties. 3. To bind by an obligation; cause to be indebted. 4. To provide with a binding. 5. To make or become compact, stiff, or hard.

SE *In response to viral infection, the immune systems of mice typically produce antibodies that destroy the virus by binding to proteins on its surface.*

binge [bɪndʒ] v./n. 放纵；大吃大喝 / 狂欢；放纵

KD v. To indulge in a binge, esp of eating or drinking.

SE *Scientific evidence suggests that the benefits arising from consumption of alcohol are greatest when alcohol is taken with meals on a moderate, regular basis rather than consumed on binges.*

bilateral [ˌbaɪˈlætərəl] a. 双边的；有两边的

KD Involving two groups of political nature.

SE *Bilateral talks between North Korea and the US could benefit nuclear stability.*

bilateralism (n.) **bilaterally** (ad.)

bilingual [baɪˈlɪŋɡwəl] a./n. 双语的 / 通两种语言的人

KD a. Having the ability to speak two different languages.

bilingually (ad.)

bisect [baɪˈsekt] v. 平分；二等分；一分为二

KD To divide sth into two parts.

SE *The two streets bisect and lead out into one large lane.*

bisection (n.) **bisectional** (a.) **bisectionally** (ad.)

bizarre [bɪˈzɑː] a. 奇异的（指态度、容貌、款式等）

KD Entertainingly or unrealistically strange or unusual.

SE *The wild and exotic animals were abizarre accompaniment to the dinner party.*

bizarrely (ad.) **bizarreness** (n.)

bland [blænd] a. 乏味的；温和的；冷漠的

KD Not having flavor, personality or concern.

SE *Bland food without any spices is not desirable in most cultures.*

blandly (ad.) **blandness** (n.)

blame [ˈbleɪm] vt./n. 责备；谴责 / 过失；责备

KD vt. 1. To attribute responsibility to. 2. To ascribe responsibility for sth to. 3. To find fault with.

SE *Many people blame hunters alone for the decline in Green rock National Forest's deer population over the past ten years.*

blanket ['blæŋkɪt] vt./n. 覆盖 / 毯子

KD vt. 1. To cover with or as if with a blanket. 2. To cover a very wide area, as in a publicity campaign. 3. To obscure or suppress.

SE *An unusually severe winter occurred in Europe after the continent was blanketed by a blue haze resulting from the eruption of the Laki Volcano.*

blight [blaɪt] vt./n. 破坏；使枯萎 / 枯萎病；不良影响

KD vt. 1. To cause or suffer a blight. 2. To frustrate or disappoint. 3. To spoil.

SE *His career has been blighted by injuries.*

blockade [blɒ'keɪd] vt./n. 封锁 / 阻塞

KD vt. 1. To impose a blockade on. 2. To obstruct the way to.

SE *A total blockade of Patria's ports is necessary to an embargo, but such an action would be likely to cause international discord over the embargo.*

bloom [blɒ'keɪd] v./n. 开花；(使)繁盛 / 花；旺盛；青春

KD v. 1. To open; come into flower. 2. To bear flowers. 3. To flourish or grow. 4. To be in a healthy, glowing, or flourishing condition.

SE *In Greece, rhododendron and oleander bloom only in springtime, when they are the predominant sources of nectar.*

blubber ['blʌbə] n./v. 鲸脂；哭泣 / 又哭又闹

KD v. 1. To cry or whine with snuffling. 2. To utter while crying.

blunder ['blʌndə] v./n. 跌跌撞撞地走；犯大错 / 大错；失误

KD v. 1. To make stupid or clumsy mistakes. 2. To make foolish tactless remarks. 3. To act clumsily; stumble. 4. To mismanage; botch.

SE *The government had blundered in its handling of the affair.*

blur [blɜː] v./n. 涂污；使…模糊不清；使暗淡 / 污迹

KD v. 1. To make or become vague or less distinct. 2. To smear or smudge. 3. To make the judgment, memory, or perception less clear; dim.

SE *She tends to blur the distinction between her friends and her colleagues.*

bog [bɒg] v./n. 陷于泥沼；使动弹不得 / 沼泽；泥塘

KD v. 1. To cause to slow down or get stuck. 2. To get stuck while doing sth.

SE *The Scottish Highlands were once the site of extensive forests, but these forests have mostly disappeared and been replaced by peat bogs.*

bolster ['bɔʊlstə] vt./n. 支持；支撑 / 长枕；支持
 KD vt. 1. To support or reinforce; strengthen. 2. To prop up with a pillow or cushion. 3. To add padding to.

SE *In order to bolster her thesis, the historian adopted the anthropological perspective on personhood.*

bombard ['bɒmbɑ:d] vt./n. 轰炸；炮击 / 射石炮
 KD vt. 1. To attack with concentrated artillery fire or bombs. 2. To attack with vigour and persistence. 3. To attack verbally, esp with questions.

SE *A team of scientists has recently provided evidence that Earth is bombarded daily with as many as 40,000 small comets that vaporize in the upper atmosphere and fall to Earth as rain.*

bond [bɒnd] v. 结合；团结在一起；以…作保；使结合
 n. 结合；粘合剂；债券；约定

KD v. 1. To stick to firmly. 2. To create social or emotional ties. 3. To issue bonds on. 4. To bring together in a common cause or emotion.

SE *Mothers who are depressed sometimes fail to bond with their children.*

bone ['bəʊni] a. 多骨的；瘦骨嶙峋的
 KD 1. Resembling or consisting of bone or bones. 2. Having many bones. 3. Having prominent bones. 4. Thin or emaciated.

SE *One variety of partially biodegradable plastic beverage container is manufactured from small bits of plastic bound together by a degradable bonding agent such as cornstarch.*

boom [bu:m] v./n. 使兴旺；发隆隆声 / 繁荣；隆隆声

KD v. To make a loud and profound echoing sound.

SE *An economic boom increased the housing market.*

boomerang ['bu:mə,ræŋ] v./n. 自食其果 / 回飞棒；自作自受的行为
 KD v. To recoil or return unexpectedly, causing harm to its originator; backfire.
 n. An action or statement that recoils on its originator.

SE *The danger is that when demand does bounce back, prices will boomerang far higher because the supply cushion has shrunk.*

boon [bu:n] a./n. 愉快的；慷慨的 / 恩惠；利益；福利

KD a. A desirable state. Jolly or convivial.

SE *Falling fertility in poor and middle-income societies is a boon in and of itself.*

boost [bu:st] vt./n. 促进；增加；支援 / 推动；帮助

KD vt. 1. To make sth better. 2. To cause sth to increase.

SE *The cheer leaders boost the team's morale.*

- border** ['bɔ:də] v./n. 接壤；镶边；近似 / 边界；边境
 KD v. 1. To decorate or provide with a border. 2. To be adjacent to.
 SE *Lina's sunbird has shimmering metallic colors on its head; a brilliant orange patch, bordered with red tufts, in the center of its breast; and a red eye.*
- bore** [bɔ:] v./n. 钻孔；使烦扰 / 令人讨厌的人；孔
 KD v. 1. To tire or make weary by being dull, repetitious, or uninteresting.
 2. To make a hole with a pointed power or hand tool.
 SE *Some people employed in the computer industry change jobs if they become bored with their current projects.*
- boreal** ['bɔ:riəl] a. 北的；北方的；北风的
 KD Of or relating to the north or the north wind.
 SE *Boreal owls range over a much larger area than do other owls of similar size.*
- bother** ['bɔ:riəl] v./n. 烦扰；使不安；使恼怒 / 麻烦；烦恼
 KD v. 1. To give annoyance, pain, or trouble to. 2. To trouble a person by repeatedly disturbing. 3. To take the time or trouble; concern oneself. 4. To make a person alarmed or confused.
 SE *A scrub jay can remember when it cached a particular piece of food in a particular place, researchers have discovered, and tends not to bother recovering a perishable treat stored long enough to have rotted.*
- bound** [baund] a. 受约束的；装有封面的；有义务的
 v. 束缚；使跳跃；弹起 n. 跳跃；范围
 KD a. Sth that is predetermined to happen because of custom or experience.
 v. To change position with large stride or jumps very quickly and energetically.
 SE *The hunt5ed it out of the forest.*
- bracket** ['brækit] v./n. 括在一起 / 墙上凸出的托架；括弧
 KD v. 1. To support with brackets. 2. To place into brackets. 3. To classify or group.
 SE *The rate at which interest earned on money deposited in regular savings accounts is taxed depends on the income bracket of the account holder.*
- brake** [breik] v./n. 刹车 / 闸；刹车；阻碍
 KD v. To slow down or make a vehicle slow down using the brake.
 SE *It can be calculated that the critical density of matter needed to brake the expansion and "close" the universe is equivalent to three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter.*
- breed** [bri:d] v./n. 繁殖；饲养；养育；产生 / 品种
 KD v. 1. To bear offspring. 2. To produce or cause to produce by mating. 3. To bring up. 4. To produce or be produced; generate.

SE *Bollworms breed on corn, and last year more corn than usual was planted throughout cotton-growing regions.*

brief ['bri:f] vt. 作提要；简报 a. 简短的；草率的
n. 概要；诉书；摘要；简报

KD vt. 1. To prepare or instruct by giving a summary of relevant facts.
2. To make a summary or synopsis of.
a. 1. Short in duration. 2. Short in length or extent. 3. Abrupt in manner.
4. Terse or concise; containing few words.

SE *Socialists' brief commitment to cost-of-living organizing lay a basic indifference to the issue itself.*

briefly (ad.)

brilliantly ['briljəntli] ad. 灿烂地；辉煌地；光亮地

KD 1. With brightness. 2. In an extremely intelligent way.

SE *The survival of coral colonies are composed of innumerable tiny polyps living in a symbiotic relationship with brilliantly colored algae.*

brisk [brɪsk] v. 活跃起来；使活泼；变得轻快；使兴旺
a. 敏锐的；活泼的；轻快的；凛冽的

KD v. To enliven; make or become brisk.
a. 1. Lively and quick; vigorous. 2. Invigorating or sharp.

SE *A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make sense of speech.*

bronchial ['brɒŋkiəl] a. 支气管的

SE *Current wheeze and asthma were also determined with questionnaires, and well as data from tests on bronchial hyper responsiveness and atopic sensitization.*

bronze [brɒnz] v. 镀青铜于；被晒黑 a. 青铜色 / 制的
n. 青铜；青铜制品；古铜色

SE *These figures are covered in bronze letters, which make up the names of great composers.*

bronzy (a.)

browse [braʊz] v./n. 浏览；吃草；漫不经心地看 / 浏览

KD v. To read sth quickly or casually.

SE *Browse the Internet to find the latest commentary on political issues.*

brutal ['bru:təl] a. 残忍的；野蛮的；不讲理的

KD Ruthless or cruel to an extreme degree.

SE *A brutal dictator tortured and imprisoned many dissidents.*

brutalness (n.)

bucolic [bju:'kɒlɪk] a./n. 牧羊的；田园风味 / 田园诗；农夫

KD a. 1. Of or characteristic of the countryside or country life; rustic.

2. Of or relating to shepherds; pastoral.

SE *Dirt roads may evoke the bucolic simplicity of another century, but financially strained townships point out that dirt roads cost twice as much to maintain as paved roads do.*

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] a./n./v. 廉价的 / 预算 / 预定；编预算

KD a. Appropriate for people that have only a limited amount of money that they could spend.

v. To map out the allotment, spending or use of resources.

SE *The newly married couple found it difficult to agree on a financial budget.*

bulge [bʌldʒ] v./n. 使膨胀；凸起 / 胀；膨胀；凸出部分

KD v. To swell outwards, or to be completely full.

SE *When a reservoir is sufficiently large, a sphere of this hot rock forces its way up through the upper mantle to Earth's surface, creating a broad bulge in the topography.*

bulk [bʌlk] vt. 使扩大；使形成大量；使显得重要

n. 体积；容量；大块；大多数；大部分

KD v. 1. To cohere in a mass. 2. To cause to bulge or swell outwards.

SE *Excavations indicate that where food categories made up the bulk of the population's diet.*

bump [bʌmp] v./n. 碰撞；撞击；颠簸而行 / 肿块；撞击

KD v. 1. To knock against with force or violence. 2. To come upon, as if by accident.

3. To remove or force from a position of dwelling previously occupied.

SE *Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved from the previous year, only look less appetizing than their round and red supermarket cousins; they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises, but they are more flavorful.*

bunch ['bʌntʃ] v./n. (使)成一串；(使)打褶 / 群；串

KD v. An array of things that are placed or grouped together.

SE *A bunch of carrots were required to make a carrot cake.*

buoy [bɔɪ] v. 使浮起；支撑；鼓励

n. 浮标；浮筒；救生圈；航标

KD v. 1. To prevent from sinking. 2. To raise the spirits of; hearten. 3. To mark a channel or obstruction with a buoy or buoys. 4. To rise to the surface.

SE *Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.*

buoyancy (n.) buoyant (a.)

burden ['bɜ:dn]

vt. 烦扰；使负担；装货于

n. 负担；责任；船的载货量

KD v. 1. To put or impose a burden on; load. 2. To weigh down; oppress.

SE *Small firms are at least not burdened with an inherent size disadvantage.*

burst [bɜ:st]

v./n. 爆炸；爆发；突发 / 爆发；爆炸

KD v. 1. To break or cause to break open or apart suddenly and noisily, esp from internal pressure; explode. 2. To come, go, etc., suddenly and forcibly. 3. To be full to the point of breaking open. 4. To give vent suddenly or loudly. 5. To cause or suffer the rupture of.

SE *These economies-Brazil, Hong Kong, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan-burst into the world manufacturing market in the late 1960's and the 1970's.*

bust [bʌst]

v. 使爆裂；破产；降低级别；逮捕

n. 半身像；胸部；萧条；破产

KD v. To damage or break sth that is either mechanical or electrical.

SE *The slot machine jackpot will bust the casino if paid out.*

butcher ['bʊtʃə]

vt./n. 屠宰；屠杀 / 屠夫；屠户

KD vt. 1. To slaughter or dress animals for meat. 2. To kill indiscriminately or brutally. 3. To make a mess of; botch; ruin.

SE *Fossils of a whale that beached on an African shore more than a million years ago and was subsequently butchered by hominids have been recovered by paleontologists.*

C

cabin ['kæbin]

v./n. 关（住）在小屋里 / 小屋；客舱

KD v. To restrict sb to an enclosed and small space.

SE *A one room cabin in the wood was made of logs.*

cabinet (n.) cabinetmaker (n.)

camouflage [kæm'kɔ:də]

v./n. 伪装；掩饰

KD 1. To conceal by camouflage. 2. To exploit the natural surroundings to disguise sth.

SE *Small moths are more likely than large moths to be effectively camouflaged while on vegetation.*

campaign [kæmˈpeɪn]

vi./n. 作战；竞选 / 运动；活动；战役

KD vi. To participate in a campaign to attain a desired goal.

SE *The presidential campaign was deeply contested by the two political parties.***cane** [keɪn]

vt./n. 以杖击；以藤编制 / 藤条；手杖

KD v. 1. To whip or beat with or as if with a cane. 2. To make or repair with cane.

SE *Consumers cane-mail their grocery list and the device will let them know if any of the items are on sale.***canvas** [ˈkænvəs]

vt./n. 用帆布覆盖（装备） / 帆布

KD vt. To wrap sth with a canvas.

SE *The artist looked long at the empty canvas considering the picture to be painted.***canvass** [ˈkænvəs]

v. 游说；调查；详细检查；拉选票；揽（货）

n. 讨论；劝诱；细查；检票员；游说者

KD v. 1. To solicit votes, orders, advertising, etc., from. 2. To determine the feelings and opinions of voters before an election, etc., esp by conducting a survey. 3. To investigate sth thoroughly, esp by discussion or debate. 4. To inspect votes officially to determine their validity.

SE *The high success rate shows insufficient canvassing effort.***capitalize** [kəˈpɪtəlaɪz]

vt. 以大写字母写；变成资本；资本化

KD 1. To draw advantages from. 2. To supply with capital, as of a business by using a combination of capital used by investors and debt capital provided by lenders. 3. To write in capital letters. 4. To compute the present value of a business or an income. 5. To consider expenditures as capital assets rather than expenses. 6. To convert a company's reserve funds into capital.

SE *Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.***captivate** [ˈkæptɪveɪt]

vt. 迷住；迷惑

KD To get and keep sb's attention by charm or some other type of enjoyable or irresistible feature.

SE *The child captivated the audience with his smile and charm.***captivation (n.) captivator (n.)****capture** [ˈkæptʃə]

vt./n. 俘获；夺得 / 捕获；战利品；俘虏

KD vt. To trap and then lock up or restrain a person or an animal by using force.

SE *The game hunter captured the crocodile alive and transported it away from the village.***caravan** [ˈkærəvæn]

vi./n. 乘拖车度假 / 拖车；篷车；旅行队

4K vi. To travel or have a holiday in a caravan.

D

carbonate ['kɑ:bəneɪt] vt./n. 充二氧化碳于 / 碳酸盐
 KD vt. 1. To form or turn into a carbonate. 2. To treat with carbon dioxide or carbonic acid, as in the manufacture of soft drinks.

cardiac ['kɑ:diæk] a./n. 心脏的; 心脏病的 / 强心剂

KD a. Connected with the heart or heart disease.

SE *Vivien Thomas, who had no formal medical training, struggled against overwhelming odds to become a cardiac surgeon and eventually to receive an honorary doctorate from Johns Hopkins University.*

cardiovascular a. 心血管的

[ˈkɑ:diəʊvæskjələ]

cart [kɑ:t] vt./n. 用车装载 / 大车; 手推购物车

KD vt. 1. To use or draw a cart to convey goods, etc. 2. To carry with effort; haul.

SE *Many large department stores in Montalia now provide shopping carts for their customers.*

carve [kɑ:v] v. 切; 切碎; 切开; 雕刻

KD 1. To cut or chip in order to form sth. 2. To decorate or form sth by cutting or chipping. 3. To slice meat into pieces.

SE *The features of the floor of the Kasei Valles on Mars look just like those at the base of Antarctic ice streams, suggesting that flowing ice may have carved the giant Martian channels previously attributed to cataclysmic floods.*

carver (n.) **carving (n.)**

cast [kɑ:st] v. 投; 抛; 投射; 浇铸; 计算; 派(角色)

n. 投掷; 铸件; 脱落物; 一瞥; 演员表

KD v. 1. To put or send forth. 2. To deposit. 3. To throw forcefully. 4. To assign the roles of a movie or a play to actors. 5. To form by pouring into a cast or mold. 6. To get rid of. 7. To choose at random.

SE *Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on his argument?*

catalytic [ˌkætəˈlɪtɪk] a. 接触反应的

KD Of or relating to catalysis; involving a catalyst.

SE *Catalytic converters, devices designed to reduce nitrogen dioxide emissions, have been required in all new cars in Donia since 1993.*

catastrophic [ˌkætəˈstrɒfɪk] a. 悲惨的; 灾难的

KD Extremely harmful; bringing physical or financial ruin.

category [ˈkætɪgəri] n. 种类; 分类; 范畴

KD A collection or set of actions, things, or people that are grouped together due to a characteristic that they have in common.

categorize (v.)

cater ['keɪtə] v. 投合；迎合；满足需要；提供饮食

KD To give what is desired or needed in a specific situation or by a specific collection or people.

SE *The mother caters to the needs of her oldest son.*

cathedral [kə'thi:drəl] n./a. 大教堂 / 大教堂的；设主教座的

KD a. Pertaining to, belonging to, or containing a bishop or a cathedral.

caucus [ˈko:kəs] n. (政党决定政策或推举竞选人的) 核心成员 (会议)；决策干部 (会议)

KD 1. A closed meeting of the members of one party in a legislative chamber, etc., to coordinate policy, or choose candidates, etc. 2. A group of leading politicians of one party.

causality [ko:zæliiti] n. 因果关系

KD The principle of cause and effect; the source which causes an effect.

causally (ad.)

caustic ['ko:stɪk] a. 腐蚀性的；刻薄的

KD 1. Capable of burning or corroding by chemical action. 2. Sarcastic; cutting. 3. Of, relating to, or denoting light that is reflected or refracted by a curved surface.

cease [si:s] v. 停止；终了；结束

KD To bring or come to an end; desist from; stop.

SE *They voted to cease strike action immediately.*

celestial [si'lestjəl] a. 天的；天上的；天空的

KD 1. Heavenly; divine; spiritual. 2. Of or relating to the sky.

cellular [ˈseljʊlə] a. 许多小单元组成的；蜂窝状的；多孔的

KD 1. Of, relating to, resembling, or composed of a cell or cells. 2. Having cells or small cavities. 3. Divided into a network of cells. 4. Woven with an open texture.

censure ['senʃə] vt./n. 谴责；责难；责备 / 责难

KD v. To submit sb or sth to harsh criticism.

SE *The board censured the use of pollutants in the community to preserve the environment.*

censurer (n.)

center [ˈsentə] v./n. 集中；居中；定中心 / 中心；中央

KD v. To place sth in the middle of sth else.

SE *The plaza was the traditional center of a Mexican village.*

chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] vt./a./n. 装填(弹药) / 室内的 / 室

KD v. To place a set amount of ammunition in the back barrel of a weapon.

a. Pertaining to, composed as, or performing chamber music.

SE *The outer chamber of the house functioned as a room for hanging coats.*

characterize ['kærɪ ktəraɪz] vt. 是…的特征; 以…为特征; 描述(人或物)的特性; 描绘

KD 1. To be a characteristic of. 2. To distinguish or mark as a characteristic.

3. To describe or portray the character of.

SE *Which of the following statements best characterizes the relationship between traditional social science models of class and Ryan's model?*

character (n.) characteristic (a.) characterization (n.)

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] v./n. 充电; 控告; 索价 / 费用; 命令

KD v. To make a request to sb about the specific price or fee of sth.

SE *The salesman charges the account for the new products with payment to follow in a month.*

charter [tʃɑ:tə] vt./n. 特许; 包租 / 宪章; 执照; 特许状

KD vt. To rent of lease a vehicle for a personal or special purpose.

charterer (n.)

chatter ['tʃætə] vi. 喋喋不休地谈; 唠叨; 卡搭作响

n. 喋喋不休; 唠叨; 牙齿打战; 机器震颤

KD vi. 1. To speak about unimportant matters rapidly and incessantly. 2. Of birds, monkeys, etc. to make rapid repetitive high-pitched noises resembling human speech. 3. Of the teeth to click together rapidly through cold or fear.

SE *The bird leads another animal, such as a honey-badger or a human, to a bees' nest by chattering as it flies ahead; after the larger animal takes honey, the bird eats the wax and bee larvae.*

chew [tʃu:] v. 咀嚼; 咬; 认真考虑

KD 1. To work the jaws and teeth in order to grind food. 2. To bite repeatedly.

SE *United States manufacturers of tobacco products realize a lower profit on cigarettes than on chewing tobacco.*

choral [kə'ɔ:l] a. 合唱队的

KD 1. Relating to, sung by, or designed for a chorus or choir.

chord [kɔ:d] n./vt. 弦; 和弦 / 配和音; 使和谐

KD vt. To make or play chords to harmonize and make a melody more elegant.

SE *A piano chord is struck using multiple keys.*

chronicle ['krɒnɪkl]

v./n. 编入编年史 / 编年史

KD v. To record events in the order in which they happened.

SE *To chronicle the sequence of events that led to the New York Socialist party's emergence as a political power.***churn** [tʃɜ:n]

v./n. 搅拌; 扰乱; 翻腾 / 奶桶; 搅乳器

KD v. 1. To stir milk or cream in order to make butter. 2. To move or cause to move with agitation. 3. To feel or to make sb feel upset or emotionally confused.

SE *Since the early twentieth century, geophysicists have understood that the mantle churns and roils like a thick soup.***citation** [saɪ'teɪʃən]

n. 引用; 引证; 引文; 表扬; 嘉奖

KD 1. The quoting of a book or author in support of a fact. 2. A passage or source cited for this purpose. 3. A listing or recounting, as of facts. 4. An official commendation or award, esp for bravery or outstanding service, work, etc., usually in the form of a formal statement made in public.

civic [ˈsɪvɪk]

a. 市的; 公民的; 市民的

KD Pertaining to the government of a town or city.

SE *The civic interest by community groups always improves neighborhoods and schools.*

civically (ad.) civil (a.) civilization (n.)

claim [kleɪm]

vt. 要求; 声称; 认领; 索取

n. 要求; 索赔; 断言; 值得

KD vt. To state, without using evidence or proof, that sth is true.

SE *She claimed the watch found by the waiter belonged to her husband.*

claimable (a.) claimer (n.)

clandestine [klæn'destɪn]

a. 秘密的; 保密的; 暗中的

KD Secret and concealed, often for illicit reasons; furtive.

SE *But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced.***clarify** ['klærɪfaɪ]

v. 得到澄清; 阐明; 变得明晰; 得到净化

KD To explain sth in greater detail and thereby making it clearer.

SE *The professor recommended to the student that she should clarify her writing.***clerical** [ˈklerɪkəl]

a. 书记的; 牧师的; 办事员的

KD Pertaining to or belonging to office work.

SE *The clerical position, though it paid the bills, bored the young man.*

clerically (ad.)

cling [klɪŋ]

vi. 附着于; 抓紧或抱住; 坚持

KD 1. To hold adhere closely to sth, as by gripping or sticking. 2. To remain in contact

with each other. 3. To be or remain physically or emotionally close.

SE *Such burrowing discourages barnacles from clinging to their shells.*

clog [klog] v./n. 阻塞；障碍 / 障碍；木底鞋

KD v. To obstruct a tube or opening with soil or dust, or become slowly obstructed with soil or dust.

SE *She wore clogs to work every day because they are so comfortable.*

clone [kləʊn] n./vt. 克隆；无性繁殖 / 无性繁殖；复制

SE *Scientists created clones of certain plants through genetic engineering.*

clonal (a.) clonally (ad.) cloner (n.)

cluster [ˈklʌstə] v./n. 丛生；成群；使集中 / 串；丛；群

KD v. 1. To come together as in a cluster or flock. 2. To gather into a cluster.

SE *The gravitational binding means that the galaxies and other material within a mature cluster have settled into an overall dynamic equilibrium.*

clumsy [ˈklʌmzi] a. 笨拙的

KD Moving in a awkward or poorly coordinated manner.

SE *The clumsy and rather uncoordinated young man tripped over everything.*

clumsily (ad.) clumsiness (n.)

cobble [ˈkɒbl] n./vt. 鹅卵石 / 拙劣地修补；用圆石铺面

KD v. 1. To pave a road with cobblestones. 2. To repair or mend.

SE *Political parties run on expediency, not ideology, which makes it possible to cobble together all manner of oddball coalitions.*

codify [ˈkɒdɪfaɪ] vt. 编纂；将…编成法典

KD To organize things like rules, laws, or principles into a code or system.

SE *The law was codified into the current justice code.*

codifier (n.)

coexist [ˈkəʊɪɡzɪst] vi. 同时共存；和平共处

KD 1. To exist together at the same time or in the same place.

SE *What is striking about these lizards is not that coexisting species differ in morphology and habitat use.*

cognitive [ˈkɒɡnɪtɪv] a. 认知的；认识能力的

KD Of or being or relating to or involving cognition.

SE *Afterward, this group showed lower cognitive abilities than did the other half of the subjects--the control group--who did not consume the sweetener.*

coherent [ˈkəʊhɪərənt] a. 条理清楚的；连贯的；前后一致的

KD Consistent logically or artistically.

SE *Trying to find a single coherent account of events in a country as diverse as Russia is risky*

coherently (ad.)

cohesive [kəʊˈhiːsɪv]

a. 有结合力的；产生内聚力的

KD 1. Characterized by or causing cohesion. 2. Tending to cohere or stick together.

SE *The feminist movement lost its cohesiveness, and gender consciousness waned.*

coincide [kəʊˈhiːsɪv]

vi. 同时发生；相符；一致

KD 1. To occur or exist simultaneously. 2. To be identical in nature, character, etc.
3. To agree. 4. To go with, or fall together.

SE *In Renaissance Europe the boundaries of the conceptual self were not always firm and closed and did not necessarily coincide with the boundaries of the bodily self.*

collaborate [kəˈlæbəreɪt]

v. 合作；勾结；通敌

KD To work together with any other or a group of people so that a particular outcome can be achieved.

SE *The two academics in different departments will collaborate to create a multidisciplinary work.*

collaborative (a.)

collapse [kəˈlæps]

vi./n. 倒塌；崩溃；失败；瓦解；虚脱

KD vi. 1. To fall down or cave in suddenly. 2. To fail completely. 3. To break down or fall down from lack of strength. 4. To fold furniture, etc. compactly or of furniture, etc. to be designed to fold compactly.

SE *The roof of Northtown Council's equipment-storage building collapsed under the weight of last week's heavy snowfall.*

collateral [kəˈlætərəl]

a./n. 并行的；附属的 / 担保品；抵押品

collide [kəˈlaɪd]

vi. 碰撞；冲突；抵触；不一致

KD 1. To crash together with a violent impact.

2. To conflict in attitude, opinion, or desire; clash; disagree.

SE *Most sledding injuries occur when a sled collides with a tree, a rock, or, another sled.*

colonize [ˈkɒlənaɪz]

vt. 开拓殖民地；移民于殖民地

KD 1. To send colonists to or establish a colony in an area. 2. To settle in an area as colonists. 3. To transform a community into a colony.

SE *An ancestral species might have adapted to exploit a particular ecological niche on one island and then traveled over water to colonize other islands.*

colonial (a.) **colonist** (n.) **colonialism** (n.)

comb [kəʊm]

vi./n. 梳头；搜索 / 梳子；鸡冠；蜂巢

KD vi. 1. To use a comb on. 2. To search or inspect with great care.

SE *There was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing or carding.*

combat [kə'kɒmbət] n./vt. 战斗；争论 / 反对；与战斗；搏斗

KD vt. To try to destroy or manage sth.

SE *Efforts to combat malaria in Africa will require international cooperation.*

combatable (a.) combater (n.)

commensurate [kə'menʃərɪt] adj. 相称的；同量的；同样大小的

KD 1. corresponding in size or degree or extent

SE *Clearly the risks need to be rewarded with commensurate returns, or the asset class has no future.*

commercial [kə'mɜːʃjəl] a./n. 商业的；靠广告收入的 / 商业广告

KD a. Pertaining to the buying and selling of services and products.

SE *Commercial enterprises are in the business of making money.*

commerciality (n.) commercially (ad.)

commission [kə'miʃən] vt. 委任；委托制作；使服役

n. 犯；佣金；委任；委任状；委员会

KD vt. 1. To grant authority to; charge with a duty or task. 2. To confer a rank on or authorize an action by. 3. To equip and test a ship for active service. 4. To make or become operative or operable. 5. To place an order for sth.

SE *It is true that when a book review we had commissioned last year turned out to express distinctly conservative views, we did not publish it until we had also obtained a second review that took a strongly liberal position.*

commit [kə'mɪt] vt. 把…交给给；指派…作战；使…承担义务；犯罪；做错事

KD 1. To hand over, as for safekeeping; charge. 2. To confine officially or take into custody. 3. To pledge or align oneself, as to a particular cause, action, or attitude. 4. To order forces into action. 5. To perform a crime, error, etc. 6. To refer a bill, etc. to a committee of a legislature.

SE *Borrowers should think carefully before committing themselves to taking out a loan.*

commitment (n.) committee (n.)

commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs] a./n. 平凡的 / 老生常谈；司空见惯的事

KD a. Happening often or every day.

commonplaceness (n.)

commute [kə'mju:t] v. 交换；减刑；使…变成；通勤；代偿

KD 1. To travel some distance regularly between one's home and one's place of work. 2. To substitute, or make a substitution. 3. To reduce a sentence to one less

severe. 4. To transform. 5. To act as or be a substitute.

SE *People old enough to have served two prison sentences for serious crimes rarely commit more than one subsequent crime.*

commuter (n.)

compact ['kɒmpækt]

a. 紧凑的；紧密的；简洁的

vt. 使紧密；使简洁 n. 合同；契约；粉盒

KD a. Packed or clustered together closely.

v. To make sth become denser or more firmly packed.

SE *A device to compact household garbage is installed in most expensive homes.*

compactible (a.) compactly (ad.) compactness (n.)

comparison [kəm'pærisn]

n. 比较；对照；比喻；比较关系

KD 1. Examining resemblances or differences. 2. Relation based on similarities and differences. 3. Qualities that are comparable.

compatible [kəm'pætəbl]

a. 兼容的；能共处的；可并立的

KD Able to work or cohabit together without disagreement.

SE *The partners were compatible in their ethics and attributed that to their success.*

compatibility (n.) compatibleness(n.) compatibly (ad.)

compel [kəm'pel]

vt. 强迫；迫使

KD 1. To cause sb by force to be or do sth. 2. To overpower or subdue.

SE *Last year ill health compelled his retirement.*

compelling [kəm'peliŋ]

a. 强制的；引起兴趣的；引人注目的

KD 1. Arousing or denoting strong interest, esp admiring interest.

2. Of an argument, evidence, etc. convincing.

SE *The meteorite ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars.*

compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt]

v. 补偿；赔偿；付报酬；抵消

KD To give sb money for work done or for sth that has been lost.

SE *The investment firm compensates young analysts with not only a salary but also bonuses.*

compensative(a.) compensator (n.) compensation (n.) compensational (a.)

compile [kəm'paɪl]

vt. 编译；编制；编辑

KD To put things together from a different number of places to make a whole.

SE *The academic compiled an anthology of poetry written by women.*

complement [kɒm'plɪmentəri]

vt./n. 补足；补助 / 补语；余角；补足物

KD vt. To make sth whole, perfect, or accompany sth else nicely.

SE *The diamond necklace complemented the simple black dress.*

complemental (a.) complementally (ad.) complementary (a.)

complex ['kɒmpleks] a./n. 复杂的；合成的 / 复合体；综合设施

KD a. Hard to understand, explain, or resolve.

SE *Complex issues in economic development require long-term planning and are adverse to simple solutions.*

complexes (n.)

comply [kəm'plai] vi. 遵守；顺从；答应

KD To comply with or conform to sth.

SE *In order to comply with the language requirements, the student took both Spanish and French.*

complier(n.) compliance (n.)

complicate ['kɒmplikeit] vt. 使恶化；使复杂化；使卷入

KD To make sth more difficult to do, understand, deal with, or intricate.

SE *The factor mentioned in lines 15-18 complicates professors' attempts to construct introductory reading lists for courses in Asian American studies.*

complication (n.)

component [kəm'pəʊnənt] a./n. 组成的；构成的 / 成分；组件；元件

KD a. Creating part of a whole.

SE *There are over thousands of metal and electronic components in a car.*

componential (a.)

compound ['kɒmpaʊnd] v./a./n. 合成；和解 / 复合的 / 混合物

KD v. To place together things to create a whole.

a. Created by the mixture of two or more different things.

SE *The earthquake compounded the effects of war and devastated the country for years.*

compoundable (a.) compounder (n.)

compose [kəm'pəʊz] v. 使平静；构成；写作；排版；作曲

KD 1. To combine together things to form a whole. 2. To write music. 3. To write a letter, etc. usually with a lot of care and thought.

SE *These sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms.*

composer (n.) composition (n.)

comprehend [ˌkɒmpri'hend] v. 理解；包含；由组成

KD To understand the meaning of nature or some other thing.

SE *In order to comprehend the poetry's symbolism the student studied multiple critics.*

comprehensible (a.)

compress [kəm'pres, 'kɒmpres] vt. 压缩; 压紧; 精简

KD 1. To squeeze together or compact into less space. 2. To apply a compression program to electronic data so that it takes up less space.

SE *By compressing the veins and forcing blood forward, these contractions apparently improve the flow of venous blood returning to the heart.*

comprise [kəm'praɪ z] v. 包含; 由...组成

KD 1. To include; contain. 2. To constitute the whole of; consist of.

SE *The resulting cooperative alliance of independent agencies now comprises 32 partners spanning 37 countries.*

compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] v./n. 妥协; 危害; 让步 / 妥协; 折衷

KD v. To resolve an argument by accepting less than what was wanted originally.

SE *A compromise between the parties was reached when each gave up a few demands.*

conceal [kən'si:l] vt. 隐藏; 隐瞒

KD To place or hold sb or sth out of view in order to stop the person or thing from being discovered.

SE *A hidden drawer conceals the old man's savings from robbers.*

concede [kən'si:d] v. 勉强; 承认; 退让; 让步

KD 1. To admit or acknowledge sth as true or correct. 2. To yield or allow sth, such as a right. 3. To admit as certain in outcome.

SE *The author mentions Malaysia and Thailand in order to concede the possible existence of counter-examples to a generalization.*

conceive [kən'si:v] v. 构思; 以为; 持有; 怀孕; 考虑; 设想

KD 1. To have an idea of. 2. To hold as an opinion; believe. 3. To develop or form, esp in the mind. 4. To become pregnant with young. 5. To express in words.

SE *An anthropologist, however, would contend that a person can be conceived in ways other than as an "individual."*

concentrate ['kɒnsentreit] v. 集中; 浓缩; 聚集; 全神贯注

n. 浓缩液; 浓缩; 精选

KD v. To center every one of your thought son one subject or activity.

SE *In order to achieve a high score on the GMAT, you need to concentrate on your study and minimize leisure activities.*

concentrative (a.) **concentratively** (ad.)

concern [kən'sɜ:n] vt./n. 涉及; 关系到; 担心 / 关系; 关心

KD vt. To make sb have an uneasy or worried feeling.

SE *This chapter concerns itself with the historical background.*

concert [kən'sɜ:t, 'kɒnsɜ:t] v./n. 协调; 协同 / 音乐会; 和谐; 一致
KD a. To do or organize sth with the help or in agreement with another group or individual person.
SE *The piano concert performed at Carnegie Hall was a critical success.*

conclude [kən'klu:d] v. 结束; 推断; 断定; 决定; 作结论
KD 1. To come or cause to come to an end or conclusion. 2. To decide by reasoning. 3. To arrange finally.
SE *Which of the following can be properly concluded from the statement?*

concomitant [kən'kɒmɪtənt] a./n. 附随的; 相伴的; 共存的 / 伴随物
KD a. Existing or occurring together; associative.
SE *Is it possible to decrease inflation without causing a recession and its concomitant increase line in unemployment?*

concrete [kən'kri:t, 'kɒnkri:t] vt./a./n. 凝固 / 实在的 / 具体物; 混凝土
KD vt. To place concrete all over an area.
a. Tangible; able to be seen or touched.
SE *Concrete evidence, not hearsay, was required to convict the criminal.*
concretely (ad.) concreteness (n.)

concur [kən'kʊə] vi. 一致; 同意; 互助; 同时发生
KD 1. To agree; be of the same mind. 2. To combine, act together, or cooperate. 3. To occur simultaneously; coincide.
SE *SPEW contended, and WIDC concurred, that controllable conditions in such factories were responsible for the development of lead poisoning.*
concurrent (a./n.)

condense [kən'dens] v. (使)浓缩; (使)压缩; 凝结
KD 1. Transform sth from gas to liquid with the loss of heat. 2. To decrease the length of a written text by the removal of words or passages that are not necessary or by rewriting the content of the text to make it more concise.
SE *Editors may condense a novel to create a shorter, more readable passage.*
condensability (n.) condensable (a.)

confer [kən'fɜ:] v. 授予; 给予; 协商
KD 1. To grant or bestow an honour, gift, etc.
2. To hold or take part in a conference or consult together.
SE *But some observers questioned why, if IT had conferred economic value, it did not produce direct competitive advantages for individual firms.*

confine [kən'fain, 'kɒnfain] vt./n. 限制; 禁闭 / 界限; 边界
KD vt. 1. To close within bounds. 2. To keep shut in; restrict the free movement of.
SE *Hurricanes and tornadoes, for example, are spatially confined, the forces that*

drive them are highly concentrated, and they have distinctive forms and readily quantifiable characteristics.

confound [kən'faʊnd] vt. 使混淆；把…搞混；挫败；讨厌

KD 1. To astound or perplex. 2. To mix up; confuse. 3. To treat mistakenly as similar to or identical with one or more other things. 4. To curse or damn.

SE *The myth that labor rates and labor costs are equivalent is supported by business journalists, who frequently confound the two.*

confront [kən'frʌnt] vt. 面对；遭遇；比较

KD To deal with a challenge.

SE *The employee was forced to confront and improve his weak skills.*

confronter (n.)

conglomerate [kən'glɒməreɪt] v. 聚结；凝聚成团

KD To form into a cluster or mass.

SE *The conglomerate model may be tempting when cash is hard to find. But the moment will not last.*

congregate ['kɒŋgri,geɪt] v. 聚集

KD To collect together in a body or crowd; assemble.

SE *The house gecko does not attack the mourning gecko, but in areas where insects congregate it prevents the mourning gecko from feeding on them.*

conjecture [kən'dʒektʃə] v./n. 推测；揣摩 / 推测；猜想

KD v. To infer or arrive at an opinion, conclusion, etc. from incomplete evidence.

SE *She conjectured the existence of a completely new species.*

conquer ['kɒŋkə] v. 战胜；征服；攻克；攻取

KD 1. To put down by force or authority. 2. To take possession of by force, as after an invasion. 3. To overcome by conquest.

SE *The Black Death, which he conjectures was anthrax instead of bubonic plague, therefore caused far less havoc and fewer deaths than historians typically claim.*

consent [kən'sent] vi./n. 同意；答应；赞成；意见一致

KD vi. 1. To give assent or permission to do sth; agree; accede.

2. To be in accord; agree in opinion, feelings, etc.

SE *He reluctantly consented to his daughter's marriage.*

consensus (n.)

consequent ['kɒnsɪ,kwənt] a./n. 随之发生的；作为结果的 / 结果

KD a. 1. Following as an effect or result.

2. Following as a logical conclusion or by rational argument.

SE *This is due to its inflation and consequent unemployment.*

consequently (ad.) consequence (n.)

conserve [kən'sə:v, 'kɒnsə:v] vt. 保存；使守恒；将…做成蜜饯

KD 1. To keep or protect from harm, decay, loss, etc.

2. To preserve a foodstuff, esp fruit with sugar.

SE *Help to conserve energy by insulating your home.*

conservation (n.) conservative (a./n.)

considerably [kən'sidərəbli] ad. 相当地；非常地

KD Much; a lot.

SE *Currently, the sales tax on new automobiles is considerably lower than 50%.*

consolidate [kən'sɒlɪdeɪt] v. 巩固；使固定；加强；联合

KD 1. To form or cause to form into a solid mass or whole; unite or be united. 2. To make or become stronger or more stable.

SE *Even though OLEX could consolidate all its refining at the Tasberg plant, doing so at the Grenville plant would not be feasible.*

constituent [kən'stɪtjuənt] a./n. 构成的；选举的 / 要素；委托人

KD a. 1. Forming part of a whole; component.

2. Having the power to frame a constitution or to constitute a government.

SE *There really is a sense in which ecosystems are balanced and harmonious, with some of their constituent species becoming mutually dependent.*

constitute ['kɒnstɪtju:t] vt. 组成，构成；任命；建立

KD 1. To make up; form; compose. 2. To appoint to an office or function.

SE *Which of the following, if it occurred, would constitute a disadvantage for the plan?*

construe [kən'stru:; 'kɒnstru:] v. 解释；分析；翻译

KD To make sense of; assign a meaning to.

SE *Technological change is construed as the outcome of negotiations among interested parties who seek to incorporate their own interests into the design and configuration of the machinery.*

consult [kən'sʌlt, 'kɒnsʌlt] v. 商议；商量；查阅；请教；当顾问

KD 1. To ask advice from sb. 2. To refer to for information. 3. To have regard for a person's feelings, interest in making decisions or plans. 4. To make oneself available to give professional advice.

SE *The adoption of this policy would be most likely to decrease employees' productivity if the employees' job functions required them to consult at least once a day with employees from other companies.*

consultant (n.)

consummate ['kɒnsəˌmeɪt] vt./a. 完成；达到极点 / 至上的；完美的

KD vt. To bring to completion or perfection.

a. Accomplished or supremely skilled.

SE *The first-rate technology strength and consummate handwork feat have already made the home textile series of products*

contagious [kən'teɪdʒəs] a. 感染性的；会蔓延的

KD Able to be transmitted from one person to another by touching the person directly or by some sort of indirect contact.

SE *Contagious disease may be spread by air or body contact.*

contemplate ['kɒntəmˌpleɪt] v. 沉思；注视；思忖；预期

KD 1. To think about intently and at length. 2. To think intently and at length. 3. To look at thoughtfully. 4. To have in mind as a possibility.

SE *The Newtown school board does not contemplate increasing the ratio of students to teachers in the 1990's.*

contemporary [kən'tempərəri] a./n. 当代的；同时代的 / 同时代的人

KD Current; Happening, or dating from, the identical time period as sth or sb else.

SE *Contemporary issues are relevant to existing societies.*

contemporarily (ad.) contemporariness (n.)

contend [kən'tend] v. 竞争；斗争；奋斗；争论；主张

KD 1. To struggle in rivalry, battle, etc. 2. To argue earnestly. 3. To assert or maintain.

SE *The first presents a goal that the argument endorses; the second presents a situation that the argument contends must be changed if that goal is to be met in the foreseeable future.*

content ['kɒntent] vt./a./n. 使满足 / 满意的 / 目录；容量

KD vt. To make oneself or another person content or satisfied.

a. 1. Mentally or emotionally satisfied with things as they are. 2. Assenting to or willing to accept circumstances, a proposed course of action, etc.

SE vt. *The crowd contented themselves with shouting insults.*

a. *I was content to wait.*

contract ['kɒntrækt, kən'trækt] v./n. 感染；订约；收缩 / 合同；婚约

KD v. 1. To make or become smaller, narrower, shorter, etc. 2. To enter into an agreement with a person, company, etc. to do sth on mutually agreed and binding terms, often in writing. 3. To acquire, incur, or become affected by a disease, liability, debt, etc. 4. To arrange a marriage for.

SE *Adults do not contract influenza primarily from children who have influenza.*

contraction (n.)

contradict [ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt] v. 反驳；否认；发生矛盾；抵触

KD 1. To affirm the opposite of a proposition, statement, etc. 2. To declare a proposition, statement, etc. to be false or incorrect. 3. To be argumentative or contrary. 4. To be inconsistent with a proposition, theory, etc.

SE *This claim contradicts the basic assumption of organization theory.*

contradiction (n.)

control [kən'trəʊl] vt./n. 控制；管理；抑制 / 控制（装置）

KD vt. To run or operate a machine, vehicle, or some other thing.

SE *Control your temper in public.*

controllability (n.) **controllable** (a.) **controllably** (ad.)

conversely ['kɒnvɜːsli] ad. 相反地

KD In a contrary or opposite way; on the other hand.

SE *Conversely, while profit motive is thought to encourage for-profit hospitals to attain efficient production, most theorists admit that obstacles to that efficiency remain.*

convert [kən'veɪt] v./n. 转变；兑换；改变信仰 / 皈依者

KD v. To alter the nature or shape of sth, or to be altered in nature or shape.

SE *The new technology of converting waste into usable fuel is gaining popularity.*

convey [kən'vei] vt. 传达；让与；运输；搬运

KD 1. To take, carry, or transport from one place to another. 2. To communicate a message, information, etc. 3. Of a channel, path to conduct, transmit, or transfer.

SE *A carriage was waiting to convey her home.*

coordinate [kə'ɔːdineɪt] v. 调整；整合；协调 a. 同等的；并列的
n. 坐标；同等的人或物

KD v. 1. To organize or integrate diverse elements in a harmonious operation.

2. To place things in the same class or order. 3. To work together.

SE *Both chemicals are neurotoxins that disrupt that part of the brain charged with making the mouth move in a coordinated fashion—the "central pattern generator"—as the slug feeds.*

cop [kɒp] vt./n. 抓住 / 巡警；警官

KD vt. 1. To seize or catch. 2. To steal.

SE *He copped all the hassle after the accident.*

cope [kəʊp] vi. 处理；竞争；对付

KD 1. To contend against. 2. To deal successfully with or handle a situation.

SE *Explaining adaptations that enable the terrestrial snake to cope with the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system.*

cord [kɔːd] vt./n. 用绳子捆绑 / 束缚；绳索

- KD vt. 1. To bind or furnish with a cord or cords. 2. To stack wood in cords.
 SE *For your work ID and train pass: Slip them in a clear plastic sleeve tied with a ribbon, a shoelace, or a cord*

cork [kɔ:k] vt. 用软木塞塞住；抑制，堵住
 n. 软木；软木塞，软木制品

- KD vt. 1. To stop up a bottle, cask, etc. with or as if with a cork. 2. To restrain.
 3. To black the face, hands, etc. with burnt cork.

coronary ['kɔ:rənəri] a. 冠状的；冠的；花冠的

- KD 1. Surrounding like a crown, esp of the blood vessels surrounding the heart.
 SE *The patients who underwent coronary bypass surgery but who did not benefit from it were medically indistinguishable, prior to their surgery, from the patients who did benefit.*

corporate ['kɔ:pərit] a. 法人的；共同的；全部的；社团的

- KD 1. Forming a corporation. 2. Of or belonging to a corporation or corporations corporate finance. 3. Of or belonging to a united group.
 SE *In corporate purchasing, competitive scrutiny is typically limited to suppliers of items that are directly related to end products.*

correspond [kɔ:ri'spɒnd] vi. 符合；一致；相应；通信

- KD 1. To conform, be in agreement, or be consistent or compatible with. 2. To be similar or analogous in character or function. 3. To communicate by letter.
 SE *In the context of the passage, the word "excessive" most closely corresponds to which of the following phrases?*

corrosive [kə'reʊsɪv] a./n. 腐蚀的；侵蚀性的 / 腐蚀物

- KD a. 1. Esp of acids or alkalis capable of destroying solid materials.
 2. Tending to eat away or consume. 3. Cutting; sarcastic.
 SE *The cable car will replace the tour buses whose large wheels and corrosive exhaust at present do significant damage to the site.*

counteract [kəʊntə'reɪkt] vt. 抵消；中和；阻碍

- KD To oppose, neutralize, or mitigate the effects of by contrary action.
 SE *The cooling effect triggered by volcanic eruptions in 1985 was counteracted by an unusual warming of Pacific waters.*

counterattack ['kəʊntərə,tæk] v./n. 反击；反攻

- KD vt. To make a counterattack against.
 SE *At a time when the public is being assaulted with unsolicited email ads, California is about to launch the toughest counterattack in the nation.*

counterclockwise a./ad. 反时针方向的 / 反时针方向地
 [kəʊntə'klɒkwaɪz]

KD Movement in the direction opposite to the direction that the hands of a clock move.

SE *When going around the circle, you will need to drive in a counterclockwise motion.*

crack [kræk] v./a./n. 破裂；打开 / 最好的 / 裂缝

KD v. To break sth apart, into pieces.

a. Trained to an extreme degree of competence.

SE *He was unable to crack the vault's secret code.*

craft [kra:ft, kræft] vt./n. 精巧地制作 / 手艺；工艺；太空船

KD vt. To make or fashion with skill, esp by hand.

cramped [kræmpt] a. 狭窄的；挤在一起的；麻木的；难懂的

KD Being small and confining in such a way that is either not convenient or not comfortable.

SE *The room the guest was given was cramped and untidy.*

cramp (vt./a./n.)

credit ['kredit] vt./n. 相信；信任 / 借款；称赞；认可

KD vt. 1. To recognize sth is true. 2. To give credit for.

SE *Upon receiving the award, they gave credit to their mothers.*

creditor (n.) **creedal** (a.) **credence** (n.)

crest [krest] v./n. 到达顶点 / 羽冠；顶峰

KD v. To arrive at or rise to a peak.

SE *The ship crested a wave and then fell twenty feet or more.*

crestfallen ['krest,fɔ:lən] a. 沮丧的；垂头丧气的

KD Upset or disillusioned, esp after being excited or certain of sth.

SE *The Olympic runner came home crestfallen after a false start caused her team to be disqualified.*

crestfallenly (ad.) **crestfallenness** (n.)

criticize ['kriti,saiz] a. 批评；非难；评论；苛求

KD 1. To judge sth with disapproval. 2. To evaluate or analyse sth.

SE *Each year since then, about thirty journalists have been imprisoned for printing articles that criticize the government.*

criticism (n.)

critique [kri'ti:k] vt./n. 写评论；评判 / 评论（文章）

KD vt. To assess sth, usually a creative work, giving observation of the work's good and bad qualities.

SE *The reviewer offered valid critiques of most novels.*

crucial ['kru:ʃəl]

a. 决定性的；紧要关头的；关键的

KD Crucial to the result of sth.

SE *You have forgotten one crucial piece of important information in the report.***crucially** (ad.)**crude** ['kru:d]

a. 粗糙的；粗鲁的；天然的；未加工的

n. 天然物质；原油

KD a. 1. Lacking taste, tact, or refinement. 2. In a natural or unrefined state. 3. Lacking care, knowledge, or skill. 4. Stark; blunt. 5. Of statistical data unclassified or unanalyzed.

SE *The world supply of crude oil grew at least as fast as world demand.***crumble** ['krʌmbəl]

v./n. 崩溃；破碎；粉碎 / 面包屑

KD v. 1. To break or be broken into crumbs or fragments. 2. To fall apart or away.

SE *Rice flour makes the cake less likely to crumble.***crumple** ['krʌmpl]

v./n. 弄皱；压皱；一蹶不振 / 褶皱；皱纹

KD v. To make sth become full or different shaped groove and wrinkles.

SE *Please crumple up the records.***crumply** (a.)**crunch** [krʌntʃ]

v./n./a. 嘎吱作响 / 嘎吱声 / 不足的

KD v. To mash hard food with the teeth and making noise while doing so.

a. Needing a result or action.

SE *The 5 kids crunched in the backseat of the car on the way to their grandmother's house.***crunchable** (a.) **cruncher** (n.)**crusade** [kru:'seɪd]

vi./n. 斗争；改革 / 十字军东征；改革

KD vi. To make a dynamic or joint effort to promote or get rid of sth.

SE *The crusades inspired by MLK fight against racial inequality.***crush** [krʌʃ]

v. 压碎；弄皱；变形；使…挤入

KD 1. To press, mash, or squeeze so as to injure, break, crease, etc. 2. To break or grind rock, ore, etc. into small particles. 3. To put down or subdue. 4. To extract juice, water, etc. by pressing. 5. To oppress harshly. 6. To hug or clasp tightly.

7. To crowd; throng. 8. To become injured, broken, or distorted by pressure.

SE *Both partially biodegradable and non-biodegradable plastic beverage containers can be crushed completely flat by refuse compactors.***crust** [krʌst]

v./n. 硬皮；结成外壳 / 外壳；面包皮

KD v. 1. To cover with or acquire a crust. 2. To form or be formed into a crust.

crustal (a.)

crystallize ['krɪstə,laɪz] v. 结晶；形成结晶；具体化；明确

KD 1. To form or cause to form crystals. 2. To coat or become coated with sugar.

3. To give a definite form or expression to an idea, argument, etc.

SE *The final chapter crystallizes all the main issues.*

crystal (a./n.)

cue [kju:] vt./n. 给暗示 / 提示；暗示；线索；球杆

KD v. To give information or a reminder to sb.

SE *Can you cue me when you want me to begin speaking?*

culminate ['kʌlmineɪt] v. 达到极点；(以某种结果) 结束

KD To reach the highest point of development, or to bring sth to this point.

SE *The film culminated in a thrilling chase scene.*

cultivation [kʌltɪ'veɪʃən] n. 耕作；栽培；养殖；教化；培养；修养

KD 1. The planting, tending, improving, or harvesting of crops or plants. 2. The preparation of ground to promote their growth. 3. Development, esp through education, training, etc. 4. Culture or sophistication, esp social refinement.

cultivate (vt.) **cult** (n.)

curb [kɜ:b] vt./n. 限制；勒住 / 侧石；克制；路边

KD vt. To limit or restrain sth.

SE *They said developed nations had to set targets to curb greenhouse-gas emissions before they would negotiate on other issues.*

curtail [kɜ:'teɪl] vt. 剪短；缩减；剥夺…特权等

KD 1. To cut short; abridge. 2. To place restrictions on.

SE *If we are to reduce the risk of an oil spill without curtailing our use of oil, we must invest more in offshore operations and import less oil on tankers.*

customary ['kʌstə,məri] a. 通常的；习惯的

KD 1. In accordance with custom or habitual practice; usual; habitual.

SE *They simply avoid paying more than they have to when one of their customary brands is temporarily available at a reduced price.*

customize ['kʌstəmaɪz] vt. 订制；改制（以满足顾客的需要）

KD To change sth to be able to make it suit a person's requirements better.

SE *We suggested that you customize your application to fit the school you are applying for.*

customization (n.) **customizer** (n.)

cutback ['kʌtbæk] n. 减少；削减；情节倒叙

KD A decrease or reduction in quantity or rate.

cynical ['sinikəl]

a. 愤世嫉俗的；冷嘲的

KD 1. Distrustful or contemptuous of virtue, esp selflessness in others; believing the worst of others, esp that all acts are selfish. 2. Sarcastic; mocking.

SE *Do you have to be so cynical about everything?*

D**dart** [dɑ:t]

v./n. 突进；投掷 / 标枪；飞镖；猛冲

KD v. To move or throw swiftly and suddenly; shoot.

SE *Putting a collar on a rhinoceros involves immobilizing the animal by shooting it with a tranquilizer dart.*

dazzle ['dæzl]

v./n. 使目眩；使眼花；炫耀 / 耀眼；灿烂

KD v. 1. To blind or be blinded partially and temporarily by sudden excessive light.
2. To amaze, as with brilliance.

SE *He was dazzled by the warmth of her smile.*

dazzling (a.)

debate [di'beɪt]

v./n. 辩论；争论；讨论 / 辩论（会）

KD v. 1. To discuss a motion, esp in a formal assembly. 2. To deliberate upon sth.

SE *The question of the origin of the universe is still hotly debated by scientists.*

debilitate [di'bɪlɪteɪt]

vt. 使衰弱；使虚弱

KD To make feeble; weaken.

SE *The economy is now strengthening after a long and debilitating recession.*

debilitation (n.)

debunk [di:'bʌŋk]

vt. 揭穿；拆穿…的假面具；暴露

KD To expose the pretensions or falseness of, esp by ridicule.

SE *His theories have been debunked by recent research.*

debut ['deɪbjʊ:]

vt./n. 首次亮相；初次登台 / 初次登台

KD vt. To formally or public ally present or act sth out for the first time.

SE *Her debut turned out to be a success and critics praised her acting.*

decay [di'keɪ]

v./n. 腐烂；衰败 / 腐败、衰退的状态

KD v. To rot, or make sth rot, and become soft, flaky, or fluid like.

SE *The continued decay of the buildings caused them to be declared hazardous.*

decayable (a.)

decease [di'si:s]

vi./n. 死；死亡

KD vi. To cease all biological activity permanently, a more formal word for die.

SE *But as the ripper should by time de cease.*

decimate ['desimeit] vt. 十中抽一；取十分之一；大批杀害

KD 1. To destroy or kill a large proportion of.

2. Esp in the ancient Roman army to kill every tenth man of a mutinous section.

SE *The rabbit population was decimated by the disease.*

deck [dek] vt./n. 装甲板；打扮 / 甲板；行李仓

KD vt. 1. To dress or decorate. 2. To build a deck on a vessel.

SE *The room was decked out in flowers and balloons.*

decompose [di:kəm'pəuz] v. 分解；(使)腐烂

KD 1. To separate substances into constituent elements or parts. 2. To lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current. 3. To break down.

SE *These crystals reenter the environment after the insect dies and decomposes, thus becoming available to infect other caterpillars.*

decorate ['dekəreit] v. 装饰；布置；授勋给

KD 1. To make more attractive by adding ornament, colour, etc. 2. To paint or wallpaper a room, etc. 3. To confer a mark of distinction, esp a military medal.

SE *Male bowerbirds construct elaborately decorated nests, or bowers.*

debtor (n.)

decrease [di'kri:s] v./n. (使)缩短；减少 / 降低；减少(量)

KD v. To diminish or make sth diminish in size, force, or quantity.

SE *A decrease in rainfall over a period of years resulted in drought.*

decreasing (a.) **decreasingly** (ad.)

deduce [di'dju:s] vt. 推论；推断；演绎出

KD To reach a conclusion about sth by reasoning; conclude; infer.

SE *Relative land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes, 16 and 18, found in ocean sediments.*

deduct [di'dʌkt] vt. 扣除；减去

KD To take away an amount for a purpose.

SE *Employees must deduct taxes from their gross income.*

deem [di:m] v. 认为；相信；持某种看法；作某种评价

KD To judge or consider.

SE *Do not set your goals by what other people deem important.*

defer [di'fə:] v. (使)延期；推迟；服从

KD To delay or cause to be delayed until a future time; postpone.

SE *She had applied for deferred admission to college.*

definitive [di'finitiv] a. 最后的；限定的；决定性的
 KD 1. Serving to decide or settle finally; conclusive. 2. Most reliable, complete, or authoritative. 3. Serving to define or outline.
 SE *Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henyey's findings.*

deflect [di'flekt] v. (使)偏斜；(使)转向；(使)弯曲
 KD To turn or cause to turn aside from a course; swerve.
 SE *It has deflected researchers' attention from a critical factor affecting managerial decision-making.*

deforest [,di:'fɔ:st] vt. 采伐森林；清除…上的树林
 KD To clear of trees.
 SE *Two thirds of the region has been deforested in the past decade.*

deform [di'fɔ:m] vt. 使成畸形；使变形
 KD 1. To make or become misshapen or distorted. 2. To mar the beauty of; disfigure.
 3. To subject or be subjected to a stress that causes a change of dimensions.
 SE *High pressure makes rock so ductile that it flows instead of cracking, even under stress severe enough to deform it like putty.*

defrost [,di:'frɔ:st] v. 除霜；溶化；解冻
 KD To get rid of frost or ice from sth.
 SE *We generally defrost the refrigerator twice a year to avoid ice buildup.*

defy [di'fai] vt. 藐视；公然反抗；挑衅；使落空
 n. 挑战；对抗
 KD vt. 1. To resist a powerful person, authority, etc. openly and boldly. 2. To elude, esp in a baffling way. 3. To challenge or provoke sb to do sth judged to be impossible; dare.
 SE *Defying efforts by policymakers on both sides of the Atlantic to restrain it, the United States dollar continued its rise, reaching its highest level in six years against the German mark.*

deliberately [di'libərətli] ad. 故意地；慎重地；谨慎地
 KD Done in a way that was planned, not by chance.
 SE *Very few forest fires in the Enderton area result from fires deliberately set by arsonists.*

delicate ['delikət] a./n. 脆弱的；精美的 / 需小心处理的布料
 KD a. Damaged and destroyed with ease.
 SE *Lace is one of the most delicate fabrics created.*

delicateness (n.)

delinquent [di'liŋkwənt] a./n. 违法的；拖欠债务的 / 有过失的人

KD a. Pertaining to breaking the law or to behavior that is antisocial.
SE *Because of delinquent payments, the student's credit rating was poor.*

delinquently (ad.)

demise [di'maiz] vt./n. 遗赠；禅让 / 死亡；传位；转让

KD vt. 1. To transfer or be transferred by inheritance, will, or succession. 2. To transfer an estate, etc. for a limited period; lease. 3. To transfer sovereignty, a title, etc. by or as if by the death, deposition, etc., of a ruler.

SE *Indeed, most analysts believe that some kind of environmental degradation underlies the demise of many extinct salmon populations.*

democratic [,demə'krætik] a. 民主（主义）的；民主政体的；平民的

SE *And cooperation is what the president and the new Democratic leaders have promised*

democrat (a./n.)

demolish [di'mɒliʃ] vt. 毁坏；推翻；破坏；拆除；驳倒

KD 1. To tear down or break up buildings, etc.

2. To destroy; put an end to an argument, etc.

SE *The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished.*

demonstrate ['demənstreit] v. 证明；论证；展示；示威

KD 1. To show, manifest, or prove, esp by reasoning, evidence, etc. 2. To explain or illustrate by experiment, example, etc. 3. To display, operate, and explain the workings of a machine, product, etc. 4. To manifest support, protest, etc., by public parades or rallies.

SE *Empirical evidence demonstrates clear linkages between human resource (HR) practices based in the behavioral sciences and various aspects of a firm's financial success.*

denounce [di'nauns] vt. 谴责；告发；公然抨击；通告废除

KD 1. To deplore or condemn openly or vehemently. 2. To give information against; accuse. 3. To announce formally the termination of a treaty, etc.

SE *The project was denounced as a scandalous waste of public money.*

denote [di'nəut] vt. 预示；象征；指出；表示；为…的符号

KD To assign a specified meaning to sth.

SE *The record denotes gradual increase in temperature over the last ten years.*

denotive (a.)

dense [dens] a. 浓厚的；稠密的；愚钝的

KD To assign a specified meaning to sth.

SE *The record denotes gradual increase in temperature over the last ten years.*

densely (a.) density (n.)

denude [di'nju:d] vt. 剥夺; 使裸露

KD 1. To divest of covering; make bare. 2. To expose rock by the erosion of the layers.
SE *This acid air has been known to denude forests.*

deny [di'nai] v. 否定, 否认; 拒绝给予; 拒绝…的要求

KD 1. To declare an assertion, statement, etc. to be untrue. 2. To reject as false; refuse to accept or believe. 3. To withhold; refuse to give. 4. To refuse to fulfil the requests or expectations of. 5. To refuse to acknowledge or recognize; disown; disavow. 6. To refuse oneself things desired.

SE *Part of this effort has been to deny inmates the access they formerly had to college-level courses.*

depart [di'pa:t] v. 离开; 出发; 开; 离职

KD To depart, esp at the start of a trip.
SE *We departed to the ocean for a long vacation.*

deplete [di'pli:t] vt. 用尽; 使减少; 耗尽; 使空虚

KD To consume or decrease the amount of sth.
SE *As their financial resources depleted, the company was forced to lay off many workers.*

depletable (a.) depletion (n.) depletive (a.)

depress [di'pres] vt. 使沮丧; 压低; 使萧条; 抑制

KD To make sb feel extremely sad or disheartened.
SE *I grew depressed after my grade stumbled.*

depression (n.)

derive [di'raiv] v. 得自; 源于; 起源

KD 1. To draw or be drawn from in source or origin; trace or be traced. 2. To obtain by reasoning; infer. 3. To trace the source or development of. 4. To produce or be produced from by a chemical reaction.
SE *Traditional social science models of class groups in the United States are based on economic status and assume that women's economic status derives from association with men.*

descend [di'send] v. 下降; 走下; 是…的后裔; 起源(于)

KD To go down a set of stairs, hill, valley, or other type of slope; To be related by blood to an ancestor
SE *To descend into the depths of one's soul is the goal of many young poets.*

descendable (a.) descendant (n.)

designate ['deziɡneit] vt. 标出; 指定; 把…定名为; 指派

KD 1. To indicate or specify. 2. To give a name to; style; entitle.

3. To select or name for an office or duty; appoint.

SE *Several pupils were designated as having moderate or severe learning difficulties.*

desirable [di'zaiərəbl] a. 值得要的；令人满意的

KD 1. Worthy of desire or recommendation. 2. Arousing desire; attractive.

SE *Young women copied the poetry into their commonplace books because they interpreted it as providing a desirable model of unmarried life.*

detached [di'tætʃt] a. 分离的；不带感情的；公平的

KD Not connected to sth.

SE *The student appeared detached from his surroundings.*

detachedly (ad.) detachedness (n.)

deter [di'te:] vt. 制止；阻止；使打消念头

KD To discourage from acting or prevent from occurring, usually by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety.

SE *The high price of the service could deter people from seeking advice.*

detergent [di'te:dʒənt] a./n. 去垢的；使洁净的 / 洗洁剂；去垢剂

KD a. Having the properties of a detergent.

SE *Detergent with bleach may help getting that stain out.*

deteriorate [di'tiəriəreit] v. 恶化；变坏

KD 1. To make or become worse or lower in quality, value, character, etc; depreciate.
2. To wear away or disintegrate.

SE *Under the current standards that museums use when storing Renaissance oil paintings, those paintings do not deteriorate at all.*

determinant [di'te:minənt] a. 决定性的

KD Serving to determine or affect.

SE *Whether gender was the primary determinant of social authority in Africa generally before colonialism.*

determination (n.) determinism (n.) determinist (n.)

detrimental [,detri'mentəl] a. 有害的；不利的

KD Producing hurt or damage.

SE *The poor economy was detrimental to many small businesses.*

detrimentally (ad.)

devastate ['devəsteit] vt. 毁坏；毁灭

KD 1. To lay waste or make desolate; ravage; destroy.

2. To confound or overwhelm, as with grief or shock.

SE *Excavation of the ancient city of Kourion on the island of Cyprus revealed a pattern of debris and collapsed buildings typical of towns devastated by*

earthquakes.

devastation (n.)

deviate ['di:vi'eit, 'di:viət] v. 越轨；脱离；使偏离

KD 1. To differ or diverge or cause to differ or diverge, as in belief or thought.

2. To turn aside or cause to turn aside; diverge or cause to diverge.

SE *Why firms adhere to or deviate from their strategic plans is poorly understood.*

devise [di'vaiz] vt. 设计；发明；想出；图谋；遗赠给

KD 1. To work out, contrive, or plan sth in one's mind.

2. To dispose of property, esp real property by will.

SE *It is time for the government to devise one.*

devote [di'vəut] vt. 奉献；致力于；献身

KD To apply or dedicate oneself, time, money, etc. to some pursuit, cause, etc.

SE *Customers differ significantly in the percentage of resources they can devote to computer workstations.*

diagnose ['daɪəgnəuz, ,daɪəg'nəuz] vt. 诊断；断定；判断

KD 1. To determine or distinguish by diagnosis.

2. To examine a person or thing, as for a disease.

SE *Workers at grain-processing plants typically continue to work there even after being diagnosed with nerve damage.*

diagnosis (n.) diagnostic (a.)

diametrically [ˌdaɪə'metrikəli] ad. 完全地；作为直径地；直接地

KD Completely; utterly.

SE *We hold diametrically opposed views.*

diatonic [ˌdaɪə'tɒnik] a. 全音阶的；自然音阶的

diatonicism (n.)

dietary ['daɪətəri] a./n. 饮食的 / 规定的食物；饮食的规定

KD a. Of or relating to anything that concerns a person's diet.

SE *When maize was introduced into southern Europe from the Americas in the eighteenth century, it quickly became a dietary staple.*

diffuse [di'fju:s] vt./a. 传播；扩散 / 散开的；弥漫的

KD vt. 1. To spread or cause to spread in all directions. 2. To undergo or cause to undergo diffusion. 3. To scatter or cause to scatter.

a. 1. Spread out over a wide area. 2. Lacking conciseness. 3. Characterized by or exhibiting diffusion.

SE *They are diffuse spiral galaxies that occupy a large volume of space.*

diffusion (n.)

digest [dai 'dʒest, 'daɪdʒest] v./n. 消化; 吸收; 融会贯通 / 摘要; 文摘

KD v. 1. To subject food to a process of digestion. 2. To think about sth so that you fully understand it. 3. To arrange in a methodical or systematic order.

SE *You should allow a little time after a meal for the food to digest.*

dilemma [di'lemə] n. 困境; 进退两难

KD 1. A situation necessitating a choice between two equal, esp equally undesirable, alternatives. 2. A problem that seems incapable of a solution.

dilute [dai'lju:t] v./a. 变稀薄; 变淡; 削弱 / 稀释的; 淡的

KD v. 1. To make or become less concentrated, esp by adding water or a thinner.

2. To make or become weaker in force, effect, etc.

a. Of a liquid made weaker by adding water or another substance.

SE *The water in the solar pond was first made more saline through evaporation and then diluted by a rapid inflow of fresh water.*

dilution (n.)

dim [dim] vt. 使暗淡, 使失去光泽; 使变模糊

a. 模糊的; 暗淡的; 悲观的; 怀疑的

KD vt. 1. To become or cause to become dim. 2. To cause to seem less bright, as by comparison. 3. To switch car headlights from the main to the lower beam.

a. 1. Badly illuminated. 2. Not clearly seen. 3. Having weak or indistinct vision.

4. Lacking in understanding. 5. Not clear in the mind. 6. Lacking in brilliance, brightness, or luster. 7. Tending to be unfavourable; gloomy or disapproving.

SE *She had a dim recollection of a visit to a big house.*

dimly (ad.)

dimension [di'menʃən, dai-] vt./n. 标出尺寸 / 尺寸; 方面; 规模

KD vt. To cut or make sth a particular size or shape.

SE *There are some three-dimensional figures in the GMAT.*

dimensional (a.) **dimensionality** (n.) **dimensionally**(ad.) **dimensionless**(a.)

diminish [di'miniʃ] vt. (使)减少; 缩小; 减弱…的权势

KD To become or make sth lose its importance.

SE *The truth of her statements was slightly diminished by her criminal record.*

diminishable (a.) **diminishment** (n.) **diminishingly** (ad.)

din [din] v./n. 喧闹; 絮絮不休地说 / 喧嚣

KD v. 1. To make a resonant sound, like artillery.

2. To instill into a person by constant repetition.

SE *We couldn't hear ourselves speak above the din.*

dine [dain] vt. 吃饭; 进餐; 设宴款待; 请客

KD To eat dinner.

SE *We shall dine on wine and lamb tonight!*

dining (n.)

dip [dɪp]

v./n. 蘸；使下沉 / 泡水；浏览

KD To place sth into a fluid or soft mixture for a small amount of time and then to take it out quickly.

SE *The road takes a dip after this hill.*

disarm [dɪs'ɑ:m]

v. 裁军；使息怒

KD To renounce a source of weapons or to decrease the strength of armed forces, or to make another country do this.

SE *The US disarmed some of its nuclear warheads.*

disarmer (n.)

disband [dɪs'bænd]

v. 解散；遣散

KD To cease to function or cause to stop functioning, as a unit, group, etc.

SE *Whereas the board's operating costs are considerable, for economic reasons alone the board should be disbanded.*

discern [dɪ'sɜ:n, -'zɜ:n]

v. 识别；领悟；认识；看清楚；辨别

KD 1. To recognize or perceive clearly. 2. To recognize or perceive differences.

SE *It is often difficult to discern how widespread public support is.*

discharge [dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ, 'dɪstʃɑ:dʒ]

v./n. 卸货；流出；免职；偿还；执行

KD 1. To secrete, give off, or get rid of a gas or liquid. 2. To consent to or write the orders for command for sb to depart an organization, or to take the decision yourself to depart from a place such as a hospital.

SE *He was recently honorably discharged from duty.*

dischargeable (a.) **discharger** (n.)

disclose [dɪs'kləʊz]

vt. 揭露；公开

KD 1. To make information known. 2. To allow to be seen; lay bare.

SE *The spokesman refused to disclose details of the takeover to the press.*

discount ['dɪskaʊnt, dɪs'k-]

v./n. 打折卖；贴现；贴损 / 折扣；贴现率

KD v. To make the decision to declare sth as not being important, relevant, or true.

SE v. *The firm discounted the new worker's opinion, even though it was the most logical.*

n. *Last year's fashions were being sold at a discount at the retail store.*

discountable (a.) **discounter** (n.)

discrete [dɪs'kri:t]

a. 分离的；不相关联的

KD Totally separate and unrelated.

SE *Let us be discrete about our conversations on this matter.*

discretely (ad.)

discrimination [dis,krimi'neiʃən] n. 歧视；辨识（力）；识别力；区别

KD The unjust treatment of a person or group, usually because of intolerance to another race or ethnic group.

discriminational (a.)

disgust [dis'gʌst] vt./n. 使作呕；使厌恶 / 厌恶；嫌恶

KD v. 1. To sicken or fill with loathing. 2. To fill with distaste. 3. To cause aversion in or offend the moral sense, principles, or taste of.

SE *Even when demonstrator hens reacted with obvious disgust to a specific food, via vigorous head shaking and bill wiping, there was no evidence that observers subsequently avoided eating that food.*

disintegration [dis,inti'greiʃən] n. 分解；瓦解；崩溃

KD 1. In a decomposed state. 2. Separation into component parts. 3. Total destruction.

dislodge [dis'lɒdʒ] vt. 逐出；驱逐；使…移动；用力移动

KD 1. To force sb to leave a place, position or job. 2. To knock sth out of its position.

SE *Tidal currents do not themselves dislodge barnacles from the shells of horseshoe crabs.*

dismiss [dis'mis] v. 让…离开；开除；解散；解雇；下课

KD 1. To remove or discharge from employment or service. 2. To send away or allow to go or disperse. 3. To dispel from one's mind; discard; reject. 4. To cease to consider a subject. 5. To decline further hearing to a claim or action.

SE *In considering possible explanations for this finding, the researchers dismissed demographic bias because older individuals were not overrepresented in the fossil samples.*

disparate ['dispərət] a. 全异的；不同的；不相干的

KD Utterly different or distinct in kind.

SE *The United Nations is a forum where disparate members are expected to agree on aspiration and means.*

disparity (n.)

dispel [dis'pel] vt. 驱散；驱逐；消除（烦恼等）

KD To make sth, esp a feeling or belief, go away or disappear.

SE *Such reasoning might well be overoptimistic, however, since corporate executives have been known to buy shares in their own company in a calculated attempt to dispel negative rumors about the company's health.*

dispense [dis'pens] vt. 分配；分发；执行；免除

- KD 1. To give out or issue in portions. 2. To prepare and distribute medicine esp on prescription. 3. To administer the law. 4. To do away with or manage without. 5. To exempt or excuse from a rule or obligation.
- SE *The drug made from ibora bark is dispensed to doctors from a central authority.*

disperse [dis'pɜ:s] vt. 使散开；分散；传播

- KD 1. To move apart and go away in different directions; to make sb/sth do this.
2. To spread or to make sth spread over a wide area.
- SE *Maize pollen is dispersed by the wind and frequently blows onto milkweed plants that grow near maize fields.*

disposal [dis'pəuzəl] n. 清理；处理；支配；安排

- KD 1. The act or means of getting rid of sth. 2. Placement or arrangement in a particular order. 3. A specific method of tending to matters, as in business. 4. The act or process of transferring sth to or providing sth for another. 5. The power or opportunity to make use of sb or sth. 6. A means of destroying waste products.

dispute [dis'pjʊ:t, 'dis-] v./n. 辩论；抗拒；怀疑 / 辩论；争吵

- KD v. 1. To argue, debate, or quarrel about sth. 2. To doubt the validity, etc., of.
3. To seek to win; contest for. 4. To struggle against; resist.
- SE *The first is a claim that the argument disputes; the second is a conclusion that has been based on that claim.*

discountable (a.) discounter (n.)

disrupt [dis'rʌpt] v. 使分裂；使瓦解；使中断；使陷于混乱

- KD 1. To throw into turmoil or disorder. 2. To interrupt the progress of a movement, meeting, etc. 3. To break or split sth apart.
- SE *Conflict occasionally disrupted this cooperative relationship--one company union's opposition to the productivity campaigns of the early 1980s has been cited as such a case.*

disruption (n.)

disorder [dis'ɔ:də] vt./n. 把…弄乱 / 杂乱；失调；不适

- KD vt. To disturb or mess up the organization of sth.
- SE *The disorder of the house caused the mother upon returning from her vacation to be upset.*

displace [dis'pleis] vt. 替换；取代；移走；撤职；使失业

- KD 1. To move from the usual or correct location. 2. To remove from office or employment. 3. To occupy the place of; replace; supplant. 4. To force sb to leave home or country, as during a war.
- SE *The displaced population was put in refugee camps after famine and pestilence destroyed their livelihoods.*

displaceable (a.) displacer (n.)

dissipate ['disipeit] v. 浪费；使…消散；驱散；放荡

KD 1. To exhaust or be exhausted by dispersion. 2. To scatter or break up.
3. To indulge in the pursuit of pleasure.

SE *Regulations will not allow a pesticide that is toxic to humans to be used inside houses unless the pesticide will dissipate completely from the air within eight hours after its application.*

dissipation (n.)**dissociate** [di'səʊ,ʃeɪt] v. 使分离；游离；分裂

KD 1. To break or cause to break the association between people, organizations, etc.
2. To regard or treat as separate. 3. To undergo or subject to dissociation.

SE *Some theorists try to explain this result by arguing that the selves of hypnotized subjects are dissociated into separate parts.*

dissolve [di'zɒlv] v. 使溶解；使液化；分解

KD 1. To go or cause to go into solution. 2. To become or cause to become liquid. 3. To disintegrate or disperse. 4. To come or bring to an end. 5. To dismiss a meeting, parliament, etc. or of a meeting, etc. to be dismissed. 6. To collapse or cause to collapse emotionally. 7. To lose or cause to lose distinctness or clarity. 8. To terminate legally, as a marriage, etc.

SE *Once ingested by a caterpillar, the crystals dissolve, releasing the virus to infect the insect's cells.*

distance ['distəns] vt./n. 疏远；间距 / 距离；远处；冷淡

KD 1. To hold or place at a distance. 2. To separate oneself mentally or emotionally from sth. 3. To go far ahead of.

SE *The distance to the mountain from the town was 26 miles.*

distinct [dis'tɪŋkt] a. 截然不同的；完全分开的；差异的

KD Obviously dissimilar and individual.

SE *A distinct difference was observed in the physique of two children indicating nutritional variance.*

distinctly (ad.) **distinctive** (a.) **distinctness** (n.)**distort** [dis'tɔ:t] vt. 弄歪；扭曲；歪曲；误报

KD 1. To twist or pull out of shape; make bent or misshapen; contort; deform.
2. To alter or misrepresent facts, motives, etc.

SE *Information about serious problems at lower levels is progressively softened and distorted as it goes up each step in the management hierarchy.*

distribute [di'stribju:t] vt. 分配；散布；分开；把…分类

KD 1. To give out in shares. 2. To hand out or deliver. 3. To spread throughout a space or area. 4. To divide into classes or categories; classify.

SE *Public parking areas are evenly distributed along the highways.*

distribution (n.) distributor (n.) distributional (a.)

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] v. 打扰；妨碍；弄乱；使不安；使恼怒

KD 1. To intrude on; interrupt. 2. To destroy or interrupt the quietness or peace of.
3. To disarrange; muddle. 4. To upset or agitate; trouble. 5. To inconvenience.

SE *Water hyacinth beds can be disturbed or damaged by fast-moving boat traffic.*

disturbance (n.)

disuse [dis'ju:s, ,dis'ju:z] vt./n. 不被使用 / 停止使用

KD A situation in which sth is no longer being used.

SE *The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished.*

diverge [dai'vɜ:dʒ] v. 分歧；分叉；偏离；离题

KD 1. To separate or cause to separate and go in different directions from a point.
2. To be at variance; differ. 3. To deviate from a prescribed course.

SE *In most schools, if not all, the homework assignments given are of a length that does not diverge widely from the average.*

diverse [dai'vɜ:s] a. 不同的；相异的；多样化的

KD Consisting of many different kinds of things or elements.

SE *Diverse cultures which bring different values and traditions to a society are usually healthy.*

diverseness (n.) diversity (n.)

diversify [dai'vɜ:sifai] vt. 使多样化；多样化；进入新的商业领域

KD To increase in variety or to increase sth in variety.

SE *To diversify investments the young couple bought both blue chip and tech stocks.*

diversifiable (a.) diversified (a.) diversifier (n.)

diversification (n.) diversifiability (n.)

divert [dai'vɜ:t] v 转移；使…欢娱；使…转向

KD 1. To turn a person or thing aside from a course; deflect. 2. To entertain; amuse.

SE *It has diverted attention from the need for orientation of non-supervisory employees to organizational values.*

divine [di'vain] a./v./n. 神的；天赐的 / 猜测 / 神职；神

KD a. 1. Being God or a god or goddess. 2. Faith or religion pertaining to God, gods.
v. 1. To understand or realize sth. 2. To learn or realize sth by intuition or a supernatural means.

SE *Divine wisdom is said to flow from a supreme being.*

divinable (a.) divineness (n.)

division [di'viʒən] n. 分开；分配；部门；界限；分裂；除

KD The act of dividing or separating sth into its fractions.

divide (v.) **divisional (a.)** **divisionally (ad.)** **divisionary (a.)** **divisor (n.)**

divisible (a.) **divisibleness(n.)** **divisibly (ad.)**

divorce [di'vɔ:s] vt./n. 使离婚，使分离 / 离婚；分离

KD vt. 1. To separate or be separated by divorce; give or obtain a divorce to a couple or from one's spouse. 2. To remove or separate, esp completely.

SE *He remarried after a divorce from his first wife, Kate.*

dome [dəʊm] v./n. 加圆屋顶于；成圆顶状 / 圆屋顶

KD v. 1. To cover with or as if with a dome. 2. To shape like a dome.

domestication [dəʊ,mestikeiʃən] n. 驯养；教化

KD 1. Adaptation to intimate association with human beings. 2. The attribute of having been domesticated. 3. Accommodation to domestic life.

dominate ['dɒmineɪt] v. 支配；控制；占优势；占主要地位

KD 1. To control, rule, or govern sb or sth. 2. To tower above surroundings, etc.; overlook. 3. To predominate in sth or sb.

SE *During this radiation the number of marine biological families increased greatly, and these families included species that would dominate the marine ecosystems of the area for the next 215 million years.*

dominant (a.) **domination (n.)**

donate [dəʊ'neɪt] v. 捐赠；捐献

KD To give money, time, etc., esp to a charity.

SE *On the contrary, since the people most likely to donate are those who have donated in the past, good fund-raisers constantly try less-likely prospects in an effort to expand the donor base.*

dope [dəʊp] vt./n. 服药；使药力发作 / 涂料；有害药

KD vt. To secretly place a drug in sb's food or beverage so that the person's personality or conscious is affected negatively.

SE *In the sixties dope was important complement to festivities.*

doper (n.)

dose [dəʊs] vt./n. 给...服药 / 一份剂量；一场；一次

KD vt. To give medicine or drug to sb.

SE *A single dose of medication relieved the woman's discomfort.*

downsize [daʊn'saɪz] vt. 以较小尺寸设计；缩小尺寸；裁减人数

KD 1. To reduce the operating costs of a company by reducing the number of people it employs. 2. To reduce the size of or produce a smaller version of sth.

SE *Firms traditionally claim that they downsize (i.e., make permanent personnel cuts) for economic reasons, laying off supposedly unnecessary staff in an attempt to become more efficient and competitive.*

downsizing (n.)

drain [dreɪn] v./n. 排空; 耗尽 / 下水道; 用光; 消耗

KD v. To surge or flow out of sth, usually to make it dry or empty.

SE *The restaurants installed new drains in the sinks to facilitate grease removal.*

drainage (n.)

drastic ['dræstɪk] a. 严厉的; 极端的; 猛烈的; 极严重的

KD Having an influential effect or widespread results.

SE *Drastic action was required to relieve the panic of the hurricane victims.*

drift [drɪft] v./n. 漂流; 漂泊 / 漂流 (物); 趋势

KD v. 1. To be carried along by or as if by currents of air or water or of a current to carry a vessel, etc. along. 2. To move aimlessly from place to place or from one activity to another. 3. To wander or move gradually away from a fixed course or point; stray.

SE *Continental drift theory was rejected because it did not explain how continents could move through an apparently solid oceanic floor.*

driftwood (n.)

drill [drɪl] v./n. 训练; 钻孔; 条播 / 钻机; 播种机

KD v. 1. To pierce, bore, or cut a hole in material with or as if with a drill. 2. To instruct or be instructed in military procedures or movements. 3. To teach by rigorous exercises or training.

SE *Importing oil on tankers is currently less expensive than drilling for it offshore.*

duct [dʌkt] vt./n. 用导管输送 / 输送管; 导管

KD 1. A pipe or tube carrying liquid, gas, electric or telephone wires, etc.

2. A tube in the body or in plants through which liquid passes.

ductile ['dʌktɪl] a. 易教导的; 易延展的; 柔软的

KD 1. Able to be moulded; pliant; plastic. 2. Easily led or influenced; tractable.

SE *High pressure makes rock so ductile that it flows instead of cracking, even under stress severe enough to deform it like putty.*

dump [dʌmp] vt. 倾倒; 丢弃; 乱放

n. 军需品存放处; 垃圾堆

KD vt. To drop, deposit, or place sth down in a haphazard or careless way.

SE *The town dump was available for trash and unwanted articles.*

duplicate ['dju:plikeɪt, 'dju:pliceɪt] vt./a./n. 复印; 重复 / 复制的 / 副本

KD vt. To make an identical duplicate of sth.

a. Being an identical duplicate of sth.

SE *Duplicate copies of tax forms were required by the financial aid office.*

duplicately (ad.) **duplicative** (a.)

dwell [dweɪl]

vi. 居住；存在于；细想某事

KD 1. To live somewhere. 2. To live in a specified state. 3. To think or talk a lot about sth, esp sth it would be better to forget.

SE *In arboreal snakes, however, which dwell in trees and often assume a vertical posture, the average distance from the heart to the head can be as little as 15 percent of overall body length.*

dwelling (n.)

dwindle ['dwaɪndl]

v. 减少；变小；缩小

KD To grow or cause to grow less in size, intensity, or no.; diminish or shrink gradually.

SE *Membership of the club has dwindled from 70 to 20.*

dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk]

a. 动力（学）的；动态的；有活力的

n. 动力；动态

KD a. 1. Of a person forceful, and having a lot of energy. 2. Of or concerned with energy or forces that produce motion, as opposed to static.

SE *Some historians contend that conditions in the United States during the Second World War gave rise to a dynamic wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community, an alliance that advanced the cause of civil rights.*

E

ease [i:z]

v./n. 减轻；缓和；使安心 / 安逸；轻松

KD v. 1. To make or become less burdensome. 2. To relieve a person of worry or care; comfort. 3. To make comfortable or give rest to. 4. To make less difficult. 5. To lessen in severity, pressure, tension, or strain; slacken, loosen.

SE *The plan should ease traffic congestion in the town.*

eccentric [ɪk'sentri:k]

a./n. 古怪的；反常的 / 古怪的人

KD a. 1. Deviating or departing from convention, esp in a bizarre manner; irregular or odd. 2. Situated away from the centre or the axis.

SE *To attract public attention and new investors, he now cultivated the image of an eccentric genius.*

ecological [ˌi:kə'lɒdʒɪkəl]

a. 生态的；生态学的

KD Of a practice, policy, product, etc.tending to benefit or cause minimal damage to the environment.

SE *This strategy of direct access to a maximum number of ecological zones by a single group is called vertical economy.*

ecologist (n.) **ecology (n.)** **ecosystem (n.)** **ecoefficiency (n.)**

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] a. 经济(学)的;有利可图的;可赚钱的

KD Pertaining to the economy of an nation, economics, or money.

SE *The economic stability of developing countries is the goal of World Bank efforts.*

economy (n./a.)

economical [i:kə'nɒmɪkəl] a. 节俭的;实惠的;精打细算的;省钱的

KD Cautious in making the most use out of resources.

SE *The economical health of a family is maintained by stable income and low debt.*

edge [edʒ] vi./n. 侧身移动 / 边界;刀刃;优势

KD vi. To make sth move sideways gradually, or to make sth moved sideways by thrusting it.

SE *The edge of the cliff was off limits to young children who might fall.*

edible ['edɪbl] a. 可食用的

KD Fit to be eaten; eatable.

SE *That discovery roughly coincided with the introduction of a wheat variety that was preferable to previous varieties because its edible kernel could be removed from the husk without first toasting the grain.*

editorial [edi'tɔ:riəl] a./n. 社论的;编辑的 / 社论

KD a. 1. Of or relating to an article stating opinions or giving perspectives.

2. Relating to or characteristic of an editor.

SE *Recent changes in the editorial policies of several physics journals have decreased the likelihood that articles concerning particle-accelerator research will be accepted for publication.*

egalitarian [i,gæli'teəriən] a./n. 平等主义的 / 平等主义(者)

KD a. Based on, or holding, the belief that everyone is equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.

SE *From their point of view it will lead to internal rearrangements toward a more egalitarian society in the United States.*

elaborate [i'læbəreɪt, i'læbəreit] a. 精心制作的;详尽的;煞费苦心的

v. 精心制作;详细阐述;变复杂

KD a. Very complicated and detailed; carefully prepared and organized.

v. 1. To explain or describe sth in a more detailed way. 2. To develop a plan, an idea, etc. and make it complicated or detailed.

SE *Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure.*

elastic ['læstɪk]

a. 有弹性的；易伸缩的；灵活的

KD 1. Made with elastic: an elastic headband. 2. Able to stretch and return to its original size and shape: elastic materials. 3. That can change or be changed.

SE *As the Moon grew cooler and less elastic, rebound from large impactors would have been only partial and incomplete.*

electromagnetic

a. 电磁的

[i,lekt'rəʊmæg'netɪk]

KD Having both electrical and magnetic characteristics, or properties.

elementary [,eli'mentəri]

a. 基本的；初级的；元素的

KD 1. Not difficult; simple; rudimentary. 2. Of or concerned with the first principles of a subject; introductory or fundamental.

SE *The number of school nurses employed by Renston's elementary schools has not decreased over the past ten years.*

elective ['i:lektɪv]

a./n. 选任的；可选择的 / 选修课程

KD a. Pertaining to or involving voting.

n. A course or subject at a college or school which a student can choose to do.

SE *There are a large selection of elective courses in top-ranked MBA programs.*

electively (ad.) **electiveness (n.)**

elevate ['eliveɪt]

vt. 举起；提升；鼓舞；使高昂；使振奋

KD To bump sth up to a higher place or level.

SE *To elevate her status in the corporation the young intern enrolled in an evening law program.*

elevation (n.)

elicit ['i:lɪsɪt]

vt. 抽出；引出；引起

KD 1. To give rise to; evoke. 2. To bring to light.

SE *We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion.*

eligible ['elɪdʒəbl]

a./n. 有资格的；合适的 / 合格者

KD a. Permitted or qualified to do, be, or obtain sth.

SE *In order to be eligible to play high school sports, the students were required to take a physical exam.*

eligibility (n.) **eligibly (ad.)**

eliminate ['i:lɪmeɪt]

vt. 消除；排除；淘汰

KD To eliminate or remove sb or sth from a listing or group, or to make the decision to disregard sb or sth as being extraneous or insignificant.

SE *To eliminate the need for overtime, workers were incentives to complete tasks on schedule.*

elimination (n.) eliminative (a.) eliminatory (a.) eliminator (n.)

elite [ei'li:t, i'li:t] n./a. 精英；精华；中坚分子 / 精英的

KD A small amount of people within a larger group that have the greatest amount of power, wealth, and social standing than the rest of the group.

SE *The elite corp. of military rangers was chosen through rigorous testing of related skills.*

eloquence ['eləkwəns] n. 雄辩；口才；雄辩术；修辞

KD 1. Ease in using language to best effect. 2. Powerful and effective language.
3. The quality of being persuasive or moving.

elongate ['i:ləŋgeit, i'lɒŋ-] v./a. 延长；加长 / 伸长的；长而细的

KD v. To cause sth to increase in length.

a. Long and constricted or tight.

SE *In order to see a woman's shape differently, the artist Modigliani elongated all his figures.*

elongation (n.) elongated (a.)

elude [i'lju:d] vt. 规避；躲避

KD To run away from or get around sb or sth by using craftiness, kill, or ingenuity.

SE *The ultimate question of life's beginnings continues to elude scientists.*

emancipation [i,mænsi'peiʃən] n. 解放；释放

KD 1. The act of freeing or state of being freed. 2. Freedom from inhibition and convention.

embargo [em'ba:gəu, im-] vt. 禁止出入口；限制贸易；征用或扣押

n. 封港令；禁令；禁止

KD vt. 1. To ban the publication of documents, as for security or copyright reasons.

SE *Any trade embargo against Patria would be likely to fail at some time.*

embarrass [im'bærəs] vt. 使局促不安；使困窘；阻碍

KD 1. To feel or cause to feel confusion or self-consciousness; disconcert; fluster.

2. To involve in financial difficulties.

SE *His business was embarrassed for a time by lack of ready money.*

embed [im'bed] vt. 栽种；使嵌入；使插入；使深留脑中

KD 1. To fix or become fixed firmly and deeply in a surrounding solid mass.

2. To fix or retain a thought, idea, etc. in the mind.

SE *Once the photo is on the document, embedded it by pressing the Embed button on the Control Panel.*

embody [im'bɒdi] vt. 体现；使具体化；具体表达

KD 1. To include or contain sth. 2. To give a tangible, bodily, or concrete form to an abstract concept. 3. To be an example of or express an idea, esp in action.

SE *Spot colors are more able to embody the designers thought, and easier to prevent infringement.*

embrace [im'breis] v./n. 包括；领会；拥抱 / 拥抱；接受

KD v. To embrace sb with a hug fondly.

SE *We try to embrace all the principles involved in free trade.*

embraceable (a.) **embracement** (n.) **embracer** (n.)

embryo ['embriəu] a./n. 初期的；胚胎的 / 胚胎；胚芽；初期

KD A young animal or plant in the very early stages of development before birth, or before coming out of its egg or seed.

emigrate ['emigreit] v. 移居；移居外国；移民

KD To leave one place or country, esp one's native country, in order to settle or in live permanently in another.

SE *The family left Greece in 1974 and emigrated to America.*

empower [im'pauə] vt. 使能够；授权；允许

KD 1. To give or delegate power or authority to. 2. To give ability to; permit.

SE *They believed that the economic advancement of African American workers depended on organized efforts to empower all workers.*

enact [i'nækt] vt. 扮演；颁布；制定法律

KD 1. To make into an act or statute. 2. To establish by law; ordain or decree.

3. To represent or perform in or as if in a play; to act out.

SE *Several towns in Vorland enacted restaurant smoking restrictions five years ago.*

encase [in'keis] vt. 包住；围绕；包装

KD To place or enclose in or as if in a case.

SE *The reactor is encased in concrete and steel.*

encircle [in'sə:kl] vt. 环绕；围绕；包围

KD To form a circle around; enclose within a circle; surround.

SE *Certain messenger molecules fight damage to the lungs from noxious air by telling the muscle cells encircling the lungs' airways to contract.*

enclave ['enkleiv] n. 飞地；被包围的领土；被包围物

KD A part of a country entirely surrounded by foreign territory.

SE *The question now is whether this right applies only in a federal enclave such as Washington, DC, or nationwide.*

encode [en'kəud] vt. 把…译成电码（或密码）；把…编码

KD To change plain text message into a code.

SE *The email was encoded so as to prevent persons who did not have the correct access code from opening its content.*

encompass [in'kʌmpəs] vt. 包围；环绕；包含；完成

KD 1. To enclose within a circle. 2. To bring about; cause to happen; contrive.
3. To include entirely or comprehensively.

SE *The federal census category roughly encompassing the entire industrial sector.*

encounter [in'kauntə] vt./n. 偶遇；遭遇 / 遭遇；冲突

KD vt. To encounter sb or sth, usually without warning, typically unpleasant or surprised.

SE *I encountered an old childhood enemy in the airport who turned out to be friendlier than I had remembered.*

encroachment [in'krəʊtʃmənt] n. 侵蚀；侵入；侵犯

KD 1. Any entry into an area not previously occupied. 2. Entry to another's property without right or permission. 3. Influencing strongly.

SE *This new scandal suggests that, no matter how many conspiracies it survives, AK will remain a target of those who resent its encroachment on their traditional bastions of power.*

endanger [in'deɪndʒə] vt. 危及；使遭到危险

KD To put in danger or peril; imperil.

SE *There was a serious and growing risk that it might endanger News Corp.*

endorse [in'dɔ:s] vt. 背书；批注；认可；支持

KD To provide official support or consent for sth.

SE *He is likely to endorse the incumbent in the gubernatorial race.*

endorsement (n.) **endorsable (a.)** **endorsee (n.)** **endorser (n.)**

endure [in'djuə] v. 忍耐；容忍；持续

KD 1. To undergo hardship, strain, privation, etc. without yielding; bear. 2. To permit or tolerate. 3. To last or continue to exist.

SE *Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network that keeps the brain from getting too hot.*

engage [in'geɪdʒ] v. 雇佣；吸引；占用；订婚；使参加；预定；保证；从事；交战；啮合

KD 1. To secure the services of; employ. 2. To secure for use; reserve. 3. To involve a person or his attention intensely; occupy. 4. To attract the affection. 5. To draw sb into a conversation. 6. To take part in; participate in. 7. To promise to do sth. 8. To begin an action with an enemy. 9. To bring a mechanism into operation.

SE *More people in the middle of the nineteenth century engaged regularly in vigorous physical activity than do so today.*

engender [in'dʒendə] v. 使产生；造成；引起

KD 1. To bring about or give rise to; produce or cause.

2. To be born or cause to be born; bring or come into being.

SE *Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution.*

engrave [in'greiv] vt. 雕刻；铭记

KD 1. To inscribe a design, writing, etc. onto a block, plate, or other surface, etching with acid, or other process. 2. To fix deeply or permanently in the mind.

SE *Elroy wanted to know whether the writing on the bottles had been done with a copper wheel, the sort of tool used in the eighteenth century to engrave glass.*

engulf [in'gʌlf] vt. 吞没；吞食；狼吞虎咽

KD 1. To immerse, plunge, bury, or swallow up. 2. To affect sb/sth very strongly.

3. To overwhelm.

SE *Floodwaters engulf a housing project in the Bajo Yuna community in central Dominican Republic.*

enhance [in'hɑ:ns, -hæns] vt. 提高；增进；扩大；改善；上升

KD To make sth better or increase the strength, quality, beauty, or other desired feature of sth.

SE *It is known from in vitro fertilisation research that high levels of glucose can enhance the growth and development of male embryos but inhibit female ones.*

enhancement (n.) enhancer (n.) enhance (a.)

enlist [in'list] v. (使)入伍；征募；争取(帮助、参与)

KD To register for a branch of the military.

SE *They enlisted many men on the project's construction crew.*

enormous [i'nɔ:məs] a. 巨大的；极大的；庞大的

KD Oddly large or big in size, quantity, or level.

SE *The enormous debt incurred by the company will most likely not be paid off in our lifetime.*

enroll [in'rəʊl] v. 登记；参加；注册；记入名册；使加入

KD Register formally as a participant or member.

SE *When the study began, some heart specialists said it could never enroll enough patients.*

ensconce [in'skɒns] vt. 安置；安顿下来；使…隐藏

KD 1. To establish or settle firmly or comfortably. 2. To place in safety; hide.

SE *Laos has a land area to that of Great Britain but a population of only four million people, many of whom are members of hill tribes ensconced in the virtually inaccessible mountain valleys of the north.*

enslave [in'sleiv] vt. 束缚；征服；使某人成为奴隶

KD To make a slave of; reduce to slavery; subjugate.

SE *Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.*

enslavement (n.)

entail [in'teɪl] vt./n. (使)必需；限定继承 / 需要；继承

KD vt. To involve or conclude in sth unavoidably.

SE *The treaty entails that all prisoners of war will be returned unharmed to their country of origin.*

entice [in'taɪs] vt. 诱使；引诱

KD To tempt a person or an animal by presenting a desirable object to that person or animal.

SE *The restaurant attempted to entice more customers to come in with barbeque, but this too failed.*

entitle [in'taɪtɪl] vt. 称做；给…称号；使…有权利；授权

KD 1. To give a person the right to do or have sth; qualify; allow.

2. To give a name or title to. 3. To confer a title of rank or honour upon.

SE *Corporate sponsors of research in university facilities are entitled to tax credits under new federal tax-code guidelines.*

entrench [in'trentʃ] v. 用壕沟围住；挖掘壕沟；确立；侵犯

KD 1. To construct a defensive position by digging trenches around it. 2. To fix or establish firmly, esp so as to prevent removal or change. 3. To trespass or encroach; infringe.

SE *While union representatives often voiced this inclusive ideal, in practice unions far more often favored entrenched interests.*

entrepreneur [ˌɒntreɪprə'nɔː] n. 创业者；企业家；主办人

KD A businessperson that sets up and provides the money to make new business ventures to then make a profit.

entrepreneurial (a.) **entrepreneurialism** (n.)

enumerate [i'nju:məreɪt] vt. 列举；枚举；计算

KD 1. To mention separately or in order; list. 2. To determine the number of; count.

SE *The primary purpose of the passage is to attack a certain strategy by enumerating its negative consequences.*

envision [in'viʒən]

vt. 想象; 展望

KD To create a mental image of sth that may happen in the future.

SE *The businessman envisioned that his venture would grow large and successful but the poor state of the economy made this almost impossible.***epidemic** [epi'demik]

a./n. 流行的; 传染性的 / 流行病; 风尚

KD a. 1. A sudden rapid increase in how often sth bad happens. 2. Esp of a disease attacking or affecting many persons simultaneously in a community or area.

SE *The government proposes to reduce the population by using a virus that has caused devastating epidemics in rabbit populations elsewhere.***episode** ['epizəud]

n. 一段经历; 片段; 插曲; 一集

KD An occurrence that is part of but separate from a large whole and often has the same meaning as that larger whole.

episodic (a.)**equitable** ['ekwɪtəbl]

a. 公平的; 公正的; 平衡法的

KD Fair and reasonable; treating everyone in an equal way.

SE *Country X's new government instituted a centralized economy with the intention of ensuring an equitable distribution of goods.***equivalent** ['i:kwɪvələnt]

a./n. 等价的; 同意义的 / 等价物; 相等物

KD a. 1. Equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc.

2. Having the same or a similar effect or meaning.

SE *A government analyzes jobs in terms of the education and responsibility they require and publishes a list of jobs that should be considered equivalent for wage purposes.***eradicate** ['rædɪkeɪt]

vt. 根除; 根绝; 消灭

KD 1. To obliterate; stamp out. 2. To pull or tear up by the roots.

SE *Many entomologists say that campaigns to eradicate the fire ant in the United States have failed.***eradication (n.)****erect** ['i:rekt]

v./a. 竖立; 建造; 安装 / 竖立的; 笔直的

KD v. 1. To construct, build, or erect. 2. To cause to rise up.

SE *Earlier this year the House of Representatives voted to erect a "cap-and-trade" system, which would set a ceiling on such emissions and lower it each year.***ergonomic** [,ə:geu'nɒmik]

a. 人类环境改造学的; 人类工程学的

KD Designed to minimize physical effort and discomfort, and hence maximize efficiency.

erode ['i:rəud]

v. (受) 腐蚀; 侵蚀;

- KD 1. To grind or wear down or away or become ground or worn down or away.
2. To deteriorate or cause to deteriorate.

SE *Both the environment and the social structure have been eroded in recent decades.*
erosion (n.)

erratic [i'rætik] a./n. 漂泊不定的(人); 古怪的(人)

- KD a. 1. Irregular in behaviour, or attitude; inconsistent and unpredictable.
2. Having no fixed or regular course; wandering.

SE *The solar-day cycle makes this behavior somewhat more erratic.*

erupt [i'rʌpt] v. 爆发; 喷出; 发疹; 长牙

- KD 1. To eject steam, water, and volcanic material such as lava and ash violently.
2. Of a skin blemish to appear on the skin; break out. 3. Of a tooth to become visible during the normal process of tooth development. 4. To burst forth suddenly and violently, as from restraint.

SE *Volcanic activity occurs as molten lava rises from the downgoing plate and erupts through the overlying one.*

eruption (n.)

escalate ['eskəleit] v. 逐步升高; 逐步增强; 使逐步上升

- KD To increase or be increased in extent, intensity, or magnitude.

SE *Escalating worldwide demand for corn has led to a sharp increase in the market price of corn, and corn prices are likely to remain high.*

essay ['esei, e'sei] vt./n. 尝试; 试图 / 短文; 随笔; 企图

- KD vt. 1. To attempt or endeavour; try. 2. To test or try out.

essayist (n.)

essentially [i'senʃəli] ad. 本来; 本质上

- KD In a fundamental or basic way; in essence.

esteem [i'sti:m] vt./n. 认为; 尊敬; 考虑; 估价 / 尊重

- KD vt. 1. To have great respect or high regard for. 2. To judge or consider; deem.

SE *You may see changes in your child's self-esteem during the return to normal life.*

evacuate [i'vækjueit] v. 排泄; 疏散; 撤退

- KD 1. To move people from a place of danger to a safer place.
2. To move out of a place because of danger, and leave the place empty.

SE *Since forewarned communities could take steps to evacuate, many of the injuries and deaths that would otherwise occur could be avoided if the government would implement this proposal.*

evacuee (n.)

evade [i'veid] v. 逃避; 规避; 逃脱

KD 1. To get away from or avoid imprisonment, captors, etc.; escape. 2. To get around, shirk, or dodge the law, a duty, etc. 3. To avoid answering.

SE *When people evade income taxes by not declaring taxable income, a vicious cycle results.*

evasion (n.)

evaporate [i'væpəreit] v. (使某物)蒸发掉;消失;不复存在

KD To heat a liquid to its boiling point in order for it to become a vapor.

SE *The water evaporated and the ground was left dry after a brief rain.*

evaporative (a.) evaporation (n.)

evenly [i:'vənli] ad. 平坦地;均匀地;平等地;平衡地

KD In a smooth, regular or equal way. 2. With equal amounts for each person or in each place. 3. Calmly; without showing any emotion.

SE *Nearly all of County X's population is concentrated in a small part of the county, while County Y's population is spread evenly throughout the country.*

eventual [i'ventʃuəl] a. 最后的;结果的;终于的;可能的

KD Happening at the end of a period of time or of a process; ultimate.

SE *The eventual economic status of the Great Migration migrants has not been adequately traced.*

eventually (ad.)

evoke [i'vəuk] vt. 引起;唤起;博得

KD 1. To call or summon up a memory, feeling, esp from the past. 2. To call forth or provoke; produce; elicit. 3. To cause spirits to appear; conjure up.

SE *The UltraViolet brand is meant to evoke the platform's invisible presence, and transcendence across numerous devices.*

evolution [i:və'lu:ʃən, ,ev-] n. 进展;演变;进化论

KD A process in which something passes by degrees to a different stage, esp a more advanced or mature stage.

evolutionary (n.)

exacerbate [ek'sæsbəbeit, igz-] vt. 使恶化;使加剧;激怒

KD 1. To make pain, disease, emotion, etc. more intense; aggravate.

2. To exasperate or irritate a person.

SE *The accelerating development of the civil rights movement following the Second World War exacerbated the unions' dilemma, forcing trade unionists to confront contradictions in their own practices.*

exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreit] v. (使)增大;使扩大;夸张;夸大

KD 1. To regard or represent as larger or greater, more important or more successful, etc., than is true. 2. To make greater, more noticeable, etc., than usual.

SE *If we exaggerate the absoluteness one-sidedly, ignore the concreteness and relativity, polarization thinking is formed*

excavate ['ekskei,veit] v. 挖掘；开凿；发掘；细查

KD 1. To remove soil, etc. by digging; dig out. 2. To make a hole, cavity, or tunnel in solid matter by hollowing or removing the centre or inner part. 3. To unearth buried objects methodically in an attempt to discover information about the past.

SE *To allow renovations to be completed, scientists pioneered a new technique to excavate the bones.*

excerpt [ek'sə:pt, 'eksə:pt] v./n. 摘录；引用

KD v. To take a part or passage from a book, speech, play, etc.

SE *This passage was excerpted from material published in 1993.*

excessive [ik'sesiv] a. 过分的；过多的；极度的

KD Greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate; extreme.

SE *Some historians who study ancient Mesopotamia content that the decline in wheat production was due to excessive irrigation, lack of drainage, and the consequent accumulation of salt residues in the soil.*

excite [ik'sait] v. 刺激；使兴奋；激起；激动

KD 1. To make sb feel very pleased, interested or enthusiastic, especially about sth that is going to happen. 2. To make sb nervous or upset and unable to relax. 3. To make sb feel a particular emotion or react in a particular way.

SE *Try not to excite your baby too much before bedtime.*

exclude [iks'klu:d] vt. 排除；排斥；拒绝接纳；逐出

KD 1. To keep out; prevent from entering. 2. To reject or not consider; leave out. 3. To expel forcibly; eject.

SE *The original motivation behind the promotion of the cult of female domesticity was to exclude women from partisan politics.*

exclusively (a.)

exempt [ig'zempt] vt./ a./n. 使豁免 / 被豁免的 / 豁免人

KD vt. To give or get sb's official permission not to do sth or not to pay sth they would normally have to do or pay.

a. Not having to do sth that everyone normally has the obligation to do.

SE *Tax-exempt means donors can claim their donations on their tax returns and possibly reduce the amount they owe the government.*

exemptible (a.)

exert [ig'zə:t] vt. 运用；发挥；施以影响

KD 1. To use influence, authority, etc. forcefully or effectively.

2. To apply oneself diligently; make a strenuous effort.

SE *The stars in a star cluster at the center of M87 could exert a strong gravitational force without tearing the cluster apart.*

exhale [eks'heil] v. 呼气；发出；发散；使蒸发

KD 1. To expel breath, tobacco smoke, etc. from the lungs; breathe out.

2. To give off air, vapour, fumes, etc. or of air, vapour to be given off; emanate.

SE *When humans exhale, they expel a plume of carbon dioxide and other odors that travel through the air.*

exhaust [ig'zɔ:st] v./n. 耗尽；排出 / 排气；废气；排气装置

KD v. 1. To make you feel very tired. 2. To use all of sth so that there is none left.

3. To talk about or study a subject until there is nothing else to say about it.

SE *Since such a large proportion of their fat stores is exhausted despite feeding, mother harbor seals clearly cannot support all of lactation using only energy stored before giving birth.*

exhibit [ig'zibit] v. 显示；展览；提出（证据等）

n. 展览品；证据；展示会

KD v. 1. To display sth to the public for interest or instruction. 2. To manifest; display. 3. To produce a document or object in court to serve as evidence.

SE *Terrestrial snakes, in particular, exhibit adaptations that aid in circulating blood against the force of gravity.*

exhortation (n.)

exhort [ig'zɔ:t] v. 劝告；劝说

KD To impel sb strongly and sincerely to perform sth.

SE *The presidential candidate exhorts his supporters to get out and vote.*

exhorter (n.) **exhortation** (n.)

exile ['egzail, 'eksail] vt./n. 流放；使流亡 / 流亡；被流放者

KD vt. To make sb leave his or her home country as a punishment for doing sth.

SE *Conquest and exile were events that normally would spell the end of a particular ethnic national group, particularly in antiquity.*

exilic (a.)

exotic [i'g'zɔ:tik] a./n. 异国的；醒目的 / 外国人；舶来品

KD a. Extremely different usually because it is very colorful and thrilling; suggestive of different and distant nations and foreign cultures.

SE *Exotic vacation sites such as the Seychelles Islands offer rare and luxurious sites and accommodations.*

expatriate [eks'pætri:it] v. 移居国外；流放；放逐；使放弃国籍

a./n. 移居国外的（人）；被流放的（人）

- KD v. 1. To exile oneself from one's native country or cause another to go into exile. 2. To deprive oneself or another of citizenship.
 a. 1. Resident in a foreign country. 2. Banished from one's native country.
 SE *Similarly, exorbitant taxation of expatriate employees may also discourage the transfer of knowledge and skills.*

expedient [ik'spi:diənt] a./n. 权宜的；有利的 / 权宜之计

- KD a. 1. Suitable to the circumstances; appropriate. 2. Inclined towards methods or means that are advantageous rather than fair or just.
 SE *It was an expedient that was useful only insofar as it furthered other goals.*

experimental [ek,speri'mentəl] a. 实验的；试验性的；根据实验的
experimentation (n.)

explicit [ik'splisit] a. 详述的；明确的；易于理解的；坦率的

- KD Showing all details in a clear and obvious way so that there will not be any confusion in the intended meaning.,
 SE *Her directions were explicit, as she did not leave out any of the details.*

explicitly (ad.) **explicitness** (n.)

explode [ik'spləud] v. 爆炸；爆发；激增；推翻

- KD 1. To burst or make sth burst loudly and violently, causing damage. 2. To react suddenly or violently with emotion, etc. 3. To increase rapidly. 4. To show a theory, etc. to be baseless; refute and make obsolete.
 SE *The proposal has recently been made to eliminate interference from nonfunctioning satellites by exploding them in space.*

explosion (n.) **explosive** (a./n.)

exploit ['eksplɔit] vt. 开发；开拓；剥削；开采

- KD 1. To take advantage of a person, situation, etc., esp unethically or unjustly for one's own ends. 2. To make the best use of.
 SE *An ancestral species might have adapted to exploit a particular ecological niche on one island and then traveled over water to colonize other islands.*

explore [ik'splɔ:] v. 探测；探索；探险

- KD 1. To examine or investigate, esp systematically. 2. To travel to or into unfamiliar or unknown regions, esp for organized scientific purposes.
 SE *These ideas will be explored in more detail in chapter 7.*

exploration (n.)

expose [ik'spəuz] vt. 使曝光；揭露；揭发；显示

- KD 1. To display for viewing; exhibit. 2. To bring to public notice; disclose; reveal. 3. To divulge the identity of. 4. To make subject or susceptible to attack, criticism. 5. To introduce to or acquaint with.

SE *Most of the gold deposits discovered during the original gold rushes were exposed at the Earth's surface.*

exposure (n.)

expressly [ik'spresli] ad. 明显地；明确地；特别地；特意地

KD With a specific and planned purpose or sb specific in mind.

SE *She expressly stated that we are not to turn right at the gas station but rather continue straight.*

extant [ek'stænt, 'ektænt] a. 现存的

KD Still in existence; surviving.

SE *To the extant that changes in compensation create new problems, the consultants will continue to have work solving the problems that result from their advice.*

extend [ik'stend] v. 延伸；扩大；伸展；给予；推广

KD 1. To draw out; stretch. 2. To last for a certain time. 3. To reach a certain point in time or distance. 4. To increase a building in size or area; add to or enlarge. 5. To broaden the meaning or scope of. 6. To put forth, present, or offer.

SE *Village leadership positions traditionally restricted to members of one clan might be similarly extended to members of other clans.*

extensive (a.)

exterior [ik'stiəriə] a./n. 外部的 / 外表；外景；外观

KD a. At or for the outer part of sth.

SE *This article analyzes the reason of the distortion of accounting information from internal cause and exterior environment in two aspects, and put forward the control measure.*

external [ik'stɜ:nəl] a./n. 外部的；表面的；外国的/ 外部

KD a. Occurring on, or stemming from the outer part of sth.

externally (ad.)

extinct [ik'stiŋkt] a. 灭绝的；绝种的；熄灭的

KD 1. Having no living representative; having died out. 2. Quenched or extinguished.

SE *The red squirrel is in danger of becoming extinct in England.*

extinction (n.)

extract [ik'strækt, 'ekstrækt] vt. 摘录；提取；榨取；取出

n. 摘录；榨出物；汁；选粹

KD vt. 1. To remove or obtain a substance from sth by using an industrial or a chemical process. 2. To obtain information, money, often by taking it from sb who is unwilling to give it. 3. To choose information from a book, a computer to be used for a particular purpose. 4. To take or pull sth out, esp when this needs force or effort. 5. To get a particular feeling or quality from a situation.

SE *There the colonists grew crops and extracted products for their own use and for transshipment back to their high-altitude compatriots.*

F

facilitate [fə'siliti:t] vt. 促进；帮助；使容易

KD To make an action or a process possible or easier.

SE *Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade.*

facility (n.)

factor ['fæktə] v./n. 代理；作为因素计入 / 因素；代理人

KD 1. A thing that adds to or has the ability to sway the outcome of sth.
2. A level or degree of sth.

SE *One factor in the decision was economic well-being.*

factorability (n.) **factorable** (a.)

fade [feid, fad] v./n. (使) 褪色；凋谢；逐渐消失 / 淡出

KD v. To gradually lose or make sth lose luster, color, or intensity.

fadable (a.) **fadedness** (n.) **fader** (n.)

faint ['feint] vi. 昏倒；变得微弱；变得没气力

a. 头晕的；虚弱的；模糊的 n. 昏厥

KD vi. 1. To lose consciousness, esp momentarily, as through weakness.
2. To fail or become weak, esp in hope or courage.
a. 1. Lacking clarity, brightness, volume. 2. Lacking conviction or force; weak.
3. Feeling dizzy or weak as if about to lose consciousness.
4. Without boldness or courage; timid.

SE *I'm nearly fainting with the heat in here.*

fairly ['fɛəli] ad. 公平地；相当地；简直

KD 1. Moderately not used with a negative. 2. As deserved; justly. 3. Positively; absolutely not used with a negative.

SE *I know him fairly well, but I wouldn't say we were really close friends.*

fake [feik] v./a./n. 假装 / 伪造的 / 假货；骗子

KD v. To falsely present or make sth and declare that it is authentic.

a. Not authentic or real, but meant to be thought of as authentic or real.

SE *Her smile was fake and not to be trusted.*

fallow ['fæləu] vt./a./n. 使休闲；潜伏 / 休耕的 (地)

KD vt. To leave and unseeded after ploughing and harrowing it.

- a. 1. Of land left unseeded after being ploughed and harrowed to regain fertility for a crop. 2. Of an idea, state of mind, etc. undeveloped or inactive, but potentially useful.

SE *Farmers are now paid to let their land lie fallow.*

falsify [fo:lsifai]

v. 伪造；歪曲；篡改；证明虚假；撒谎

KD 1. To make a report, evidence, accounts, etc. false or inaccurate by alteration, esp in order to deceive. 2. To prove false; disprove.

SE *Finally, some scientists argue that the complex lungs of birds could not have evolved from theropod lungs, an assertion that cannot be supported or falsified at the moment, because no fossil lungs are preserved in the paleontological record.*

fantasy [ˈfæntəsi]

vt./a./n. 想像；空想 / 虚幻的 / 幻想

KD A pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen.

fare [fɛə]

vi./n. 经营；进展 / 票价；费用；旅客

KD v. 1. To get on as specified; manage. 2. To turn out or happen as specified.

SE *The fare increase infuriated riders of the city's public transportation.*

fatal [ˈfeɪtəl]

a./n. 致命的；注定的 / 致命错误，宿命

KD a. Capable of causing death or leading to death.

SE *The crash proved to be a fatal one.*

fatalness (n.) fatality (n.)

fatigue [fəˈti:g]

v. 使得疲劳；使心智衰弱 a. 疲劳的

n. 疲劳；疲乏；杂役

KD v. 1. To make or become weary or exhausted. 2. To crack or break a material or part by inducing fluctuating stresses in it, or of a metal or part to become weakened or fail as a result of fluctuating stresses.

SE *In comparison to the standard typewriter keyboard, the EFCO keyboard, which places the most-used keys nearest the typist's strongest fingers, allows faster typing and results in less fatigue.*

fatty [ˈfæti]

a. 脂肪的；肥胖的；脂肪过多的

KD Containing a lot of fat; consisting of fat.

fault [fo:lt]

v./n. 挑剔；弄错 / 故障；断层 / 毛病

KD v. To accuse, pass judgment, or find fault within a person or a thing.

SE *It is the fault of leadership and voters that healthcare remains unavailable to many.*

faulty (a.)

feasible [ˈfi:zəbl]

a. 可行的；可能的；可实行的

KD 1. Able to be done or put into effect; possible. 2. Likely; probable.

SE Which of the following plans is feasible?

feasibility (n.)

fertilize ['fɜːtɪlaɪz]

vt. 使受精；使肥沃

KD 1. To provide an animal, plant, or egg cell with sperm or pollen to bring about fertilization. 2. To supply soil or water with mineral and organic nutrients to aid the growth of plants. 3. To make fertile or productive.

SE *Flowers are often fertilized by bees as they gather nectar.*

fictitious [fɪk'tɪʃəs]

a. 虚构的；假想的；编造的；假装的

KD Describes sth that is neither true nor genuine because it has the intention of deceit.

SE *The fictitious story created by the child fooled his parents.*

fictitiously (ad.) **fictitiousness (n.)** **fiction(n.)**

fierce [fɪəs]

a. 凶猛的；猛烈地；暴躁的

KD Typified by or expressing anger or violent behavior.

SE *The soldiers fought against fierce opposition but came out victorious.*

fiercely (ad.) **fierceness (n.)**

figure ['fɪɡə]

v. 描绘；认为；计算；扮演角色；象征

n. 图形；数字；人物；画像；价格

KD v. 1. To calculate or compute. 2. To think or conclude; consider. 3. To represent by a diagram or illustration. 4. To pattern or mark with a design. 5. To depict or portray in a painting, etc. 6. To express by means of a figure of speech. 7. To be included. 8. To accord with expectation; be logical.

SE *This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based—the assessed value of that real estate—has also declined.*

figure (n.)

filter [fɪltə]

v. 慢慢传开；过滤；渗入；用过滤法除去

n. 过滤器；过滤器；滤光器；筛选

KD v. 1. To remove or separate suspended particles, wavelengths of radiation, etc. from a liquid, gas, radiation, etc. by the action of a filter. 2. To pass through a filter or sth like a filter. 3. To flow slowly; trickle.

SE *Even though moderate snow cover reduces the sunlight that filters into the top layer, sea ice with moderate snow cover typically contains even more algae in the top layer than does sea ice with less snow cover.*

fin [fɪn]

v./n. 猛挥鳍；装上翅 / 鱼翅；鳍状物

KD v. 1. To provide with fins. 2. To remove the fins from a dead fish.
3. Esp of a whale to agitate the fins violently in the water.

fiscal [fɪskəl]

a. 会计的；财政的；国库的

KD Pertaining to financial matters.

SE *The fiscal rewards of this quarter were substantial ones.***flap** [flæp]

v. 鼓翼而飞；拍动；拉下帽边；飘动

n. 拍打；拍打声；副翼

KD v. 1. To move wings or arms up and down, esp in or as if in flying. 2. To move or cause to move noisily back and forth or up and down. 3. To toss, fling, slam, etc., abruptly or noisily.

SE *This heat is generated only because bats flap their wings.***flashy** ['flæʃ]

a. 闪光的；瞬间的；俗丽的；暴躁的

KD 1. Brilliant and dazzling, esp for a short time or in a superficial way.

2. Cheap and ostentatious.

SE *I just want a good reliable car, nothing flashy.***flatten** ['flætn]

v. 使平坦；击败；摧毁；变单调

KD 1. To make flat or flatter. 2. To become flat or flatter.

SE *These exercises will help to flatten your stomach.***flaunt** [flɔ:nt]

v./n. 炫耀；飘扬 / 炫耀；飘扬；招展

KD v. 1. To display possessions, oneself, etc. ostentatiously; show off.

2. To wave or cause to wave freely; flutter.

SE *She openly flaunted her affair with the senator.***flaw** [flɔ:]

v. 使破裂；有缺陷；使无效

n. 瑕疵，裂纹；缺点；一阵狂风

KD v. To make or become blemished, defective, or imperfect.

flawed [flɔ:d]

a. 有缺陷的；有瑕疵的；有裂纹的

KD Damages or defective.

SE *Many consider the punishment concept of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," to be flawed and violent logic.***flee** [fli:]

v. 消失；消散；逃走

KD 1. To run away from a place, danger, etc. 2. To run or move quickly; rush; speed.

SE *Lash's biography revealed a Complicated woman who sought through political activity both to flee inner misery and to promote causes in which she passionately believed.***fleet** [fli:t]

v. 疾驰；飞逝；消磨 a. 快速的；敏捷的

n. 舰队；小河；港湾

KD v. 1. To move along rapidly and lightly; skim or dart. 2. To disappear gradually.

a. Able to run fast.

SE *A large number of the airliners in consolidated is fleet are at the beginning of their expected service life.*

flexible ['fleksɪbl]

a. 灵活的；柔韧的；易弯曲的

KD 1. Able to be bent easily without breaking; pliable. 2. Adaptable or variable.
3. Able to be persuaded easily; tractable.

SE *They were nonetheless more likely to produce flexible, well-reasoned decisions.*

float [flaʊt]

v./n. 使漂浮；实行；散播 / 漂流物；彩车

KD 1. To rest t on the surface of a fluid or in a fluid or space without sinking. 2. To move about aimlessly, esp in the mind. 3. To launch or establish a commercial enterprise. 4. To spread, smooth, or level a surface of plaster, rendering, etc.

SE *They float the logs down the river to the towns.*

florid ['flo:rid]

a. 绚丽的；气色好的

KD 1. Having an ill-looking brightly pink or red skin tone.
2. Extremely elaborate and complex in generally style and wording.

SE *The florid wallpaper was difficult to encounter morning after morning.*

floridity (n.) **floridly (ad.)** **floridness (n.)**

flourish ['flaʊrɪʃ]

v. 夸耀；挥舞；繁荣；处于旺盛时期

n. 兴旺；茂盛；挥舞；炫耀；华饰

KD 1. To grow stronger. 2. To gain in wealth. 3. To move or swing back and forth.

SE *Downtown Villieu was once a flourishing business district, but most Villieu-area businesses are now located only in the suburbs.*

fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt]

v. 波动；使动摇；涨落

KD 1. To change or cause to change position constantly; be or make unstable; waver or vary. 2. To rise and fall like a wave; undulate.

SE *The accuracy of the commuter diatom's biological clock tends to fluctuate when the diatom is observed under variable laboratory conditions.*

fluctuation (n.)

fluid ['flu(:)ɪd]

a. 流动的；不固定的；流畅的

n. 流体；液体

KD a. 1. Smooth, graceful and flowing. 2. Of a situation likely to change; not fixed.

flute [flu:t]

v./n. 用长笛吹奏 / 长笛

forage ['fɔ:ɪdʒ]

vi./n. 搜寻粮草；搜寻饲料 / 草料；搜索

KD vi. 1. To search for food, provisions, etc. 2. To carry out a raid. 3. To obtain by searching about.

SE *When elephants forage for food, they typically travel in herds.*

forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] vt./n. 进行预报; 做预测 / 预报; 猜想

KD vt. To suggest or predict that sth will occur.

SE *Traders forecast increased oil prices.*

forecastable (a.) **forecaster (n.)**

foreseeable ['fɔ:si:əbl] a. 能预测的; 可预知的

KD That you can predict will happen; or that can be foreseen.

SE *The first presents a goal that the argument endorses; the second presents a situation that the argument contends must be changed if that goal is to be met in the foreseeable future.*

foreshadow ['fɔ:ʃædəʊ] vt./n. 预示; 成为…的前兆 / 预兆

KD vt. To show, indicate, or suggest in advance; presage.

SE *Given this failure, Duverger's study foreshadowed the enduring limitations of the behavioralist approach to the multinational study of women's political participation.*

forge [fɔ:dʒ] v./n. 伪造; 锻造 / 熔炉; 锻铁炉; 铁工厂

KD vt. 1. To create or produce an illegal duplicate of sth that looks authentic so that financial gain can be made. 2. To attempt to create sth with a lot of effort.

SE *We can forge ahead to build even more fuel efficient vehicles.*

forgeability (n.) **forgeable (a.)**

forgo [fɔ:'gəʊ] vt. 放弃; 停止; 对…断念

KD To decide not to have or do sth that you would like to have or do.

SE *"supplier partnerships" is the arrangements in which the purchaser forgoes the right to pursue alternative suppliers.*

formulate ['fɔ:mjuleit] vt. 用公式表示; 明确地表达; 规划

KD 1. To put into or express in systematic terms (formula). 2. To devise.

SE *Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henyey's findings.*

fort [fɔ:t] v./n. 设要塞 (保卫) / 堡垒; 边界贸易站

KD v. 1. To gather in, or as if in, a fort, as for protection or defense.

2. To enclose by or as if by a fortification. 3. To station troops in a fort.

fortress (n.)

fortify ['fɔ:tifai] v. 加强; 筑防御工事; (酒) 的酒精含量

KD 1. To strengthen a place against attack, esp by building high walls. 2. To make sb feel stronger, braver, etc. 3. To make a feeling or an attitude stronger.

SE *Unprocessed cereals are naturally high in several of the vitamins that are usually added to fortified breakfast cereals.*

fossilize ['fɒsilaiz] v. 使成化石; 使陈腐; 使过时或固定不变

KD 1. To convert or be converted into a fossil. 2. To become or cause to become antiquated or inflexible.

SE *Animal humps are composed of fatty tissue, which dose not fossilize.*

foster ['fɒstə] vt./a. 培养；抱希望 / 收养的；养育的

KD vt. To supply a child with attention and nurture.

a. Supplying or receiving a home, nurture, and parental care.

SE *You must foster good manners and kindness early your children's upbringing.*

foul [faʊl] v. 弄脏；犯规；淤塞；缠住，妨害；腐烂

a. 邪恶的；污秽的 n. 犯规；缠绕

KD a. Sickened or revolted to the senses.

SE *The foul stench coming from the kitchen indicated that sth was burning.*

fouler (n.) **fouly** (ad.) **foulness** (n.)

found [faʊnd] vt. 创立；建立；创办

KD 1. To bring into being, set up, or establish sth, such as an institution, society, etc.

2. To build or establish the foundation or basis. 3. To have a basis in; depend on.

SE *The objection that the ban would reduce restaurants' revenues is ill founded.*

fracture ['fræktʃə] v. /n. (使) 破裂；折断 / 破裂；断裂

KD v. To split or break sth like a bone.

SE *The girl slightly fractured her finger in the basketball game.*

fraction (n.)

fragile ['frædʒail] a. 脆的；易碎的

KD Weak; not strong.

SE *The fragile computer system could be made dysfunctional by simply touching the wrong key.*

fragilely (ad.) **fragility** (n.)

fragment ['frægmənt] v./n. 使成脆片；破碎 / 碎片；片断

KD A broken piece that is left when sth has been broken or shattered.

SE *The student's paper was full of fragments rather than complete sentences.*

frame [freim] vt./n. 设计；建造；使适合 / 框架；结构

KD vt. To support a picture in a frame.

SE *The frame of the painting was perfect in highlighting the artist's subject matter.*

framework (n.)

fraternal [frə'tɜ:nl] a. 兄弟般的；友好的

KD Connected with the relationship that exists between people or groups that share the same ideas or interests.

SE *Their social and fraternal ends are sometimes worthy of note as well.*

fraudulent ['frɔ:dʒulənt] a. 欺骗性的；不正的

KD Created to deceive people by being dishonest, unfair, or untrue.

SE *The fraudulent remarks made in her testimony were cause for alarm.*

fraudulence (n.) **fraudulently (ad.)**

freestanding ['fri:'stændɪŋ] a. 独立式的；非附属的；不需靠支撑物的

KD Not connected to a wall, ceiling, or other type of structure that is commonly used for support.

SE *The freestanding sculpture made quite an impression on the viewer.*

freight [freɪt] vt./n. 运送；装货；使充满 / 运费；货运

KD vt. 1. To load with goods for transport. 2. To convey commercially as or by freight. 3. To load or burden; charge.

SE *About 20 percent of airline revenues comes from air freight.*

frost [frɒst] v./n. 结霜于；受冻 / 霜；冰冻；严寒

KD v. 1. To cover or be covered with frost. 2. To give a frostlike appearance to glass, etc., as by means of a fine-grained surface. 3. To decorate cakes, etc. with icing or frosting. 4. To kill or damage crops, etc. with frost.

frugal ['fru:gəl] a. 节俭的；朴素的；花钱少的

KD Typified by being frugal and avoiding any sort of waste.

SE *Though the family had frugal beginnings, their hard work would lead them to riches.*

frugality (n.) **frugally (ad.)** **frugality (n.)**

frustrate [frʌs'treit] v. 挫败；阻挠；使感到灰心；失败；受挫

KD To stop or prevent a person or thing from achieving sth or making sth come into existence.

SE *We were frustrated by the child's refusal to enjoy the play.*

fulfill [ful'fɪl] vt. 履行；满足；实现；使结束

KD 1. To put in effect. 2. To fulfill the requirements or expectations of. 3. To fill or meet a want or need.

SE *Woven articles of clothing served as markers of social status and clothing fulfilled a symbolic function in political negotiation.*

fulfil (vt.)

fumigate ['fju:migeɪt] vt. 熏制；香薰；用烟熏消毒

KD To treat sth contaminated or infected with fumes or smoke.

SE *Because ethylene dibromide, a chemical used to fumigate grain, was blamed for the high rate of nerve damage suffered by people who work in grain-processing plants.*

funnel ['fʌnl] v./n. 用漏斗；使成漏斗形 / 漏斗；烟囱

KD v. To lead or move sth into and through a constricted space.

SE *The funnel enables us to pour the wine back into the bottle without spilling any.*

furnish ['fɜ:niʃ] vt. 供应；提供；装备

KD 1. To provide a house, room, etc. with furniture, carpets, etc. 2. To equip with what is necessary; fit out. 3. To give; supply.

SE *It may furnish a valid account of ore-forming processes, and, hence, can support conceptual models that have great practical significance.*

fuse [fju:z] v./n. 熔化；融合 / 保险丝；导火线；雷管

KD v. 1. To mix together different elements. 2. To equip with a fuse; provide with a fuse. 3. To make liquid or plastic by heating.

SE *Skeptics also argue that the fused clavicles (the "wishbone") of birds differ from the unfused clavicles of theropods.*

futility [fju:'tiliti] n. 无用；无价值；徒劳

KD 1. Uselessness as a consequence of having no practical result.

2. Lack of purpose or meaning.

G

garment ['gɑ:mənt] vt./n. 给…穿衣服 / 衣服；外表，外观

KD v. To provide with clothes or put clothes on.

garnet ['gɑ:nit] a./n. 暗红色的 / 石榴石；深红色；滑车

garrison ['gærɪsən] vt./n. 驻防；守卫 / 要塞；卫戍部队

KD vt. To station troops in a fort or garrison.

SE *Trying to garrison Afghanistan with foreign troops would be even more expensive.*

gauge [geɪdʒ] vt./n. 测量；估计 / 量表；标准尺；规格

KD vt. 1. To measure or determine the amount, quantity, size, condition, etc., of.

2. To estimate or appraise; judge. 3. To check for conformity or bring into conformity with a standard measurement, dimension, etc.

SE *The developers of a new technology are generally no better positioned than its potential buyers to gauge how rapidly the new technology can be efficiently mass-produced.*

gear [gɪə] v./n. 使准备好；调整 / 齿轮；传动装置

KD v. In the engineering sense, this means to provide sth with gears.

SE *We would need additional rain gear for the camping trip.*

gel [dʒel] vt./n. 使胶化 / 凝胶, 胶体

KD vt. To become partially solid or gel like.

SE *The young boys put gel in their hair, as it was the fashion.*

genetic [dʒi'netik] a. 遗传的; 起源的; 基因的

KD Of or relating to genetics, genes, or the origin of sth.

SE *Scientists have made genetic modifications to cotton to increase its resistance to insect pests.*

generation (n.) generator (n.) genesis (n.) geneticist (n.)

genuine ['dʒenjuɪn] a. 真实的; 真正的; 诚恳的

KD 1. Not fake or counterfeit; original; real; authentic. 2. Not pretending; frank; sincere. 3. Being of authentic or original stock.

SE *If a field of study can conclusively answer the questions it raises, then it is a genuine science.*

gesture ['dʒestʃə] v./n. 作手势; 用动作示意 / 姿态; 手势

KD v. To move your hands, etc. as a way of expressing what you mean or want.

SE *Expressions and gestures in face-to-face exchanges are an important aid to employees in gauging the viability of new ideas they have proposed.*

glide [glaid] v./n. 滑翔; 滑行; 悄悄地走; 消逝

KD v. 1. To move smoothly and effortlessly. 2. To fly in or as if in a glider plane.
3. To cause to move or pass silently, smoothly, or imperceptibly.

SE *Even if the animals could climb trees, this ability is not synonymous with gliding ability.*

glider (n.)

glisten ['glisən] vi./n. 闪光; 闪亮; 闪耀

KD vi. 1. To gleam by reflecting light. 2. To reflect with brightness.

SE *The road glistened wet after the rain.*

glut [glʌt] v. 使充满; 使吃饱; 过多供应; 吃得过多

n. (商品) 供过于求; 大量

KD v. To supply or provide sth in excess of the demand for it.

SE *The market has been glutted with foreign cars.*

gourmet ['guəmeɪ] a./n. (制造) 美食的 / 美食家

KD A person who cultivates a discriminating palate for the enjoyment of good food and drink.

SE *His belongings are clearly in a row - a workout room, postmodern furniture, pets and gourmet.*

gradual ['grædʒuəl] a./n. 逐渐的; 平缓的 / 弥撒升阶圣歌集

KD a. Happening or proceeding slowly by degrees or levels.

SE *A gradual increase in weight can be dangerous to men over long years.*

gradualness (n.)

grave [greiv]

vt. 雕刻；铭记 a. 严肃的；黯淡的

n. 墓穴；坟墓；死亡

KD vt. 1. To cut, carve, sculpt, or engrave. 2. To fix firmly in the mind.

a. 1. Serious and solemn. 2. Full of or suggesting danger. 3. Important; crucial.

4. Of colors sober or dull.

grayish [ˈɡreɪʃ]

a. 浅灰色的；微带灰色的

greyish (a.)

graze [ɡreɪz]

v./n. 擦伤；放牧；吃草

KD v. 1. To feed as in a meadow or pasture. 2. To break the skin of a body part by scraping. 3. To let feed in a field or pasture or meadow. 4. To scrape gently.

5. To eat lightly, try different dishes.

SE *Tropicorp, which constantly seeks profitable investment opportunities, has been buying and clearing sections of tropical forest for cattle ranching, although pastures newly created there become useless for grazing after just a few years.*

grievance [ˈɡri:vəns]

n. 不满；不平；委屈；冤情

KD 1. A real or imaginary wrong causing resentment and regarded as grounds for complaint. 2. A feeling of resentment or injustice at having been unfairly treated.

grind [ɡraɪnd]

v./n. 磨碎；磨快；折磨 / 磨；苦工作

KD v. 1. To press or grind with a crunching noise. 2. To make a grating or grinding sound by rubbing together. 3. To reduce to small pieces or particles by pounding or abrading. 4. To work hard.

SE *Prior to 1965 geologists assumed that the two giant rock plates meeting at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction as they grind past each other, but in 1965 Henyey found that temperatures in drill holes near the fault were not as elevated as had been expected.*

grip [ɡrɪp]

v./n. 紧握；夹紧；抓住 / 紧握；支配

KD v. To grasp or keep a rigid hold or sth.

SE *The grip of the football player's hand was strong and warm.*

grizzly [ˈɡrɪzli]

a./n. 灰色的 / 灰熊

KD a. Showing characteristics of age, esp having grey or white hair.

groove [ɡru:v]

v./n. 开槽 / 凹槽；最佳状态；惯例

KD v. 1. To make a groove in, or provide with a groove.

2. To hollow out in the form of a furrow or groove.

gross ['grɒs] a. 总共的；粗野的；恶劣的；显而易见的

vt. 总收入 n. 总额，总数

KD a. 1. Before any deductions. 2. Visible to the naked eye. 3. Lacking fine detail.
4. Conspicuously and outrageously bad or reprehensible. 5. Conspicuously
and tastelessly indecent. 6. Without qualification.
vt. To earn as total revenue, before deductions for expenses, tax, etc.

SE *The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the dollar value of finished goods and services Line produced by an economy during a given period, serves as the chief indicator of the economic well-being of the United States.*

grueling ['gruəliŋ] a./n. 累垮人的；折磨人的 / 惩罚；劳累

KD a. Characterized by toilsome effort to the point of exhaustion.

SE *His grueling schedule is just one not-so-subtle hint of what he expects from employees.*

guarantee [ˌgærən'ti:] vt. 保证；担保

n. 保证书；抵押品；保证；担保；保证人

KD vt. 1. To give surety or assume responsibility. 2. To make certain of. 3. To promise to do or accomplish. 4. To stand behind and guarantee the quality, accuracy, or condition of.

SE *Labor activists countered these arguments by insisting that health care was a fundamental right that should be guaranteed by government programs.*

gullible ['gʌləbl̩] a. 易受骗的；轻信信的

KD Easily duped or tricked because you the person tends to trust and have faith in people.

SE *The gullible young man actually believed the scheme to get cash quickly.*

gullibility (n.) **gullibly** (ad.)

gypsy ['dʒɪpsɪ] vi. 流浪 a. 吉卜赛人的

n. 吉卜赛人（语）；歌舞剧中的歌舞队员

H

halo ['heɪləʊ] v./n. 使有晕轮；围以光环 / 光环；荣光

KD v. So surround with or form a halo.

SE *It corrects existing theories about the chemical halos of gold deposits, and thus provides a basis for correcting current conceptual models.*

hammer ['hæmə] v./n. 敲打；锤击；重复 / 铁锤；链球

KD v. 1. To beat with or as if with a hammer. 2. To create by hammering.

SE *Most of Wegener's evidence consisted of homologies—similarities of patterns and forms based on direct observations of rocks in the field, supported by the use of hammers, hand lenses, and field notebooks.*

hamper ['hæmpə] vt./n. 妨碍；使困累 / 食盒；阻碍物
 KD vt. To prevent the progress or free movement; to prevent sb from easily doing or achieving sth.

SE *Removing the boxes will reduce the number of prank calls without hampering people's ability to report a fire.*

handicap ['hændikæp] vt./n. 阻碍；使不利 / 障碍；不利条件
 KD vt. To be disadvantageous or hinder a person or a thing.
 SE *Handicap accessibility laws allow the disabled to now move more freely.*

handheld [hænd,held] a. 掌上型；手持型
 KD Small and light enough to be operated while you hold it in your hands.
 SE *People can read the books on the Apple iPhone and other handheld devices and personal computers.*

harbor ['hɑ:bə] v./n. 庇护；停泊；居住 / 海港；避难所
 KD v. 1. To maintain a theory, thoughts, or feelings. 2. To shelter secretly as fugitives or criminals. 3. To keep in one's possession; of animals. 4. To hold back a thought or feeling about.

hardy ['hɑ:di] a. 能吃苦的；坚强的；勇敢的；鲁莽的
 n. 强壮的人；耐寒植物；方柄凿
 KD a. 1. Having rugged physical strength; inured to fatigue or hardships. 2. Resolute and without fear. 3. Able to survive under unfavorable conditions.
 SE *These hardy mountain folk seem to thrive on the cold.*

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] a. 粗糙的；刺耳的；刺目的；严厉的
 KD 1. Rough or grating to the senses. 2. Stern, severe, or cruel.
 SE *Hard times continued to revive popular demands for regulating business and softening the harsh edges of laissez-faire capitalism.*

harness ['hɑ:nɪs] vt./n. 马具；降落伞背带 / 套；治理
 KD vt. 1. To place a harness on an animal. 2. To control so as to employ the energy or potential power of.
 SE *The horse's harness allowed the rider to control his direction.*

hasten ['heɪsən] v. 催促；使赶紧；加速；赶快；急忙
 KD 1. To hurry or cause to hurry; rush. 2. To be anxious to say sth.
 SE *Newly freed workers enacted lien laws to hasten the downfall of the plantation economy.*

hatch [hætʃ]

v./n. 策划；孵 / 舱口；孵化

KD v. 1. To emerge from the eggs. 2. To devise or invent. 3. To inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance such as gold or silver, for the purpose of decorating. 4. To draw, cut, or engrave lines, usually parallel, on metal, wood, or paper. 5. To sit on eggs.

SE *During Parland's dry season, holes dug by alligators remain filled with water long enough to provide a safe place for the eggs of this fish species to hatch.*

haven ['heɪvən]

vt. 提供避难处；安置于港中

n. 港口；避难所，安息所

KD vt. To secure or shelter in or as if in a haven.

havoc ['hævək]

a./n. 难以管理 / 大破坏；浩劫；蹂躏

KD a. Hard to manage, control, or instruct.

SE *The hurricane wreaked havoc on the neighborhood.*

hay [heɪ]

vt./n. 把晒干 / 干草

KD v. 1. To cut, dry, and store grass, clover, etc. as fodder. 2. To feed with hay.

SE *Over 95 percent of people who have asthma also suffer from hay fever.*

hazard ['hæzəd]

vt. 赌运气；冒…的危险，使遭受危险

n. 危险；冒险；冒险的事

KD 1. To chance or risk. 2. To venture an opinion, guess, etc. 3. To expose to danger.

SE *The state law would not affect existing local ordinances banning smoking in places where the fire authorities have determined that smoking would constitute a fire hazard.*

hazardous ['hæzədəs]

a. 有危险的；冒险的；碰运气的

KD Possibly dangerous to human beings or the natural environment.

SE *The hazardous materials needed to be handled with great care.*

hazardously (ad.) hazardousness (n.)

haze [heɪz]

v./n. 变朦胧；变糊涂 / 疑惑；阴霾；薄雾

KD v. 1. To subject fellow students to ridicule or abuse.

2. To harass with humiliating tasks.

heal [hi:l]

v. 治愈；痊愈；和解

KD 1. To heal or recover. 2. To provide a cure for, make healthy again.

SE *No ointment can heal a broken arm.*

heist [haɪst]

v./n. 抢劫；强夺 / 抢劫，拦劫；强夺

KD v. To commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

hem [hem] v./n. 包围；缝边；做褶边 / 边；褶边
 KD v. To create over and stitch the fabric down in order to make a hem on a piece of cloth.

SE *She raised the hem of her pants.*

herd [hɜ:d] v./n. 成群；放牧 / 兽群；畜群；放牧人
 KD v. 1. To drive forwards in a large group. 2. To look after livestock.

hereditary [hi'reditəri] v./a./n. 遗传的；世袭的；世代相传的
 KD Sth that is capable of being passed genetically from one generation to the next.

SE *She possessed a hereditary predisposition towards the disease.*

hereditarily (ad.) **hereditariness** (n.) **heritage** (n.)

highlight ['hailait] vt./n. 强调；使显著 / 最重要的事情
 KD vt. To attract attention to sth, or make sth predominantly important or obvious.

SE *Please highlight all key matters in your meeting notes.*

hike [haik] v. 提高；拉起；使高涨；远足；徒步旅行
 n. 涨价；远足；徒步旅行

KD v. 1. To walk a long way, usually for pleasure or exercise, esp in the country.
 2. To pull or be pulled; hitch. 3. To increase a price.

SE *So the tax hike stands an excellent chance of reducing per capita sales of cigarettes by four percent.*

hinder ['hindeɪ] v./a. 成为阻碍；打扰 / 后面的

KD v. 1. To be or get in the way of sb or sth; hamper. 2. To prevent.

a. Situated at or further towards the back or rear; posterior.

SE *A hierarchical work environment hinders the cooperative exchange of ideas that computer industry employees consider necessary for their work.*

hominid ['hɒminid] n./a. 原始人类 / 人类及其祖先的

hood [hud] vt./n. 以头巾覆盖；罩上 / 头巾；兜帽

KD vt. To cover or provide with or as if with a hood.

SE *Harbor seals are small compared with other phocid species such as grey seals, northern ele-phant seals, and hooded seals, all of which are known to fast for the entire lactation period.*

hop [hɒp] v./n. 跳跃；单脚跳；(作)短途旅行

KD v. 1. To jump lightly. 2. To move quickly from one place to another. 3. To travel by means of an aircraft, bus. 4. To make a quick trip esp by air. 5. To jump across. 6. To make a jump forward or upward.

SE *The birds are hop about on their perch and twittering.*

horn [hɔ:n] vt./n. 装角于 / 角; 喇叭, 号角

KD vt. 1. To provide with a horn or horns. 2. To gore or butt with a horn.

SE *Small businesses have had to pull their horns in during the recession.*

horny (a.)

horrendous [hɔ'rendəs] a. 可怕的; 惊人的

KD Extremely horrible, scary, or outrageous as to incite horror.

SE *The horrendous explosion left some dead and many wounded.*

hospitable [hɔ'spɪəbl̩] a. 热情友好的; (环境) 舒适的

KD Hospitable, friendly, and kind to strangers or visitors.

SE *The hospitable nature of the family always allowed guests to feel at home.*

hospitality (n.) **hospitably** (ad.)

host [həʊst] v./n. 做主人; 主持; 群集 / 主人; 主机

KD v. To organize an event to which others are invited and make all the arrangements for them.

SE *A real pandemic, of course, would throw up a host of other problems.*

hum [hʌm] v./n. 发低哼声 / 嗡嗡声; 哼声; 杂声

KD v. To sing without using words and having your lips pursed or closed, or to sing a song in this way.

SE *The hum of the wheels lulled the child to sleep.*

hummable (a.) **hummer** (n.)

humanitarian [hju:mæni'teəriən] a./n. 人道主义(者)的; 博爱的; 慈善的

KD a. Dedicated to making the lives of people better.

SE *Humanitarian efforts saved many lives after the tsunami.*

humanitarianism (n.)

humid ['hju:mɪd] a. 潮湿的; 湿润的; 多湿气的

KD Of the air or climate warm and damp.

SE *They were not prepared for the humid heat of the tropical forest.*

humidity (n.)

hump [hʌmp] v. 使烦恼; 隆起; 弓起; 努力; 急速行进

n. 圆形隆起物; 驼背; 驼峰

KD v. 1. To form or become a hump; hunch; arch. 2. To carry or heave.

SE *Fossils of this animal, however, do not show any hump.*

hurdle ['hɜ:d̩l] v./n. 克服; 跳过障碍 / 跳栏; 栏

KD v. 1. To jump a hurdle, etc., as in racing. 2. To overcome.

husk [hʌsk] v./n. 削皮; 以粗哑的嗓音说 / 皮; 外壳

KD v. To remove the husks from grain, seeds, nuts, etc.

SE *Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour made from it required less effort to produce.*

hydrostatic [ˌhaɪdrəʊ'stætik] a. 流体静力学的；静水力学的

KD Of or concerned with fluids that are not in motion.

SE *Over pumping of ground-waters produces a difference in hydrostatic head in favor of the seawater.*

hypnotize ['hɪpnətaɪz] v. 使着迷；使恍惚；施催眠术

KD 1. To induce hypnosis in a person. 2. To charm or beguile; fascinate.

SE *Some theorists try to explain this result by arguing that the selves of hypnotized subjects are dissociated into separate parts, and that the part that is deaf is dissociated from the part that replies.*

hypothesize [haɪ'pəθisaɪz] v. 假设；假定

KD To suggest a way of explaining sth when you do not definitely know about it; to form a hypothesis.

SE *Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to a major earthquake known to have occurred near the island in A.D. 365.*

hypothesis (n.) hypothesisist (n.) hypothetical (a.)

I

identical [aɪ'dentɪkəl] a. 同一的；完全相同的

KD Being the same person or thing even though it may not appear that way.

SE *The identical twins always dressed in the same clothes.*

identically (ad.) identicalness (n.)

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v. 确定；认同；使参与；把…看成一样

KD To name and recognize a person or a thing and to be able to state exactly what the person or thing is.

SE *She was able to identify the accused in a lineup.*

identification (n.) identifiability (n.) identifiable (a.) identity (n.)

idle ['aɪdl] v./a./n. 虚度 / 懒惰的；闲置的 / 空转

KD v. To be lazy or slothful and avoid doing work, or to waste time being lazy and not doing anything.

a. Not functioning, producing, working, or in use.

SE *Don't sit idle in the outdoors or the mosquitoes will get you.*

idiosyncratic (a.) idiosyncratically (ad.)

illiterate [i'litərət]

a./n. 不识字的；没受教育的 / 文盲

KD a. A term that describes people who cannot read or write and is made to be an offensive remark.

SE *Unfortunately, many remain illiterate into adulthood.*

illiteracy (n.) illiterately (ad.) illiterateness (n.)

illuminate [i'lju:mineit]

v. 照亮；阐明，说明；使灿烂；用灯装饰

KD To light sth up in order to make it visible.

SE *The fireworks illuminated the night sky.*

illuminative (a.) illuminator (n.)

illusionary [i'lju:ʒənəri]

a. 错觉的；幻影的

KD A thing that tricks the mind by seeming to exist when in reality it does not exist.

SE *The illusionary visions were caused by hallucinogenics.*

illusional (a.) illusory (a.) illusorily (ad.) illusoriness (n.) illusion (n.)

imbue [im'bju:]

vt. 使感染；灌输；使渗透

KD To instill or inspire sb/sth with ideals, principles, strong feelings, or values etc.

SE *He was imbued with a desire for social justice.*

immediate [i'mi:diət]

a. 立即的；直接的；最接近的

KD Occurring or done without any delay.

SE *The immediate effect of the storm included power outages.*

immediacy (n.) immediateness (n.)

Immense [i'mens]

adj. 巨大的；无边无际的；[口]非常好的

KD 1. unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope

SE *The problems facing indebted governments are immense and the rounded numbers speak for themselves.*

imitate [i'miteit]

vt. 模仿；仿效；仿造，仿制

KD 1. To copy sb/sth. 2. To copy the way a person speaks or behaves, in order to amuse people. 3. To make or be like; resemble or simulate.

SE *Managers wished to imitate other managers primarily because they saw how financially beneficial other firms' acquisitions were.*

immoral [i'mərəl]

a. 不道德的；邪恶的；淫荡的

KD Differing from traditional ethical principles.

SE *Politicians often engage in immoral dealings which affect their performance and inhibit their loyalty to their constituency.*

immorality (n.) immorally (ad.)

immutably [i'mju:təbli]

ad. 不变地；永恒地

KD Unchanging through time; unalterable; ageless.

SE *This is not to suggest that the period of this biological clock is immutably fixed.*

impact ['ɪmpækt, ɪm'pækt] v./n. 撞击；冲突；产生影响 / 效果；影响

KD v. To hit sth with strength.

SE *It was difficult to determine the impact of the stock market crash at this early stage.*

impaction (n.) **impactor** (n.) **impactive** (a.)

impair [ɪm'peə] vt. 削弱；损害；减少

KD To reduce or weaken in strength, quality, etc.

SE *Strokes tend to impair linguistic capabilities more severely than does any other cause of damage to language centers in the brain.*

impairment (n.)

impart [ɪm'pɑ:t] vt. 给予（抽象事物）；传授；告知；透露

KD To convey knowledge or information.

SE *U.S. Army officers say a language barrier impedes American efforts to impart this vital lesson.*

impartation (n.) **impartment** (n.)

impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] a. 焦躁的；不耐心的

KD Bothered because you are either delayed or kept waiting.

SE *Waiting in line, we grew increasingly impatient.*

impatience (n.) **impatiently** (ad.)

impede [ɪm'pi:d] vt. 阻碍；妨碍；阻止

KD To meddle with the advancement, improvement, or progress of a person or a thing.

SE *Lawyers sometimes serve to impede the legal process.*

impediment (n.) **impeder** (n.)

impend [ɪm'pend] vi. 迫近；即将发生

KD Esp of sth threatening to be about to happen; be imminent.

SE *Since it has become known that several of a bank's top executives have been buying shares in their own bank, the bank's depositors, who had been worried by rumors that the bank faced impending financial collapse, have been greatly relieved.*

imperial [ɪm'piəriəl] a./n. 皇帝的 / 纸张尺寸；特等品

KD a. Pertaining to or concerning an empire or its leader.

SE *The imperial nature of the company structure was uncomfortable.*

imperially (ad.)

impersonal [ɪm'pɜ:sənəl] a. 客观的；非个人的；没有人情味的

KD Not pertaining to one single person or showing the specific personality of that person but instead centering on facts or events.

SE *The impersonal nature of prerecorded telephone messages can turn away potential customers.*

impersonality (n.) **impersonally (ad.)**

implant [im'plɑ:nt] v./n. 灌输；移植 / 植入物；植入管

KD v. To establish sth deeply in a person's mind as a way of behaving, belief, or idea.

SE *The doctor implanted a pacemaker to increase heart regularity.*

implantable (a.) **implanter (n.)**

implement ['implimənt] vt./n. 实现；生效；执行 / 器具；手段

KD vt. 1. To carry out; put into action; perform. 2. To complete, satisfy, or fulfill.

SE *A plant's manager learns of a competitor's methods of lowering environmental compliance costs but is reluctant to implement those methods.*

implementation (n.)

implicit [im'plisit] a. 暗示的；盲从的；含蓄的

KD Not directly stated, but instead implied.

SE *Implicit in the law is the idea that abortion is immoral.*

implicitly (ad.) **implicitness (n.)**

impose [im'pəuz] v. 欺骗；利用；施加影响；强加；征税

KD 1. To establish as sth to be obeyed or complied with; enforce. 2. To force oneself, one's presence, etc. on another or others; obtrude. 3. To take advantage, as of a person or quality. 4. To pass off deceptively; foist.

SE *In Barraland the range of punishments that can be imposed instead of a prison sentence is wide.*

impulse ['impʌls] vt./n. 推动 / 冲动；脉冲；刺激；推动力

KD vt. 1. To causes sth else to react.

2. To causes sb/sth to do sth or to develop and make progress.

SE *Quite often we do things on impulse.*

incandescent [ɪnkæn'desənt] a. 辉煌的；炽热的；发白热光的

KD Emitting light as a result of being heated to a high temperature; red-hot or white-hot.

SE *Compared to incandescent bulbs, LED arrays consume significantly less energy and cost no more to purchase.*

incinerate [ɪn'sinəreit] v. 把…烧成灰；烧弃；焚化

KD To burn up completely; reduce to ashes.

SE *Last year all refuse collected by Shelbyville city services was incinerated.*

incipient [in'sipiənt] a. 起初的；发端的；初期的；初始的
KD Just starting to be or happen; beginning.
SE *Its ability to climb trees was likely hindered by the presence of incipient feathers on its forelimbs.*

incompatible [ˌɪnkəm'pætəbl̩] a. 矛盾的；不相容的；不能同时成立的
KD Not being capable of living, working, or getting along with a person or a thing because of fundamental differences.
SE *The two coworkers are completely incompatible.*
incompatibility (n.) incompatibly (ad.)

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] v./a. 合并；混合 / 合并的；一体化的
KD v. To join or unite sth new with sth that has already been made or constructed.
a. Combined into a unified whole.
SE *They chose to incorporate their small business.*
incorporable (a.) incorporation (n.) incorporative (a.) incorporator (n.)

incumbent [ɪn'kʌmbənt] a./n. 现任的；负有职责的 / 在职者
KD a. Required as a consequence of a duty, obligation, or responsibility.
SE *Incumbents in congressional races usually come out victorious.*

incur [ɪn'kʊ:] vt. 招致；引发；蒙受
KD 1. To make oneself subject to sth undesirable. 2. To run into or encounter.
SE *Companies that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.*

indigenous [ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs] a. 本土的；国产的；固有的；土著的
KD 1. Originating or occurring naturally in a country; native. 2. Innate to; inherent in.
SE *Indigenous industry and talent are kept at home, creating an environment that both provides jobs and fosters further entrepreneurship.*

indigent ['ɪndɪdʒənt] a./n. 贫困的；贫穷的 / 贫困者；贫穷
KD a. Not having the fundamental necessities of life like food, shelter, and clothing.
SE *The indigent nature of the report infuriated many.*
indigently (ad.)

indirect [ɪn'dɪ'rekt, -dai-] a. 间接的；迂回的；非直截了当的
KD 1. Happening not as the main aim, cause or result of a particular action, but in addition to it. 2. Avoiding saying sth in a clear and obvious way. 3. Not going in a straight line.
SE *Biocontrol agents are likely to have indirect as well as direct adverse effects on non-target species.*

indulge [in'dʌldʒ]

v. 满足；使沉迷于；使高兴；纵容；放任

KD To permit or allow sb or yourself to perform or have sth that is pleasurable.

SE *She indulged in sweets at occasions and parties.***indulger (n.)****industrialize** [in'dʌstriəlaɪz]

v. 使工业化；实现工业化

KD 1. To develop industry on an extensive scale in a country, region, etc. 2. Of a country, region, etc. to undergo the development of industry on an extensive scale.

SE *Few of them suffer from high blood pressure, and their blood pressure does not tend to increase with age, as is common in industrialized countries.***infect** [in'fekt]

vt. 感染；传染

KD 1. To contaminate with a disease or microorganism. 2. To communicate a disease. 3. To contaminate with ideas or an ideology. 4. To affect in a contagious way.

SE *Ferber's syndrome, a viral disease that frequently affects cattle, is transmitted to these animals through infected feed.***infection (a./n.)****infer** [in'fɜ:]

v. 推断；作出推论

KD 1. To conclude a state of affairs, supposition, etc. by reasoning from evidence; deduce. 2. To have or lead to as a necessary or logical consequence; indicate. 3. To hint or imply.

SE *Which of the following can properly be inferred regarding the past three years from the statement above?***inferior** [in'fɪəriə]

a./n. 下级的；差的；自卑的 / 次品

KD a. 1. Not as good as sb/sth else. 2. Of lower rank; lower.

SE *Healthier males can forage for more of the pigments than can their inferior counterparts.***implementation (n.)****infest** [in'fest]

v. 骚扰；寄生于；大批出没；大批滋生

KD To take over a place in large numbers and therefore pose a threat or become harmful.

SE *The locusts infest the fields and destroy the crops.***infestation (n.) infested (a.) infester (n.)****inflate** [in'fleɪt]

v. (使)充气；使通货膨胀；膨胀

KD 1. To fill sth or become filled with gas or air. 2. To make sth appear to be more important or impressive than it really is. 3. To increase in price; to increase the price of sth.

SE *Food prices are no longer inflating at the same rate as last year.*

ingest [in'dʒest]

vt. 咽下；摄取；吸收；接待

KD To swallow or absorb sth like food or liquid into the body.

SE *To ingest alcohol at a young age can be damaging to development.*

ingestion (n.) **ingestive** (a.)

ingredient [in'gri:diənt]

a./n. 构成组成部分的 / 要素；原料

KD 1. One of the things from which sth is made, esp in cooking.

2. One of the things or qualities that are necessary to make sth successful.

inhale [in'heil]

v. 吸气；吸入；猛吃猛喝

KD To draw breath into the lungs; breathe in.

SE *The average quantity of tar inhaled by Sandonian smokers who are currently addicted to nicotine will probably not decrease during the next five years.*

inherent [in'hiərənt]

a. 固有的；内在的；与生俱来的，遗传的

KD Not able to be considered separate from the nature or sth because it is born from within.

SE *Inherent in the design of the home were windows to bring in outdoor space.*

inherence (n.) **inherency** (n.) **inherently** (ad.)

inherited [in'heritid]

v. 继承；经遗传而得

KD To become the proprietor of a thing after a person has died.

SE *The young man inherited a fortune after his uncle died.*

inheritance (n.)

inhibit [in'hɪbɪt]

vt. 抑制；禁止

KD 1. To prevent sth from happening or make it happen more slowly or less frequently than normal. 2. To make sb nervous or embarrassed so that they are unable to do sth.

SE *The chemical that blocks cannabinoids from stimulating their brain receptors does not independently inhibit the appetite.*

inhumane [ɪnhju:'meɪn]

a. 残忍的；无人情味的

KD Being void of kindness, and producing extreme pain.

SE *Inhumane treatment of animals is no longer acceptable in scientific research.*

inhumanely (ad.) **inhumaneness** (n.)

initial [i'ni:ʃəl]

a./n. 最初的；字首的 / 词首大写字母

KD a. Present at the start of an event or procedure, or present first.

SE *Initial efforts to preserve peace proved the need for long term efforts.*

initialer (n.) **initially** (ad.)

initiate [i'ni:ʃieɪt]

vt. 创始；使初步了解 a. 新加入的

n. 开始；新加入者；接受初步知识者

- KD vt. 1. To begin or originate. 2. To accept new members into an organization such as a club, through often secret ceremonies. 3. To teach fundamentals to.
a. Initiated; begun.
- SE *Most experts cite them as having initiated the growth in temporary employment that occurred during the 1980s.*

initiative [i'niʃiətiv] a./n. 起始的；主动的 / 主动权；首创精神

- KD a. Serving to set in motion.
- SE *Such legislation would duplicate initiatives already being made by corporate boards to improve their own performance.*

inject [in'dʒekt] vt. 注射；注入

- KD 1. To introduce a fluid into the body of a person or animal by means of a syringe or similar instrument. 2. To introduce a new aspect or element. 3. To interject a comment, idea, etc. 4. To place a rocket, satellite, etc. in orbit.
- SE *Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available.*

injectable (a.) injection (n.)

innate [i'neit] a. 先天的；固有的；与生俱来的

- KD Pertaining to traits or features that a person or animal is born with.
- SE *An innate sense of dignity was seen in the eyes of the old man.*

innately (ad.) innateness (n.)

innovative [i'nəuveitiv] a. 革新的，创新的

- KD Using or showing new methods, ideas, etc.
- SE *Small firms are often the source of the kind of innovative activity that leads to technological change.*

inoculate [i'nɒkjuleit] vt. 接种；嫁接；灌输

- KD 1. To introduce the causative agent of a disease into the body of a person or animal, in order to induce immunity. 2. To introduce microorganisms. 3. To cause to be influenced or imbued, as with ideas or opinions.
- SE *The disease can now be prevented by inoculation.*

inoculation (n.)

input ['input] v./n. 控制；管理；抑制 / 控制（装置）

- KD v. To help sb make a decision by contributing information.
- SE *Input from outside consultants enabled the business to reform its practices.*

inputter (n.)

instantaneous [,instən'teinjəs] a. 瞬间的；即时的；猝发的

- KD Happening instantly or almost instantly.
- SE *Children want instantaneous gratification of their needs or they cry.*
- instantaneity (n.) instantaneously (ad.) instantaneousness (n.)**

instill [in'stil]

vt. 徐徐滴入；逐渐灌输

KD To gradually imprint thoughts, teaching, or ideas on a person's mind.

SE *To instill a sense of generosity in children is a valuable gift.*

instillation (n.)

instruct [in'strʌkt]

vt. 命令；教授；指导；通知

KD 1. To direct to do sth; order. 2. To teach sb how to do sth. 3. To furnish with information; apprise.

SE *TrueSave officials instructed the company's packers to use more packing material than before, and the packers zealously acted on these instructions and used as much as they could.*

instruction (n.)

intact [in'tækt]

a. 完整的；原封不动的；未受损伤的

KD Whole and undamaged.

SE *Back off if you want to keep the relationship intact.*

intactness (n.)

intangible [in'tændʒəbl]

a. 无形的；触摸不到的；难以理解的

KD 1. Incapable of being perceived by touch; impalpable. 2. Imprecise or unclear to the mind. 3. Of property or a business asset saleable though not possessing intrinsic productive value.

SE *By making minimal investments in intangible assets, United States companies reduce their chances for future competitiveness.*

integrate ['intigreɪt]

v. 使完整；使成整体；成为一体

KD To become an accepted affiliate of a group and its activities, or to help sb do this.

SE *The attempt to integrate schools in the US led to a decade of violence.*

integrability (n.) **integrable** (a.) **integrative** (a.)

intense [in'tens]

a. 强烈的；紧张的；热情的；非常的

KD Immense, extreme, or great in a manner that is able to be felt.

SE *The intense nature of the interview made the applicant unsure of his position.*

intensely (ad.) **intensity** (n.)

intensify [in'tensɪfaɪ]

v. (使) 增强；强化；变激烈

KD 1. To make or become intense or more intense.

2. To increase the density of a photographic film or plate.

SE *The opposition leader has intensified his attacks on the government.*

intensity (n.) **intensive** (a.)

interfere [,ɪntə'fɪə]

v. 干涉；打扰；妨碍；冲突；介入

KD 1. To come between so as to be hindrance or obstacle 2. To get involved, so as to alter or hinder an action, or through force or threat of force.

SE *Any particles of matter in the water, such as algae cells, that scatter or absorb light will interfere with the collection of heat.*

interior [in'tiəriə] a./n. 内部的；本质的 / 内部；本质

KD a. Placed or happening inside of sth.

SE *An interior room is safer in severe weather.*

interiorize (v.) **interiorly** (ad.) **interiority** (n.)

intermediate [,intə'mi:djət] vi./a./n. 起媒介作用 / 中间的 / 媒介

KD vi. To act between parties with a view to reconciling differences as a mediator.

a. 1. Lying between two extremes in time or space or degree.

2. Around the middle of a scale of evaluation of physical measures.

SE *It may be that dinosaurs had an intermediate pattern of bone structure because their physiology was neither typically reptilian, mammalian, nor avian.*

interpret [in'tə:prɪt] v. 解释；说明；翻译；口译

KD 1. To clarify or explain the meaning of; elucidate. 2. To construe the significance or intention of. 3. To act as an interpreter; translate orally.

SE *I didn't know whether to interpret her silence as acceptance or refusal.*

interpretation (n.)

interrogate [in'terəʊgeɪt] vt. 审问；质问；询问

KD To ask sb in depth questions, usually in a menacing way.

SE *The police spent two hours interrogating the suspect.*

interrogatee (n.) **interrogator** (n.)

intersect [,intə'sekt] v. 相交，交叉；横断，横切；贯穿

KD To cross sth, or to cross one another.

SE *Two streets intersect creating a crossroads for the community.*

intersection (n.)

interstate ['intəsteɪt, intə's-] a. 州际的；州与州之间的

KD Between or involving two or more of the states of the US, Australia, etc.

SE *Previously, only interstate sales were subject to federal price controls.*

intertidal [,intə'taɪdəl] a. 潮间带的；高潮线与低潮线之间的

KD Of or relating to the zone of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark.

SE *The unusual accuracy that characterizes the commuter diatom's biological clock is rare among intertidal species.*

intimate ['ɪntɪmət] a. 亲密的；私人的；精通的

KD Involving, experiencing, or resulting from a close private relationship.

SE *The young couple were obviously in love and engaged in intimate conversation.*

intimater (n.) intimation (n.)

intrigue [in'tri:g, 'in-] v. 用诡计取得; 激起兴趣; 私通; 密谋
n. 阴谋; 诡计; 复杂的事; 私通

KD v. 1. To make interested or curious.

2. To make secret plots or employ underhand methods; conspire.

SE *The Black Death, a severe epidemic that ravaged fourteenth-century Europe, has intrigued scholars ever since Francis Gasquet's 1893 study contending that this epidemic greatly intensified the political and religious upheaval that ended the Middle Ages.*

intrinsically [in'trɪnsɪkəli] adv. 本质地; 内在地; 固有地

KD With respect to its inherent nature.

SE *Because many individual stars are of intrinsically variable brightness, some astronomers have contended that the brightening of intrinsically variable stars can be mistaken for microlensing.*

inundate ['ɪnʌndeɪt, ɪn'ʌn-] vt. 泛滥; 淹没; 浸水; (洪水般的) 扑来

KD 1. To cover completely with water; swamp. 2. To overwhelm, as if with a flood.

SE *Just before the sand is inundated by the rising tide, the diatoms burrow again.*

invade [ɪn'veɪd] v. 侵略; 侵袭; 侵扰; 涌入

KD 1. To enter a country, town, etc. using military force in order to take control of it.

2. To enter a place in large numbers, especially in a way that causes damage or confusion. 3. To affect sth in an unpleasant or annoying way.

SE *Coniferous trees will invade the aspen grove's borders and increasingly block out sunlight needed by the aspens.*

invasion (n.) **invasive (a.)**

invent [ɪn'vent] vt. 发明; 创造; 虚构

KD 1. To create or devise new ideas, machines, etc.

2. To make up falsehoods; fabricate.

SE *I wish mobile phones had never been invented!*

irradiate [i'reɪdiət, i'reɪdiɪt, -eɪt] v./a. 照耀; 使灿烂; 启发; 放射 / 发光的

KD v. 1. To make clear or bright intellectually or spiritually; illumine.

2. To expose to radiation.

SE *The technology to irradiate food has been around for the better part of a century.*

irrational [ɪ'ræʃənəl] a. 不合理的; 无理性的; 荒谬的;

KD Devoid of or contrary to logic or reason.

SE *Irrational argument based on emotional partisanship is not effective on news shows.*

irrationality (n.) **irrationally (ad.)** **irrationalness (n.)**

irregular [i'regjulə]

a. 不规则的；无规律的；非正规的

KD 1. Not arranged in an even way; not having an even, smooth pattern or shape.

2. Not happening at times that are at an equal distance from each other; not happening regularly. 3. Not normal; not according to the usual rules.

SE *The brightness of such a star is observed to vary at irregular intervals.***irregularity** (n.)**irritate** ['iriteit]

v. 激怒；刺激；使兴奋

KD 1. To annoy or anger sb, esp by sth that continuously happens.

2. To stimulate an organism or part to respond in a characteristic manner.

SE *Some painkilling drugs can irritate the lining of the stomach.***irritant** (a./n.)**Islamic** [iz'læmik]

a. 穆斯林的；伊斯兰教的

KD Relating to the Muslim religion that is based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.

SE *Islamic traditions spread into much of the Middle East centuries ago.***Islamicize** (v.)**ivory** ['aivəri]

a./n. 象牙制的；乳白色的 / 象牙；乳白色

J**jaw** [dʒɔ:]

v./n. 教训；唠叨 / 颌；下巴；狭窄入口

KD v. 1. To lecture. 2. To talk idly, esp to talk a lot or for a long time.

jeopardy ['dʒepədi]

n. 危险；危险境地

KD 1. Danger of injury, loss, death, etc.; risk; peril; hazard.

2. Danger of being convicted and punished for a criminal offence.

joint [dʒɔint]

v. 连接；接合；生节 a. 共同的；连接的

n. 关节；接合处；接缝

KD v. 1. To provide with or fasten by a joint or joints. 2. To plane the edge of a board, etc. into the correct shape for a joint.

a. 1. Shared by or belonging to two or more. 2. Created by combined effort.

3. Sharing with others or with one another.

SE *The countries in which the tigers' habitats are located are currently debating joint legislation that would ban tiger hunting.***jointly** (ad.)**jolt** [dʒɔʊlt]

v./n. (使) 颠簸；(使) 摇晃 / 摇晃；震惊

KD v. To jiggle or shake sth violently and unexpectedly, or to make sth jiggle or shake violently and unexpectedly.

SE *The plane made an awful jolt at takeoff and landing, knocking compartments open.*

joltingly (ad.) jolty (a.)

jostle ['dʒɒsl] v./n. 推挤；争夺；竞争

KD v. 1. To bump or push sb roughly. 2. To come or bring into contact 3. To force one's way by pushing.

SE *Earth's surface consists of rigid plates that are constantly shifting and jostling one another.*

jungle ['dʒʌŋɡl] a./n. 丛林的；蛮荒的 / 丛林；危险地带

KD 1. An area of tropical forest where trees and plants grow very thickly. 2. An unfriendly or dangerous place or situation, esp one where it is very difficult to be successful or to trust anyone.

juvenile ['dʒu:vənaɪl, -nɪl] a./n. 青少年的；幼稚的 / 青少年（读物）

KD a. 1. Connected with young people who are not yet adults.

2. Silly and more typical of a child than an adult.

SE *Caterpillars of all species produce an identical hormone called "juvenile hormone" that maintains feeding behavior.*

K

keen [ki:n] a./n. 敏锐的；强烈的 / 痛哭；挽歌

KD a. 1. Having or demonstrating ability to recognize or draw fine distinctions. 2. Intense or sharp. 3. Very good. 4. As physically painful as if caused by a sharp instrument. 5. Having a sharp cutting edge or point.

SE *He took a keen interest in his grandson's education.*

kidnap ['kɪdnæp] v. 绑架；诱拐；拐骗

KD To use force and abduct sb.

SE *Guerillas kidnapped the wealthy young man in South America for ransom.*

kidnapper (n.)

kin [kin] a. 同类的；有亲属关系的；性质类似的

n. 亲戚；家族；同族

KD a. Related by blood.

SE *Marriage between close kin is prohibited.*

kit [kit] v./n. 装备 / 工具箱；成套工具

- KD v. To supply with a set of articles or tools.
SE *They were all kitted out in brand-new ski outfits.*

L

label ['leɪbl] vt./n. 标注；贴标签 / 标签；商标；签条

- KD vt. 1. To fasten a label to. 2. To describe or classify in a word or phrase.
SE *Building on bacteriologist John Shrewsbury's speculations about mislabeled epidemics, zoologist Graham Twigg employs urban case studies suggesting that the rat population in Europe was both too sparse and insufficiently migratory to have spread plague.*

lag [læɡ] n. 迟延；防护套；囚犯；桶板 a. 最后的
v. 押往监狱；落后于；加上外套；蹒跚

- KD v. 1. To hang back or fall behind in movement, progress, development, etc.
2. To lock up or confine, in or as in a jail. 3. To throw or pitch at a mark, as with coins. 4. To cover with lagging to prevent heat loss.
SE *The algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond were destroyed only after a time lag of twenty-four hours.*

lash [læʃ] vt. 鞭打；摆动；扎捆；冲击；煽动；讽刺
n. 鞭打；睫毛；鞭子；责骂；讽刺

- KD v. 1. To beat severely with a whip or rod. 2. To lash or flick about sharply.
3. To strike as if by whipping. 4. To bind with a rope, chain, or cord.
SE *During the storm everything on deck had to be lashed down.*

latch [lætʃ] vt./n. 闭锁；抓住；纠缠某人 / 门闩

- KD vt. To secure or close an object with a latch.
SE *Latch the door before leaving*

lateral ['læterəl] vt./a./n. 横向传球 / 侧面的 / 侧部；边音

- KD a. Connected with the side of sth or with movement to the side.
SE *The lateral motility of the algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond was not impaired.*

laudable ['lɔːdəbl] a. 值得赞赏的

- KD Deserving or worthy of praise; admirable; commendable.
SE *Peter and Goran see this development as laudable but suggest that simply adopting ecoefficiency innovations could actually worsen environmental stresses in the future.*

launch [lɔ:ntʃ, la:ntʃ]

v. 发射；发动；下水；起飞

n. 发射；下水；汽艇；发行；投放市场

KD v. 1. To move a vessel into the water. 2 To start off or set in motion. 3. To put a new product on the market. 4. To propel with force. 5. To set a missile, spacecraft, etc. into motion. 6. To start talking or writing about. 7. To spend a lot of money.

SE *United States manufacturers and most of their European competitors have launched programs to reduce their total number of suppliers and move toward having strategic partnerships with a few.*

launder ['lɔ:ndə, 'lɑ:n-]

v./n. 洗涤；洗熨；洗黑钱 / 流水槽

KD v. 1. To wash, dry and iron clothes, etc. 2. To move money that has been obtained illegally into foreign bank accounts or legal businesses so that it is difficult for people to know where the money came from.

SE *How you guys launder all the money you're making from the drug deals.*

leach [li:tʃ]

v./n. 过滤；萃取 / 过滤；过滤器

KD 1. To remove or be removed from a substance by a percolating liquid.

2. To lose or cause to lose soluble substances by the action of a percolating liquid.

SE *It is applied for leaching of ores or concentrates and for the precipitation of metals or oxides from leach solutions.*

leak [li:k]

v./n. (使) 渗漏；泄露 / 漏洞；泄漏

KD v. 1. To enter or escape as through a small hole or crack or fissure in sth.

2. To give secret information to the public.

SE *Bottlemaster plastic stoppers, which cannot leak, crumble, or mold, have long been available to winemakers, at a price slightly higher than that of traditional cork stoppers.*

leap [li:p]

v./n. 跳；跳跃；使跃过 / 跳跃；飞跃

KD v. 1. To jump suddenly from one place to another. 2. To move or react quickly.

3. To jump over. 4. To come into prominence rapidly. 5. To cause an animal to jump a barrier.

SE *Leaping into the air does not provide as much acceleration as gliding out of a tree.*

lease [li:s]

vt./n. 出租 / 租约；租期；租赁物（权）

KD vt. To rent sth to a person under the conditions of a lease.

SE *Some of them have gained a new lease of life—secret-sounding information sells well.*

leaven ['levn]

v./n. 发酵；渐变 / 酵母；潜移默化化的影响

KD v. 1. To cause fermentation in dough or batter. 2. To pervade, causing a gradual change, esp with some moderating or enlivening influence.

SE *Even after the ancient Egyptians discovered leavened bread and the techniques for reliably producing it were well known, unleavened bread continued to be widely consumed.*

lecture ['lektʃə] v./n. 演讲；训诫；讲课 / 演讲；讲稿
KD v. 1. To give or read a lecture to audience or class. 2. To reprimand at length.
SE *In his Nobel lecture, Kim, a devout Catholic, described the arrival of the aircraft overhead as the intervention of Christ*

leftist ['leftɪst] a. 左派的；左撇子的；激进派的
n. 激进派；左翼的人；左派；左撇子
KD a. Of, tending towards, or relating to the political left or its principles.
SE *Urbanized areas of Switzerland were more likely than similar areas in the United States to have strong leftist parties.*

legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] a./n. 立法的；有立法权的 / 立法权
KD a. 1. Connected with the act of making and passing laws. 2. Having the power or function of legislating.
SE *Our critics claim that the President's recent highway project cancellations demonstrate a vindictive desire to punish legislative districts controlled by opposition parties.*

legislator (n.) legislature (n.)

legitimate [li'dʒɪtɪmət, li'dʒɪtɪmeɪt] vt./a. 使合法 / 合法的；合理的；正当的
KD vt. 1. To make legal. 2. To show or affirm to be just and legitimate. 3. To declare the legitimacy of sb.
a. 1. Based on correct or acceptable principles of reasoning. 2. Reasonable, sensible, or valid. 3. Authorized, sanctioned by, or in accordance with law.
SE *Short-term price promotions can have legitimate uses, such as reducing excess inventory.*

legitimacy (n.) legitimize (vt.)

leisure ['leɪʒə] a./n. 空闲的；业余的 / 闲暇；空闲；安逸

lengthy ['lenθɪ] a. 漫长的，冗长的；啰唆的
KD Of relatively great or tiresome extent or duration.
SE *Many more people are interested in watching lengthy televised political messages than was previously thought.*

lens [lenz] vt./n. 给…摄影 / 透镜；镜头；晶状体

lepidopteran [ˌlepi'dɒptərən] a./n. 鳞翅类的 / 鳞翅类

lethal ['li:θəl] a. 致命的；致死的

KD Producing or capable of producing death.

SE *Death by lethal injection has been declared the most humane way to kill those sentenced to death.*

lethality (n.) lethally (ad.) lethality (n.)

lever ['li:və, 'le-] v./n. 用杠杆撬动 / 杠杆；控制杆

KD v. To move sth with the use of a lever.

SE *A large lever opened the fire hose valve.*

leverage (n.)

liberalize ['libərəlaiz] v. 使自由化；宽大；自由化

KD To make sth such as a law or political or religious system less strict liberalization.

SE *The essence of the innovation of the university system is to liberalize the productivity of knowledge.*

limb [lim] vt./n. 切断手足；截下树枝 / 肢；分支

KD vt. 1. To remove the limbs or members of. 2. To cut to pieces.

3. To divide or partition sth.

SE *Baboons are on a whole different limb of the evolutionary tree.*

linger ['lɪŋgə] v. 徘徊；苟延残喘；磨蹭；缓慢度过

KD 1. To delay or prolong departure. 2. To go in a slow or leisurely manner; saunter.

3. To remain just alive for some time prior to death. 4. To persist or continue, esp in the mind. 5. To be slow to act; dither; procrastinate.

SE *That could change: no one knows how long the crisis will linger, or how bad the damage will be.*

linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk, -kəl] a. 语言的；语言学的

literate ['lɪtərɪt] a./n. 受过教育的；精通文学的 / 学者

KD a. 1. Able to read and write. 2. Educated; learned.

3. Used to words rather than numbers as a means of expression.

SE *The people in my town are all literate.*

litter ['lɪtə] v. 产仔；乱扔废弃物；把…弄得乱七八糟

n. 凌乱；垃圾；担架；一窝（动物幼崽）

KD v. 1. To be spread around a place, making it look untidy. 2. To leave things in a place, making it look untidy. 3. To contain or involve a lot of a particular type of thing usually sth bad.

SE *He was arrested for littering.*

load [ləʊd] v./n. 担负；装载 / 负荷；装载量；工作量

KD v. 1. To fill or place a load on. 2. To provide with munitions. 3. To put sth on a structure or conveyance.

SE *Spies frequently break into computer systems to steal information by the warehouse load, whether it is from Google or defence contractors..*

loaf ['ləʊf] v./n. 虚度光阴 / 块；一条面包；游荡

KD v. Spend time in a lazy, wasteful way

SE *During summer vacation, the children just loaf around the house.*

lobby ['ləʊbi] v./n. 游说 / 大厅；会客室；游说团体

KD v. 1. To attempt to influence legislators, etc. in the formulation of policy.

2. To apply pressure or influence for the passage of a bill, etc.

SE *Women's groups are lobbying to get more public money for children.*

localize ['ləʊkəlaɪz] v. 地方化；局部化；停留在一地方；集中

KD 1. To make or become local in attitude, behavior, etc. 2. To restrict or confine sth to a particular area or part. 3. To assign or ascribe to a particular region.

SE *Companies need to localize their teams whenever possible, not only to reduce costs but also to get executives who really know their local markets.*

locomotive ['ləʊkə,məʊtɪv] a./n. 运动的；火车头的 / 机车；火车头

KD a. Connected with movement, moving or able to move, as by self-propulsion.

SE *Since it still only generates some 8 per cent of world output, China is too small to act as the world's locomotive.*

locomotion (n.)

loyal ['ləʊəl] a./n. 忠诚的；忠贞的 / 忠实信徒

KD a. Remaining faithful to sb/sth and supporting them or it.

SE *In the longer term, the automaker envisions that customers initially attracted by the discounts may become loyal customers.*

loyalty (a.)

luminous ['lju:mi:nəs] a. 发光的；明亮的；清楚的

KD 1. Shining in the dark; giving out light. 2. Very bright in color.

SE *This unexpected result indicates that the falloff in luminous mass with distance from the center is balanced by an increase in non-luminous mass.*

luminosity (n.)

lunar ['lju:nə] a. 月亮的；月球的；阴历的；银的

KD 1. Of or relating to the moon. 2. Of or containing silver.

SE *Many of these lunar basins have no anomalously low gravity and some even have anomalously high gravity.*

lure [ljʊə] vt./n. 引诱；诱惑 / 感物；诱惑；饵

KD vt. To persuade or trick sb to go somewhere or to do sth by promising them some type of reward.

SE *To lure more businesses downtown, Villieu officials plan to have several modern office buildings constructed and to offer reduced local tax rates to any business that leases space in a new downtown building.*

lurk [lʌ:k] vi./n. 潜伏；埋伏；潜藏 / 埋伏；潜伏

KD vi. 1. To move stealthily or be concealed, esp for evil purposes.

2. To be present in an unobtrusive way; go unnoticed.

SE *But problems lurk behind the determination.*

M

magnify ['mægnifai] vt. 放大；赞美；夸大；有放大能力

KD 1. To make sth look bigger than it really is by using a lens or microscope. 2. To make sth bigger, louder or stronger.

SE *The results suggest that each of these factors acts to magnify the impact of the other.*

malfunction [mæl'fʌŋkʃən] vi./ n. 运转失常；出现故障 / 失灵

KD vi. To stop working completely or to fail to work briefly because of an error in the design.

SE *The shuttle's malfunction caused the death of all on board.*

malleable ['mæliəbl] a. 有延展性的；易适应的；可塑的

KD 1. Esp of metal able to be worked, hammered, or shaped under pressure or blows without breaking. 2. Able to be influenced; pliable or tractable.

SE *Labor rates often appear to be a company's most malleable financial variable.*

mandate ['mændeit] vt./n. 托管；授权 / 命令；委托管理

KD vt. 1. To order sb to behave, do sth or vote in a particular way.

2. To give sb, esp a government or a committee, the authority to do sth.

SE *It was discouraged by government-mandated policies.*

mandatory ['mændətəri:, -tɔ:ri] a. 命令的；强制的；义务的；托管的

KD Required to be done, followed, or abided by.

SE *Mandatory rules in national parks include smoking and alcohol related prohibitions.*

mandatorily (ad.)

maneuver [mə'nu:və] v./a./n. 移动 / 谋略的 / 策略；演习

KD v. To move or make sth move with skill.

n. An action or movement that requires dexterity or adroitness.

SE *The ski champion maneuvered his way through a variety of compulsory jumps.*

maneuverability (n.) maneuverer (n.) maneuverable (a.)

manifest ['mænɪfɪst]

v. 证明；表明；显示；出现

a. 明白的；显然的 n. 旅客名单；载货单

KD v. 1. To show sth, esp a feeling, an attitude or a quality plainly and clearly; reveal or display. 2. To prove beyond doubt. 3. Of a disembodied spirit to appear in visible form.

a. Easily noticed or perceived; obvious; plain.

n. A list of cargo, passengers, and its destination etc.

SE *Regular consumption of red wine is declining dramatically among young adults in France, and heart disease typically does not manifest itself until middle age.*

manifestation (a./n.)

manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt]

vt. 熟练控制；控制；操纵；影响；正骨

KD To use, handle, or run sth

SE *The pilot manipulated his helicopter into a position to pick up the injured mountain climber.*

manipulation (n.) manipulator (n.) manipulability (n.)

manipulative (a.) manipulatable(a.) manipulatory (a.) manipulable (a.)

mantle ['mæntl]

v./n. 覆盖；脸红 / 覆盖物；地幔；斗篷

KD v. 1. To cover the surface of sth. 2. Of the face, cheeks to become suffused with blood; flush. 3. To spread over or become spread over.

SE *Because of its proximity to Earth's core, the rock at the base of the mantle is much hotter than rock in the upper mantle.*

manufacture [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə] v./n. 生产；加工 / 制造(品)；产品

KD v. To make sth using raw materials into a finished product.

n. The making of finished products from raw materials.

SE *During the early 20th Century the United States was the leading manufacturer of steel products.*

manufacturable (a.) manufactural (a.)

margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn]

vt./n. 加边 / 页边空白；差额；利润

KD vt. To create a margin around sth.

n. 1. An empty space on the edge, top or bottom of a page. 2. A straight line drawn down either side of a page to distinguish sections in a page. 3. The difference between two scores or amounts. 4. The money made on a transaction or the amount by which the price of sth exceeds its cost.

SE *She won by a margin of only 270 votes.*

marginal (a.)

marginalize ['mɑ:dʒɪnəlaɪz]

vt. 排斥；忽视；使处于社会边缘

- KD To relegate to the fringes, out of the mainstream; make seem unimportant.
 SE *Women were marginalized by union bureaucratization and by the separation of unions from the community politics from which industrial unionism had emerged.*

marine [mə'ri:n] a. 海生的；海运的；船舶的；海产的
 n. 舰队；水兵；海运业

- KD a. 1. Connected with the sea and the creatures and plants that live there.
 2. Connected with ships or trade at sea.
 SE *Marine fish continue to be an endangered resource.*

maritime ['mærɪtaɪm] a. 海的；海事的；沿海的；海员的

- KD 1. Connected with the sea or ships. 2. Near the sea.
 SE *Venice prospered because it used its maritime power to enforce freedom of navigation.*

marsupial [mə:'sju:piəl] a./n. 有袋的；袋状的 / 有袋类动物

martial ['mɑ:ʃəl] a. 军队的；军事的；战争的

- KD Related to war, the military life, or soldiers.
 SE *Martial law was declared in the island nation and directed by a group of military leaders.*

martialism (n.) **martialness** (n.) **martialist** (n.) **maritally** (ad.)

massive ['mæsɪv] a. 大量的；巨大的；厚重的；魁伟的

- KD 1. Very large, heavy and solid. 2. Extremely large or serious.
 SE *Such dark matter could be in the form of extremely dim stars of low mass, of large planets like Jupiter, or of black holes, either small or massive.*

mastodon ['mæstədɒn] a./n. 巨大的；庞大的 / 乳齿象；庞然大物

mate [meɪt] v. 使配对；结伴；使一致；紧密配合
 n. 同事；助手；配偶；配对物

- KD v. 1. To pair a male and female animal or of animals to pair for reproduction.
 2. To marry or join in marriage. 3. To join as a pair; match.

maternal [mə'tɜ:nl] a. 母亲（方面）的；母亲般的；母系的

- KD Pertaining to or belonging to a mom, or motherhood, or moms in general.
 SE *Her maternal grandfather came from the Balkans.*

maternity (a.)

mature [mə'tjuə] v./a. 使成熟；慎重作出 / 成熟的；深思的

- KD v. To go through a developmental process or make a person or thing do this.
 a. Expressing emotional, physical, or mental traits that are characteristic of a fully developed person.

SE v. A mature response to disappointment is the ability to accept and move beyond.

a. Because of the subject matter of this movie it is recommended for mature audiences only.

maturely (ad.) **matureness (n.)** **maturity (n.)**

medieval [ˌmediˈvi:vəl, ˌmi:-] a. 中世纪的；仿中世纪的；老式的

KD 1. Of, relating to, or in the style of the Middle Ages. 2. Old-fashioned; primitive.

SE *Euripides' Electra does not appear accompanied by a commentary in any extant medieval manuscript.*

medium [ˈmi:diəm, -djəm] a./n. 中等的；适中的 / 折中；中庸；媒介

KD a. Neither large nor small in dimension but instead being of middle size.

SE *A medium temperature is usually required for baking cookies and cakes.*

menace [ˈmenəs] v./n. 恐吓；进行威胁 / 威胁；恐吓

KD v. To threaten with violence, danger, etc.

SE *Overgrazing by the enormous population of rabbits now menaces the island's agriculture.*

mental [ˈmentəl] a./n. 精神的；脑力的；病的 / 精神病患者

KD a. 1. Connected with or happening in the mind; involving the process of thinking. 2. Connected with the state of health of the mind or with the treatment of illnesses of the mind. 3. Crazy.

SE *I must make a mental note to talk to her about it.*

merchant [ˈmɜ:tʃənt] vt./a./n. 从事贸易 / 商业的 / 商人

KD vt. To deal or trade in sth.

a. Relating to or used for trade.

SE *The merchant bought his stock at wholesale prices and sold at retail, making a small profit.*

merchandise (n.) **mercantilist (n.)**

mere [miə] a./n. 仅仅的；只不过的 / 小湖；池塘

KD a. Being nothing more than sth specified.

SE *A mere 2% of their budget has been spent on publicity.*

merely (ad.)

merit [ˈmerit] v./n. 值得；应受报答 / 优点；价值；功绩

KD v. 1. To be worthy of. 2. To do sth to deserve praise, attention, etc.

SE *Despite these differences, however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.*

messy [ˈmesi] a. 肮脏的；污秽的；凌乱的；麻烦的

KD 1. Dirty, confused, or untidy. 2. Making sb/sth dirty and/or untidy.

3. Of a situation unpleasant, confused or difficult to deal with.

SE *But clinging to this ideology also prevented these women from even attempting to gain true political power because it implied a moral purity that precluded participation in the messy world of partisan politics.*

metabolize [mi'tæbəlaiz, me-] v. (使)变形; 新陈代谢

KD To turn food, minerals, etc. in the body into new cells, energy and waste products by means of chemical processes.

SE *One of your liver's main roles is to metabolize pile up fat into usable energy for your body.*

metabolic (a.) **metabolism (n.)**

metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] a./n. 大都会的; 中心地区的 / 大都市居民

KD a. Making up a large area urban area that usually includes the city and the areas surrounding the city.

SE *Manhattan is usually assumed to be the metropolitan heart of New York City.*

migrate [maɪ'greɪt, 'maɪg-] v. 迁移; 移往

KD To move from one environment or habitat to another due to changes in the season and differences in the supply of food.

SE *Monarch butterflies migrate from Mexican canyons to the US each spring.*

migrator (n.) **migrant(a./n.)**

mild [maɪld] a. 温和的; 文雅的; 不含有害物质的

KD 1. Of a taste, sensation, etc. not powerful or strong; bland. 2. Gentle or temperate in character, climate, behavior, etc. 3. Not extreme; moderate. 4. Feeble; unassertive.

SE *On his definition, depressions, like recessions, can be mild or severe.*

mill [mɪl] v. 乱转; 被碾磨; 磨细; 搅拌

n. 磨坊; 制造厂; 工厂; 压榨机; 磨粉机

KD v. 1. To move about in a confused manner. 2. To grind with a mill 3. To produce a ridge around the edge of. 4. To roll out metal with a rolling machine

SE *The imposition of quotas limiting imported steel will not help the big American steel mills.*

millennialism (n.) **millennialist (n.)**

mimic ['mɪmɪk] vt./a./n. 模仿 / 模仿的; 伪装的 / 模仿者

KD vt. To imitate a person, or duplicate one's physical appearance, motions, or voice.

a. Pertaining to imitation, mime, or mimicry.

SE *The comedian mimicked the mannerisms of political figures.*

mineral ['mɪnərəl]
mineralize (v.) **miner (n.)**

a./n. 矿物的；矿质的 / 矿物；矿泉水

mint [mɪnt]

vt./n. 铸造；铸币 / 薄荷；造币厂；巨款

KD vt. 1. To make coins by stamping metal. 2. To invent esp phrases or words.

SE *No coins minted after A.D. 365 were found in Kourion, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance.*

misinterpret [ˌmɪsɪn'tɜ:pɪt]

vt. 曲解；误解

KD To interpret badly, misleadingly, or incorrectly.

SE *They contain information that is likely to be misinterpreted by modern-day readers.*

missionary ['mɪʃənəri]

a./n. 传教的；传教士的 / 传教士

KD a. Resulting from a desire to convert people to one's own beliefs.

SE *Is either of the world's two great missionary religions gaining an edge when it comes to getting their Holy Books into people's hands and hearts?*

mitigate ['mɪtɪgeɪt]

v. 使减轻；使缓和；缓和下来

KD To make or become less severe or harsh; moderate.

SE *Its effects were mitigated by the growth of industrial unions.*

moan [məʊn]

v./n. 呻吟；抱怨；悲叹 / 悲叹；呻吟声

KD v. 1. To utter words in a low mournful manner. 2. To make a sound like a moan.
3. To grumble or complain.

SE *They're always moaning and groaning about how much they have to do.*

mob [mɒb]

vt./n. 聚众包围 / 犯罪团伙；黑手党

KD vt. To gather around a person or thing in a noisy and excited manner.

n. A large and noisy group of people.

SE *Let's avoid the mob and walk down this quiet street.*

mobber (n.) **mobbish(a.)**

moderate ['mɒdərət, 'mɒdəreɪt]

v. 变缓和；变弱；节制；减轻

a. 适度的；有节制的；温和的；稳健的

KD v. 1. To become or make sth become less extreme, severe, etc. 2. To preside over a meeting, discussion, etc. 3. To act as an external moderator of the overall standards and marks for some types of educational assessment.

a. 1. Not extreme or excessive; within due or reasonable limits.

2. Not violent; mild or temperate. 3. Of average quality or extent.

SE *Although aspirin has been proven to eliminate moderate fever associated with some illnesses, many doctors no longer routinely recommend its use for this purpose.*

moderately (ad.)

modest ['mɒdɪst] a. 谦虚的；谦逊的；庄重的；朴素的
 KD Not showing or having a high opinion of your abilities or accomplishments, but to instead consider yourself as humble.

SE *The modest woman had difficulty accepting compliments.*

modestly (ad.)

modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] v. 修改；更改；调整；修饰；缓和

KD To make a small alteration or change to sth.

SE *I will modify the letters to include the director's changes.*

modifiability (n.) **modifiableness** (n.) **modifiable** (n.)

moist [moɪst] a./n. 潮湿的；多雨的；含泪的 / 潮湿

KD a. 1. Slightly damp or wet. 2. Saturated with or suggestive of moisture.

momentous [məu'mentəs] a. 重大的；严重的

KD Highly important or significant.

SE *The arrival of the Chinese leader on American soil would be a momentous event.*

momentously (ad.) **momentousness** (n.)

monitor ['mɒnɪtə] vt./n. 监视；跟踪调查 / 监视器；班长

KD vt. To supervise, to look over a person, place or thing to see if proper behavior is upheld.

SE *We must monitor the situation in Iraq with care.*

monitorial (a.) **monitorially** (ad.) **monitorship** (n.)

monochrome ['mɒnəkrəʊm] a./n. 单色的；黑白的 / 单色画；黑白照片

KD a. Showing, using, or photographed in only one shade of color.

SE *The monochrome clothing design was clearly in fashion this season though many resisted the lack of color.*

monochromic (a.) **monochromist** (n.)

moral ['mɔ:əl, 'mɔ:-] a. 道德的；精神上的；品性端正的

n. 道德；寓意

KD a. 1. Concerned with or relating to human behavior, esp the distinction. 2. Adhering to conventionally accepted standards of conduct. 3. Based on a sense of right and wrong according to conscience. 4. Having psychological rather than tangible effects.

V. 1. The lesson to be obtained from a fable or event. 2. principles of behaviour in accordance with standards of right and wrong.

SE *British newspapers were full of moral outrage at the weakness of other countries.*

morality (n.)

mortality [mə:'tæləti] n. 死亡数；死亡率；必死性；必死的命运

KD The condition of being sure to eventually die.

SE *There is a high mortality rate in infants born in certain poverty stricken countries.*

mortgage ['mɔ:gidʒ] vt./n. 抵押

KD vt. To pledge a house or other property as security for the repayment of a loan.

SE *Shares of the most egregious mortgage lenders have plunged and dozens have gone bust.*

mosaic [məu'zeiik] a./n. 摩西的；拼成的 / 马赛克；镶嵌细工

KD a. Decorated with small pieces of colored glass or stone fitted together.

SE *Excavations of the Roman city of Sepphoris have uncovered numerous detailed mosaics depicting several readily identifiable animal species: a hare, a partridge, and various Mediterranean fish.*

motif [məu'ti:f, mɔ-] n. 主题；动机；图形；主旨；意念

KD 1. A design or a pattern used as a decoration. 2. A subject, an idea or a phrase that is repeated and developed in a work of literature or a piece of music.

motion ['məuʃən] vt./n. 打手势；示意 / 运动；手势；提议

KD vt. To signal or gesture sth to sb.

SE *She motioned to the crowd to be silent as the last performer entered.*

motivate ['məutiveit] vt. 刺激；使有动机；激发…的积极性

KD To give incentive to.

SE *So the President's choice was clearly motivated by sound budgetary policy, not partisan politics.*

mound [maund] v./n. 堆起；筑堤 / 堆；高地；护堤

KD v. 1. To gather into a mound; heap. 2. To cover or surround with a mound.

SE *In the largest Dallas communities, some individuals were buried in the earthen mounds that served as substructures for buildings important to civic and religious affairs.*

mount [maunt] v. 爬上；增加；上升；使骑上马

n. 山峰；乘骑用马；底座

KD v. 1. To go up a hill, stairs, etc.; climb. 2. To get up on a horse, a platform, etc.
3. To increase; accumulate. 4. To fix onto a backing, setting, or support.

SE *In response to mounting public concern, an airplane manufacturer implemented a program with the well-publicized goal of reducing by half the total yearly amount of hazardous waste generated by its passenger-jet division.*

mucous ['mju:kəs] a. 黏液的；分泌黏液的

KD Of or secreting or covered with or resembling mucus.

SE *Objective To study the diagnose of nasal mucous ulcer under nasal endoscopy.*

mud [mʌd] v./n. 弄脏 / 泥；诽谤；无价值的东西

KD v. 1. To soil or cover with mud. 2. To plaster with mud.

SE *The 1980 volcanic eruption of Mount Saint Helens, for example, sent mud and debris into several tributaries of the Columbia River.*

multinational [ˌmʌltiˈnæʃənəl] a./n. 多国的；跨国公司的 / 跨国公司

KD a. Of a large business company involving or operating in several countries.

SE *The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects.*

multiple ['mʌltɪpl] a. 多样的；许多的；多重的

KD Including or relating many people, parts, or things.

SE *The company has buildings in multiple cities and sometimes ornaments them with art museums.*

municipality [mjuːˌnɪsɪˈpæləti] n. 自治市或区；市政当局；市民

KD 1. A city, town, or district enjoying some degree of local self-government. 2. The governing body of such a unit.

SE *What these do is they insure the bond-- they insure the investor against the municipality failing to pay on the bond.*

municipal (a.)

mutate [mjuːˈteɪt, 'mjuː-] v. (使)突变；改变；变化

KD 1. To develop or make sth develop a new form or structure, because of a genetic change. 2. To change into a new form.

SE *The scientists identified a protein that inactivates the flu virus before it can mutate.*

mutant (n./a.) mutation (n.)

mute [mjuːt] vt. 减弱…的声音；使柔和

a. 哑的；沉默的；无声的 n. 哑巴

KD vt. To decrease the volume of a particular sound.

a. Not having the ability to or willing to talk.

SE *In Australia, even the most vocal nationalist is mute before the Ashes' apolitical, monocultural might.*

mutely (ad.) muteness (n.)

mutual ['mjuːtʃʊəl, -tʃuəl] a. 相互的；彼此的；共同的；共有的

KD Made, sensed, or showed toward one another.

SE *The mutual decision was made between both parents to send their children to boarding school.*

mutuality (n.) mutually (ad.) mutualness (n.)

N

narrate ['næreɪt, nə'reɪt]

v. 叙述；讲述；给…作旁白

KD 1. To tell a story; relate. 2. To speak in accompaniment of a film, TV program, etc.

SE *The last chapter narrate the paper conclusion and prospect.***narrative** (n./a.)**narrow** ['nærəʊ]

v. 使变窄 a. 狭窄的；度量小的；勉强的

n. 狭窄部分，隘路；海峡

KD v. To make or become narrow; limit; restrict.

a. 1. Not wide. 2. Limited in size or scope. 3. Lacking tolerance or flexibility or breadth of view. 4. Very limited in degree. 5. Characterized by painstaking care and detailed examination.

SE *Museums that house Renaissance oil paintings typically store them in environments that are carefully kept within narrow margins of temperature and humidity to inhibit any deterioration.***narrowly** (ad.)**nasal** ['neɪzəl]

a./n. 鼻的；鼻音的 / 鼻音（字）；鼻骨

natal ['neɪtəl]

a. 出生的；诞生的；分娩的；出生地的

KD 1. Relating to or accompanying birth. 2. Of or relating to the buttocks.

SE *Although the homing instinct of salmon to their natal stream is strong, a fraction of the fish returning from the sea stray and spawn in nearby streams.***naval** ['neɪvəl]

a. 海军的

KD Pertaining to or belonging to warships or to a navy.

SE *The naval power of the British allowed them to become superpowers.***navally** (ad.)**needle** ['ni:dl]

v./n. 缝纫；刺激 / 针；针状物；刺激

KD v. 1. To prick with a needle 2. To deliberately annoy sb, esp by criticizing them continuously.

negative ['negətɪv]

a. 消极的；否定的；负的；阴性的

vt. 否定；拒绝 n. 底片；负数；否定

KD a. 1. Expressing or meaning a refusal or denial. 2. Lacking positive or affirmative qualities, such as enthusiasm, interest, or optimism. 3. Showing or tending towards opposition or resistance.

vt. 1. To refuse to agree to a proposal or a request. 2. To prove sth is not true.

SE *Since many local businesses in Florida cater to retirees, this decline is likely to have a noticeably negative economic effect on these businesses.*

neglect [ni'glekt] vt./n. 疏忽, 忽视; 忽/ 疏忽; 忽视; 怠慢

KD vt. 1. To fail to give due care, attention, or time to. 2. To fail to do sth through thoughtlessness or carelessness. 3. To ignore or disregard.

SE *People who regularly eat cereals fortified with vitamin supplements sometimes neglect to eat the foods in which the vitamins occur naturally.*

negligible (a.)

negotiate [ni'gəʊfi:it, -si-] v. 谈判; 商议; 越过; 转让

KD 1. To try to achieve a transaction, an agreement by formal discussion. 2. To arrange or agree sth by formal discussion. 3. To successfully get over or past a difficult part on a path or route.

SE *Some companies are also trying to negotiate lower fees with the hedge funds they invest in.*

negotiation (n.)

nerve [nə:v] vt./n. 鼓起勇气 / 神经; 勇气; 叶脉

KD vt. To give yourself the courage or strength to do sth difficult or unpleasant.

SE *Workers at grain-processing plants that still use ethylene dibromide continue to have a high rate of nerve damage.*

neural ['njuərəl] a. 神经(系统)的; 神经中枢的; 背的

KD Of or relating to a nerve or the nervous system.

neutral ['nju:trəl] a./n. 中立的; 无倾向性的 / 空挡; 中立国

KD v. Not taking sides in a war, controversy, contest, or dispute.

SE *Many had a neutral opinion on the new CEO.*

neutrally (ad.)

nomadic [nəu'mædik, nɔ-] a. 游牧的; 流浪的; 游动的

KD Of groups of people tending to travel and change settlements frequently.

SE *Many cattle farmers in East Africa are nomadic or live in remote villages.*

nonpartisan [,nɔnpɑ:'ti:zæn] a./n. 无党派的; 超党派的 / 无党派的人

KD a. Not partisan or aligned, esp not affiliated to, influenced by, or supporting any one political party.

nonprofit [nɔn'prɒfɪt] a. 非赢利的; 不以赢利为目的的

KD Not commercially motivated, or not yielding a profit, esp because organized or established for some other reason.

SE *Theoretical literature offers conflicting views on whether nonprofit hospitals are less financially efficient.*

notably ['nəutəbli] ad. 显著地; 尤其

KD Particularly or especially; in a way worthy of being noted.

SE *This argument has been put forward by many politicians, most notably by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.*

notorious [nəu'tɔ:riəs] a. 臭名昭著的；声名狼藉的

KD Famous or well know for a bad quality, feature, or act.

SE *Notorious gambling towns like Las Vegas had difficulty attracting other tourists.*

notoriety (n.) **notoriously (ad.)**

novel ['nɒvəl] a./n. 新奇的；异常的 / 小说

KD a. Different from anything known before; new, interesting and often seeming slightly strange.

SE *The new packaging of this article features novel design and diversified styles.*

novelist (n.)

noxious ['nɒksjəs] a. 有害的；有毒的；败坏道德的；讨厌的

KD 1. Injurious to physical or mental health. 2. Very unpleasant.

SE *Certain messenger molecules fight damage to the lungs from noxious air by telling the muscle cells encircling the lungs' airways to contract.*

nuclear ['nju:kliə, 'nu:-] a. 核的；使用或生产核能的；核武器的

KD In physics, pertaining to the nucleus of an atom.

SE *The nuclear plant supplied energy to the entire country.*

nucleus (n.)

null [nʌl] a. (协议) 无法律效力；失效的；零值的

KD Not having legal validity.

SE *The law was made null and void by the Senate.*

nurture ['nɜ:tʃə] vt./n. 养育；鼓励；培植 / 养育；营养物

KD vt. 1. To feed or support. 2. To educate or train.

SE *Walking upright permitted the father to use his hands to gather food and carry it to his mate from a distance, allowing the mother to devote more time and energy to nurturing and protecting their children.*

nutritious [nju:'triʃəs] a. 有营养的；营养丰富的；滋养的

KD Having nourishments like minerals and vitamins which promote well being.

SE *Blueberries are extremely nutritious.*

nutritiously (ad.) **nutritiousness (n.)**

O

oatmeal ['əʊtmil:] a./n. 灰白色的 / 燕麦粥；燕麦片

object ['ɒbdʒɪkt, əb'dʒekt] v./n. 反对；拒绝 / 宾语；目标；物体
KD v. 1. To express or raise an objection or protest or criticism or express dissent.
2. To be averse to or express disapproval of.
SE *You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money.*

obscure [əb'skjʊə, əb-] vt. 遮掩；使变暗；使难理解
a. 模糊的；晦涩的；昏暗的
KD vt. To make it difficult to see, hear or understand sth.
a. 1. Unclear or abstruse. 2. Indistinct, vague, or indefinite. 3. Inconspicuous or unimportant. 4. Hidden, secret, or remote. 5. Gloomy, dark, clouded, or dim.
SE *Clark believes this possibility has been obscured by the recent sociological fashion.*

observance [əb'zə:vəns] n. 遵守；仪式；惯例；庆祝
KD 1. The practice of obeying a law, celebrating a festival or behaving according to a particular custom. 2. An act performed as part of a religious or traditional ceremony.

obsess [əb'ses] v. 迷住，缠住；使…着迷；使…困扰
KD To preoccupy a person's thoughts.
SE *Please try not to obsess over the minor problems in the program.*

obsolete ['ɒbsəli:t, ,əbsə'li:t] vt. 废弃；淘汰 a. 老式的；废弃的
n. 废词；陈腐的人
KD a. 1. Out of use or practice because sth new has been invented; not current.
2. Out of date; unfashionable or outmoded.
SE *The amount of time it takes for most of a worker's occupational knowledge and skills to become obsolete has been declining because of the introduction of advanced manufacturing technology.*

obsolescence (n.)

obtrusive [əb'tru:sɪv, əb-] a. 突出的；强迫人的；冒失的
KD Tending to be annoying because you force your opinions or existence on others.
SE *The entrance of TV cameras in the boardroom was obtrusive during private conversations.*

obtrusively (ad.) **obtrusiveness** (n.)

occasionally [ə'keɪʒənəli, əu-] ad. 偶而；间或
KD Sometimes but not often.
SE *They were occasionally involved in actions organized by labor unions.*

occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] vt. 占据；占领；居住；使忙碌
KD To habit in a place or be the habitual user of place like a home or office.
SE *To occupy a disputed piece of land can create international problems.*
occupier (n.)

originate [ə'ridʒəneɪt]

v. 引起；创作；发源；发生；起航

KD 1. To come or bring into being. 2. To begin its journey at a specified point.

SE *The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies.***origin** (n.)**ornate** [o:'neɪt]

a. 华丽的；装饰的；(文体) 绚丽的

KD 1. Covered with a lot of decoration, esp when this involves very small or complicated designs. 2. Of style in writing overembellished; flowery.

SE *This style is a little too ornate for my taste.***ornamentation** (n.)**orthodox** ['ɔ:θədɒks]

a./n. 正统的；惯常的；传统的 / 正统的人

KD a. Following the conventional or customary rules or laws of faith, social behavior, or beliefs.

n. A person who follows conventional or customary rule or beliefs.

SE *Orthodox religious sects are more conservative and traditional than reform groups.***orthodoxly** (ad.)**outbid** [ˌaʊt'bid]

vt. 在开价上战胜；出价高于

KD To offer more money than sb else in order to buy sth, for example at an auction.

SE *If the farmers did sell their land, they would sell it to the highest bidder, and developers would outbid any other bidders.***outbreak** [ˌaʊtbreɪk, ˌaʊt'breɪk]

vi./n. 爆发 / (疾病) 发作；(战争) 爆发

KD A sudden, violent, or spontaneous occurrence, esp of disease or strife.

SE *There was only one outbreak of plague in Florence in the 1100s.***outdated** [ˌaʊt'deɪtɪd]

a. 过时的；旧式的

KD Out of date or no longer in fashion.

SE *It is an outdated and inefficient system.***outlaw** [ˌaʊtlɔ:]

vt. 宣布…为不合法；剥夺法律保护

n. 歹徒；罪犯；被剥夺法律保护者

KD vt. 1. To put a person outside the law and deprive of its protection.

2. To deprive a contract of legal force. 3. To ban.

SE *In 1992 outlaw fishing boats began illegally harvesting lobsters from the territorial waters of the country of Belukia.***outlay** [ˌaʊtleɪ, aʊt'leɪ]

vt./n. 花费；费用；经费；支出

KD vt. To spend money.

SE *Critics suggested alternatively that 9 fare tokens be sold for \$10.00, because a \$20.00 outlay would be prohibitive for low-income riders.*

outline ['aʊtlaɪn] vt./n. 概述；描画轮廓 / 大纲；略图

KD vt. 1. To give a description of the main facts or points involved in sth.

2. To show or mark the outer edge of sth.

SE *Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the paradox outlined above?*

outlive ['aʊt'lɪv] vt. 比…活得长；比…经久；经受住

KD 1. To live longer than sb. 2. To continue to exist after sth else has ended or disappeared.

SE *The vast majority of false fire alarms are prank calls made anonymously from fire alarm boxes on street corners. Since virtually everyone has access to a private telephone, these alarm boxes have outlived their usefulness.*

outmost ['aʊtməʊst] a. 最远的；最外面的；最高头的

KD The most outside.

SE *The outmost wall of the building protected it from heat and cold.*

outnumber [ˌaʊt'nʌmbə] v. 数目超过；在数量上超过；比多

KD Furthest away from the middle or central area.

SE *Men outnumber women in China resulting in less married men.*

outperform [ˌaʊtpə'fɔ:m] vt. 胜过；做得比…好

KD To achieve better results than sb/sth.

SE *In the 1970s, evidence began to suggest that small firms in some countries were outperforming their larger counterparts.*

outrageous [aʊt'reɪdʒəs] a. 粗暴的；可恶的；令人吃惊的

KD Likely to shock people because it is extraordinary, unconventional, or extravagant.

SE *Outrageous behavior by the students resulted in the school expelling ten boys.*

outrageously (ad.) **outrageousness** (n.)

outright ['aʊtraɪt, aʊt'raɪt, 'aʊt'raɪt] a./ad. 完全的；彻底的 / 全部地；率直地

KD a. Absolute or complete.

ad. Completely and entirely.

SE *An outright gift to heirs of the tycoon created instant wealth.*

outrightly (ad.)

outstrip [ˌaʊt'strɪp] vt. 超过；胜过；比…跑得快

KD Distant or remote from the main body or centre, as of a town or region.

SE *It is true that an increased inventory of finished products often indicates that production is outstripping demand.*

overflow [ˌəʊvə'fləʊ, 'əʊvəfləʊ] v. (使)溢出; 泛滥; 充溢
n. 充满, 洋溢; 泛滥; 超值; 溢值
KD v. 1. To flow or run over a limit, brim, bank, etc. 2. To fill or be filled beyond capacity so as to spill or run over. 3. To be filled with happiness, tears, etc.
4. To spread or cover over; flood or inundate.
SE *If the county continues to collect residential trash at current levels, landfills will soon be overflowing and parkland will need to be used in order to create more space.*

overlap [ˌəʊvə'læp, 'əʊvələp] v./n. 部分重叠; 同时发生 / 重叠; 重复
KD v. To place things in such a way so that the edge of one thing is on top of and extending past the edge of another thing.
SE *The jobs of two workers overlap, requiring them to cooperate on tasks.*

overlie [ˌəʊvə'lai] vt. 躺(覆)在上面; 压在身上使窒息而死
KD 1. To lie or rest upon. 2. To kill a baby or newborn animal by lying upon it.

overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk, 'əʊvəlʊk] vt./n. 俯瞰; 忽略; 检查 / 眺望; 忽视
KD vt. 1. To look past, fail to notice. 2. To be oriented in a certain direction.
3. To leave undone or leave out. 4. To look down on. 5. To watch over.
SE *It would allow researchers to limit information collection without increasing the risk that important variables could be overlooked.*

overrun [ˌəʊvə'rʌn, 'əʊvərʌn] v./n. 超过; 泛滥 / 泛滥成灾; 超出限度
KD v. To turn up in such great numbers or spread so fast in an area that it becomes too crowded or infested.
SE *Cost overruns on the project resulted in an increased budget.*

overstate [ˌəʊvə'steɪt] vt. 夸张; 夸大的叙述
KD To state too strongly; exaggerate or overemphasize.
SE *The pressure on manufacturing workers in the United States to work more efficiently has generally been overstated, often for political reasons.*

oversupply [ˌəʊvə'səplai] vt./n. 过度供给 / 供给过多; 过多供应品
KD vt. To supply too much material, etc. or too many goods, people, etc.
SE *Overexpansion of tea fields has led to oversupply.*

overturn [ˌəʊvə'tɜ:n, 'əʊvətɜ:n] v./n. 推翻; 倾覆; 破坏 / 周转; 倾覆
KD v. 1. To turn or cause to turn from an upright or normal position.
2. To overthrow or destroy. 3. To invalidate; reverse.
SE *The army cutworm moth is a critical source of fat for as many as a third of Yellowstone National Park's grizzly bears, which overturn rocks to find the insects, as many as 40,000 per bear in a single day.*

overuse [ˌəʊvə'ju:z, 'əʊvə'ju:s] vt./n. 把...使用过度 / 过度使用

KD v. To use sth too much .

SE *Overuse of the microwave resulted in it breaking within a year.*

overwhelm [ˌəʊvə'hweɪlm] vt. 压倒；淹没；受打击

KD 1. To overpower the thoughts, emotions, or senses of. 2. To overcome with irresistible force. 3. To overcome, as with a profusion or concentration of sth. 4. To cover over or bury completely. 5. To weigh or rest upon overpoweringly.

SE *People with a certain eye disorder are virtually unable to see in moderately bright light, which seems to them unbearably intense, since the cells of their retinas are overwhelmed by moderately bright light.*

owe [əʊ] v. 感激；欠（钱）；应给予；归功于

KD 1. To be under an obligation to pay sb to the amount of. 2. To be in debt. 3. To have as a result of. 4. To feel the need or obligation to do, give, etc. 5. To hold or maintain in the mind or heart.

SE *He owes his success to hard work.*

P

painstaking ['peɪnz,teɪkɪŋ] a./n. 勤勉的；艰苦的 / 辛苦；勤勉

KD a. Needing a lot of care, effort and attention to detail.

SE *This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills.*

painstakingly (ad.)

pair [peə] v./n. 把组成一对 / 一对；一双；一副

KD v. To set or group together.

SE *A pair of socks is required to cover two feet.*

palm [pɑ:m] vt./n. 藏于掌中 / 手掌；棕榈树；掌状物

KD vt. To conceal sth in one's hand.

SE *The boy reached out with the palm of his hand to touch the dog.*

paltry ['pɔ:ltri] a. 不足取的；无价值的；琐碎的；卑鄙的

KD 1. Too small to be considered as important or useful. 2. Worthless or petty.

SE *Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated.*

panel ['pænl] vt./n. 镶嵌 / 仪表盘；座谈会；陪审团

KD vt. To decorate, equip, or conceal sth with panels.

n. A group of people who publicly make decisions or give rulings on things.

SE *The board appointed ten men to a panel to discuss new strategies.*

paradox ['pærədɒks] n. 似非而是的论点；悖论；自相矛盾的话

- KD 1. A seemingly absurd or self-contradictory statement that is or may be true.
2. A self-contradictory proposition. 3. A person or thing exhibiting apparently contradictory characteristics. 4. An opinion that conflicts with common belief.

paradoxically (ad.)

parallel ['pærəleɪ] vt. 使…与…平行 a. 平行的；类似的

n. 平行线；对比

- KD a. Pertaining to or being planes, lines, or rounded surfaces that are always equal distances from each other.

SE *A parallel exists between the fates of Native Americans and Aborigines.*

paramount ['pærəmaʊnt] a./n. 最重要的；至高无上的 / 最高统治者

- KD a. 1. More important than anything else. 2. Having the highest position or the greatest power.

SE *For Edison as an inventor, novelty was always paramount: the overriding goal of the business of innovation was simply to generate funding for new inventions.*

parapsychology n. 心灵学；超心理学；通灵学

[,pærəsaɪ'kɒlədʒi]

- KD The study of mental powers that seem to exist but that cannot be explained by scientific knowledge.

parole [pə'reʊl] vt. 使假释出狱；有条件释放；假释

n. 誓言；诺言；语言；释放宣言

- KD vt. To release a criminal from detention and place him on parole.

SE *Barraland has been supervising convicts on parole more closely in recent years, with the result that parole violations have become significantly less frequent.*

particular [pə'tɪkjələ] a. 特别的；独有的；挑剔的；详细的

n. 个别项目；详细说明

- KD a. Pertaining to one person or thing out of several people or things.

SE *New Yorkers are very particular about their restaurants and frequent only the best.*

particularly (ad.)

particulate [pə'tɪkjulɪt] a./n. 微粒的 / 微粒；微粒状物质

- KD a. Pertaining to or made up of individual particles.

SE *The particulate nature of lava lamps allow a hypnotic sense of movement.*

partisan [,pɑ:'ti:zæn] a./n. 偏袒的；党派的 / 游击队；党羽

- KD a. Showing extremely biased support for a cause.

SE *The early communist revolution involved a battle between red and white partisans.*

partisanship (n.)**passionate** ['pæʃənɪt]

a. 热情的；热烈的；激昂的；易怒的

KD 1. Manifesting or exhibiting intense sexual feeling or desire. 2. Capable of, revealing, or characterized by intense emotion. 3. Easily roused to anger; quick-tempered.

SE *Lash's biography revealed a complicated woman who sought through political activity both to flee inner misery and to promote causes in which she passionately believed.*

passionately (ad.)**passive** ['pæsɪv]

a. 被动的；消极的；被动语态的

KD 1. Lacking in energy or will. 2. Peacefully resistant in response to injustice.

SE *Passive activities such as watching television and listening to music do not hinder the development of communication skills in children.*

pasture ['pɑ:st.ʃə, 'pæs-]

vt./n. 放牧；吃草 / 牧场；牧草；草地

KD vt. To put animals in a field to feed on grass.

SE *Tropicorp, which constantly seeks profitable investment opportunities, has been buying and clearing sections of tropical forest for cattle ranching, although pastures newly created there become useless for grazing after just a few years.*

patent ['peɪtənt]

vt. 取得专利权；授予专利

a. 专利的；新奇的；显然的 n. 专利（权）

KD vt. To get a patent to an invention

a. Very clear or obvious so as to not need further explanation.

SE *The patent on the new invention protected its piracy by foreign businesses.*

patriarchal ['peɪtri'ɑ:kəl]

a. 家长的；族长的；由族长统治的

KD Ruled or controlled by men; giving power and importance only to men.

SE *The seamstresses, however, viewed guild membership as a mark of independence from the patriarchal family.*

pave [peɪv]

vt. 铺设；安排；作铺设之用

KD 1. To cover a road, path, etc. with a firm surface suitable for travel, as with paving stones or concrete. 2. To serve as the material for a pavement or other hard layer. 3. To cover with a hard layer of. 4. To prepare or make easier.

SE *This decision paved the way for changes in employment rights for women.*

peculiar [pi'kju:ljə]

a. 特殊的；罕见的；奇怪的；独特的

n. 特权；特有财产

KD a. 1. Strange or unusual; odd. 2. Distinct from others; special.

3. Belonging characteristically or exclusively to.

SE *Influenced by Western individualism, these historians define a peculiar form of*

personhood: an innately bounded unit, autonomous and standing apart from both nature and society.

pedal ['pedl]

v./n. 踏板；骑车 / 踏板；脚蹬子

KD v. 1. To propel a bicycle, boat by operating the pedals. 2. To operate the pedals of an organ, piano, esp in a certain way. 3. To work pedals of any kind.

SE *I couldn't reach the pedals on her bike.*

pedestrian [pi'destriən]

a./n. 徒步的；缺乏想像力的 / 行人

KD a. Dull, boring, or unoriginal.

SE *The pedestrian crossed the street on foot after the cars had passed.*

pedestrianism (n.)

pediatric [,pi:di'ætrik]

a. 小儿科的

KD Of or relating to the medical care of children.

SE *If a drug that is already on the market has the potential to help adults and children who have the same disease, or if it is widely used in children and the absence of labeling seems dangerous, the FDA can require that the drug undergo pediatric study.*

peer [piə]

vi./n. 凝视；窥视 / 贵族；同等的人

KD vi. To look closely at sb or sth that is hard to see.

SE *The United States justice system guarantees a jury of peers to decide a case.*

penalty ['penəlti]

n. 罚款；罚金；处罚

KD Legal punishment for carrying out a crime.

penetrate ['penitreit]

v. 渗透；刺入；看透；洞察

KD To pass through or go into sth by either piercing it or pushing into it.

SE *To penetrate to the heart of the question, the philosopher utilized a deductive approach.*

penny-pinch ['peni'pintʃ]

v. 对…吝啬；小气地拿出钱

KD To be very stingy or extremely careful with his or her money.

SE *The penny-pinching ways of the old miser were written of in A Christmas Carol.*

fadable (a.) **fadedness** (n.) **fader** (n.)

pension ['penʃən]

n. 津贴；退休金；抚恤金；膳宿费

vt. 发给养老金或抚恤金

KD vt. To grant a pension to.

SE *The majority of senior citizens whose financial position has not improved rely entirely on the government pension for their income.*

perceive [pə'si:v]

vt. 察觉；感觉；理解；感知；认识到

KD To observe sth using the senses.

SE *To perceive the intricacies of the orchid requires a microscope.*

perceivable (a.) **perceivably (ad.)** **perception (n.)** **perceiver (n.)**

peripheral [pə'rifərəl] a. 外围的；次要的

KD 1. Not as important as the main aim, part, etc. of sth.
2. Connected with the outer edge of a particular area.

SE *Surveys show that business students often regard behavioral studies as peripheral to the mainstream business curriculum.*

perish ['periʃ] vi. 使麻木；毁坏；毁灭；死亡；腐烂

KD To die.

SE *To perish and end one's life without love is a human tragedy.*

perishable (a.)

permanent [pə:mənənt] a./n. 永久的；永恒的；不变的 / 烫发

KD a. 1. On or near an edge or constituting an outer boundary; the outer area.
2. Related to the key issue but not of central importance.

SE *They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.*

permissive [pə'misiv] a. 许可的；宽容的；放纵的；自由的

KD 1. Tolerant; lenient. 2. Indulgent in matters of sex. 3. Granting permission.
4. Not obligatory.

SE *Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.*

perpetuate [pə'petʃueit, -tju-] vt./a. 使不朽；保持 / 长存的

KD vt. To make sth such as a bad situation, a belief, etc. continue for a long time.

SE *The myth is also perpetuated by the compensation-consulting industry, which has its own incentives to keep such myths alive.*

perplex [pə'pleks] vt. 使困惑；使为难；使复杂化

KD 1. To puzzle; bewilder; confuse. 2. To complicate.

SE *Conversely, managers perplexed by hidden values reported feeling unable to identify an appropriate range of options.*

persecute ['pə:sikju:t] vt. 迫害；困扰；同…捣乱

KD To oppress people because of their religious beliefs or race.

SE *To persecute minorities because of their differences is no longer accepted.*

persecutee (n.) **persecutive (a.)** **persecutor (n.)** **persecutory (a.)**

personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'neɪl] a./n. 人员的；人事的 / 人员；人事部门

KD 1. The people who work for an organization or one of the armed forces.
2. The department in a company that deals with employing and training people.

perspective [pə'spektiv] a./n. 透视的 / 透视图；远景；观点

KD 1. A way of regarding situations or topics etc. 2. The appearance of things relative to one another as determined by their distance from the viewer.

persuade [pə'sweɪd] v. 说服；劝说；使某人相信

KD 1. To induce, urge, or prevail upon successfully. 2. To cause to believe; convince.

SE *Customers who have not previously bought the promoted brand are almost never persuaded to do so by the short-term price promotions.*

persuasive (a.)

pervasive [pə'veɪsɪv, pə-] a. 普遍的；到处渗透的

KD Existing in all parts of a place or thing; spreading gradually to affect all parts of a place or thing.

SE *According to a recent study of retail firms, which confirmed that IT has become pervasive and relatively easy to acquire, IT by itself appeared to have conferred little advantage.*

petition [pi'tiʃən] v./n. 请愿；恳求 / 请愿（书）；诉状

KD v. To give to address a petition to sb who is in a position of authority.

SE *The petition to vote for educational reform received enough signatures.*

petitionary (a.)

pharmaceutical [ˌfɑ:mə'sju:tɪkəl] a. 制药（学）的；药物的

KD Relating to a person's association with the making or selling of illegal drugs.

SE *The pharmaceutical industry advertises drugs on network television.*

pharmaceutically (ad.) **pharmacy** (n.)

phase [feɪz] vt./n. 使定相；逐步执行 / 位相；阶段

KD vt. To organize or prepare sth in stages.

n. A distinct period of stage in the development of sth.

SE *The aim is for the new deal to be ratified by all countries by the end of 2012, when the first phase of the Kyoto protocol expires.*

phony ['fəʊni] vt. 造假 a. 假的；欺骗的

n. 假冒者；赝品

KD vt. To make sth seem to be true when in reality it is false.

a. False and used to mislead.

SE *Though he pretended to be a doctor, everyone knew he was a phony.*

pigment ['pɪgmənt] v./n. 着色 / 颜料；色素

KD v. 1. To acquire pigment; become colored or imbued. 2. To color with a pigment.

SE *Carotenoids, a family of natural pigments, form an important part of the colorful signals used by many animals.*

pilot ['paɪlət] v./n. 驾驶；领航；试用 / 领航员；飞行员

- KD v. 1. To act as pilot of. 2. To control the course of.
3. To guide or lead a project, people, etc.
- SE *Cars, buses, and planes require the efforts of drivers and pilots to guide them, whereas the train will be guided mechanically.*

pinnacle ['pinəkl] vt./n. 置于高处 / 小尖塔；高峰；极点

- KD v. To present sth with a pinnacle.
n. A person, place or thing's highest point or level.
- SE *The man reached the pinnacle of success when he was made chief executive.*

pipe [paip] v. 用管道输送；尖声唱；吹笛

n. 烟斗；管；笛

- KD v. 1. To utter a shrill cry. 2. To transport by pipeline. 3. To play on a pipe.
4. To trim with piping.
- SE *Galileo did not invent the telescope, but on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he quickly built his own device from an organ pipe and spectacle lenses.*

pit [pit] v. 窖藏；凹陷；使竞争；使留疤痕

n. 深坑；矿井；陷阱；正厅后排；凹陷

- KD v. 1. To set into opposition or rivalry. 2. To remove the pits from.
- SE *The body had been dumped in a pit.*

pitch [pitʃ] v. 定位于；投掷；倾斜；坠落；搭帐篷

n. 音高；程度；投掷；倾斜；沥青；树脂

- KD v. 1. To throw or toss with a light motion. 2. To move abruptly. 3. To fall or plunge forward. 4. To sell or offer for sale from place to place. 5. To erect and fasten. 6. To set the level or character of.
- SE *Unfortunately, manatees are unable to hear low-pitched sounds and a boat's sound lowers in pitch as the boat slows.*

plague [pleig] vt./n. 折磨；使苦恼 / 瘟疫；灾祸；麻烦

- KD vt. To cause immense trouble, hardship, or pain to sb frequently.
- SE *The engraved plaque that hung on the wall listed all past presidents of the bank.*

plateau ['plætəu, plæ't-] vi. 达到平衡；达到稳定时期

n. 高原；稳定水平；托盘；平顶女帽

- KD vi. To remain at a stable level for a relatively long period.
- SE *After increasing steadily for centuries, the total annual catch of all wild fish peaked in 1989; since that time, the total catch for most species has declined or plateaued, prompting conservation efforts designed to help prevent population crashes and possible extinctions.*

plausible ['plɔ:zəbl̩] a. 貌似真实的；貌似可信的；花言巧语的

KD Seeming to be true because there is no evidence to contradict its validity.

SE *The actor offered a plausible performance of an alcoholic father.*

plausibility (n.) **plausibleness** (n.) **plausibly** (ad.)

plead [pli:d] v. 为…辩护；托称；借口；恳求；辩护

KD To make an urgent and sincere supplication.

SE *To plead for the life of a convicted man is the lawyer's responsibility at sentencing.*

pleadable (a.) **pleader** (n.)

plenty ['plenti] a./ad./n 足够的 / 足够 / 丰富；充足

KD ad. 1. More than adequately. 2. A large amount; as much (many) as you need.

n. A situation in which there is a large supply of food, money, etc.

SE *Although recent censure of corporate boards of directors as "passive" and "supine" may be excessive, those who criticize board performance have plenty of substantive ammunition.*

plot [plɒt] v. 密谋；策划；划分；标绘；绘图

n. 阴谋；情节；图

KD v. 1. To plan secretly, usually sth illegal to harm sb, esp a government or its leader. 2. To mark sth on a map, e.g. the position or course of sth.

SE *It is true that certain characters and plot twists in my newly released film *The Big Heist* are strikingly similar to characters and plot twists in *Thieves*, a movie that came out last year.*

plow [plau] v. 犁；耕地；破浪前进；开路

n. 犁；似犁的工具；北斗七星

KD v. 1. To break and turn over earth especially with a plow. 2. To deal with verbally or in some form of artistic expression. 3. To move in a way resembling that of a plow cutting into or going through the soil.

plug [plʌg] v./n. 塞住；插入 / 栓；插头；塞子

KD v. 1. To fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug. 2. To persist in working hard. 3. To deliver a quick blow to. 4. To make a plug for; praise the qualities or in order to sell or promote.

SE *Households whose microwave oven does not have a built-in clock are no more likely to have a separate electric clock plugged in than households whose microwave oven has one.*

plummet ['plʌmit] vi./n. 垂直落下；骤然下降 / 铅锤；坠子

KD vi. To fall suddenly and quickly from a high level or position.

SE *With the cost of wireless service plummeting in the last year and mobile phones becoming increasingly common, many people are now using their mobile phones*

to make calls across a wide region at night and on weekends, when numerous Wireless companies provide unlimited airtime for a relatively small monthly fee.

plunge [plʌndʒ]

v./n. 投入；跳进；陷入 / 投入；跳进

KD vi. 1. To thrust or throw sth, oneself, etc. 2. To throw or be thrown into a certain state or condition. 3. To involve or become involved deeply in. 4. To move or dash violently or with great speed or impetuosity. 5. To descend very suddenly or steeply. 6. To speculate or gamble recklessly, for high stakes, etc.

SE *Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.*

poignant ['pɔɪnjənt, 'pɔɪnənt]

a 尖锐的；辛酸的；切中要害的；深刻的

KD 1. Sharply distressing or painful to the feelings. 2. To the point; cutting or piercing. 3. Keen or pertinent in mental appeal. 4. Pungent in smell.

SE *Faue stresses the importance of women's contribution to the development of unions at the community level, contributions that made women's ultimate fate within the city's labor movement all the more poignant.*

pole [pəʊl]

vt./n. 用竿支撑 / 杆；极点；电极

KD vt. 1. To strike or push with a pole. 2. To set out an area of land or garden with poles. 3. To support a crop, such as hops or beans on poles. 4. To move a boat by pushing on the bottom of a river, etc. with a pole.

SE *The single-family house constructed by the Yana was conical in shape, its framework of poles overlaid with slabs of bark, either cedar or pine, and banked with dirt to a height of three to four feet.*

poll [pəʊl]

v./n. 民意测验；投票 / 投票（数）

KD v. 1. To receive a particular number of votes in an election. 2. To ask a large number of members of the public what they think about sth. 3. A tame parrot.

SE *A recent poll found that over 80 percent of the residents of Nalmed Province favored a massive expansion of the commuter rail system as a means of significantly easing congestion on the province's highways and were willing to help pay for the expansion through an increase in their taxes.*

pollen ['pɒlɪn]

vt./n. 传授花粉给 / 花粉

SE *The seeds and pollen have left a forty-thousand-year record of the environment and weather for this area of California.*

pollinate (vt.)

pond [pɒnd]

v./n. 筑成池塘 / 池塘

KD A small area of still water, esp one that is artificial.

SE *This method allows for effective control of nuisance algae while leaving solar*

ponds as one of the cleanest technologies providing energy for human use.

- pool** [pu:l] v./n. 合伙经营 / 水塘; 联营; 共同资金
KD v. 1. To combine investments, money, interests, etc. into a common fund, as for a joint enterprise. 2. To organize a pool of enterprises. 3. To inform on or incriminate sb.
SE *Gravitational pressure can cause blood to pool in the lower regions of the body, making it difficult to circulate blood to critical organs such as the brain.*

- pop** [pɒp] v./a./n. 发出爆裂声 / 通俗的 / 砰然声
KD v. To make or cause sth to make a sudden, sharp and bursting sound.
SE *The child pops the bubbles to watch them disappear.*

- portray** [pɔ:'trei, pəu-] vt. 描绘; 扮演
KD 1. To represent in a painting, drawing, etc.; make a portrait of. 2. To make a verbal picture; depict in words. 3. To play the part of a character in a play or film.
SE *Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers.*

portrait (n.)

- positive** ['pɒzətɪv, -zi-] a. 肯定的; 实际的; 积极的; 绝对的
KD 1. Characterized by or expressing certainty or affirmation. 2. Composed of or possessing actual or specific qualities; real. 3. Tending to emphasize what is good or laudable; constructive. 4. Tending towards progress or improvement; moving in a beneficial direction.
SE *Research and theory suggest that top management decision-sharing may have a more positive relationship with adherence to plans among firms with harvest strategies than among firms with build strategies.*

- possess** [pə'zɛs] vt. 持有; 控制; 迷住; 使掌握
KD 1. To have as an attribute, knowledge, or skill. 2. To have ownership or possession of. 3. To enter into and control, as of emotions or ideas.
SE *This indicates that commuter diatoms, rather than relying on environmental cues to keep time, possess an internal pacemaker or biological clock that enables them to anticipate periodic changes in the environment.*

- postpone** [pəʊst'pəʊn, pə'sp-] v. 使延期; 延缓发作; 放在次要地位
KD 1. To put off or delay until a future time.
2. To put behind in order of importance; defer.
SE *Citing as a precedent legislation that postpones home film rentals until one year after general release to theaters, the video sellers proposed as an equitable solution a plan that would postpone rental of any video game until it had been available for sale for one year.*

postulate ['postjuleit, -tʃə-]

vt. 要求；假定；视为理所当然

n. 假定；基本条件

KD vt. 1. To assume to be true or existent; take for granted. 2. To ask, demand, or claim. 3. To nominate a person to a post or office subject to approval by a higher authority.

SE *These economists further postulate that real interest rates will be low when national savings exceed business investment.*

posture ['postʃə]

v./n. 摆姿势 / 姿势；情形；态度

KD v. 1. To assume or cause to assume a bodily position or attitude.

2. To assume an affected or unnatural bodily or mental posture; pose.

SE *He says while the U.S. cuts back on its own nuclear posture, it will be protecting itself from nuclear threats, especially from terrorists.*

pose (v./n.)**pot** [pɒt]

v./n. 装罐；射击；节略 / 罐；壶；盆

KD v. 1. To put a plant into a flowerpot filled with soil in billiards, etc.

2. To hit a ball into one of the pockets.

SE *Sunflowers growing in pots were placed, with their roots submerged, in the pond contaminated with radioactive elements.*

potent ['pəʊtənt]

a. 有效的；强有力的；有权势的

KD 1. Possessing great strength; powerful. 2. Of arguments, etc. persuasive or forceful. 3. Influential or authoritative. 4. Tending to produce violent physical or chemical effects.

SE *Man is potent and important, yet he is fallible and mortal, capable of the greatest achievements and the worst crimes.*

potentate (n.)**potentially** [pə'tenʃəli]

ad. 可能地，潜在地

KD With a possibility of becoming actual.

SE *Driving the steep road to the mountaintop Inca ruins of Machu Picchu is potentially dangerous and hiking there is difficult.*

pound [paʊnd]

v. 捣烂；敲打；连续重击；监禁；拘留

n. 英镑；兽栏；重击；重击声；拘留所

KD v. 1. To strike heavily and often. 2. To beat to a pulp; pulverize. 3. To produce, as by typing heavily. 4. To throb heavily. 5. To shut up or confine in any enclosure or within any bounds or limits.

SE *By chemically extracting nickel from the ash, they produced 100 pounds of nickel per acre of land at a total cost per pound slightly above that of current mining.*

pour [pɔ:] v./n. 倒；倾吐；倾泻 / 倾泻；流出；骤雨

KD v. 1. To flow or cause to flow in a stream . 2. To issue, emit in a profuse way.
3. To rain heavily. 4. To move together in large numbers; swarm. 5. To serve tea, coffee, etc.

SE *As real interest rates shot up after 1979, foreign investors poured capital into the United States.*

pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] a. 实用主义的；实际的；国事的

KD 1. Solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories. 2. Of or concerned with the affairs of a state or community.

SE *This pragmatic approach is buttressed by Arizona v. California (1963), wherein the Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not affect the application to it of the Winters doctrine.*

prank [præŋk] v./n. 装饰；打扮；胡闹 / 恶作剧

KD v. 1. To dress or decorate showily or gaudily.
2. To make an ostentatious display.

SE *The vast majority of false fire alarms are prank calls made anonymously from fire alarm boxes on street corners.*

precaution [pri'kɔ:fən] n. 预防（措施）；警惕

KD 1. An action taken to avoid a dangerous or undesirable event.
2. Caution practised beforehand; circumspection.

precautional (a.) precautionary (a.) cautious (a.)

precede [pri:'si:d, pri-] v. 领先，在…之前；优于；高于

KD 1. To go or be before sb or sth in time, place, rank, etc. 2. To preface or introduce.
SE *Patience Lovell Wright, whose traveling waxworks exhibit preceded Madame Tussaud's work by 30 years, as well known for her eccentric personality as for her skillful wax renderings of popular public figures.*

precedence (n.) precedent (n.)

precise [pri'sais] a. 精确的；明确的；严格的

KD 1. Strictly correct in amount or value. 2. Designating a certain thing and no other; particular. 3. Using or operating with total accuracy.

SE *For some time this theory was considered untestable, largely because there was no sufficiently precise chronology of the ice ages with which the orbital variations could be matched.*

precision (n.) precisely (ad.)

preclude [pri'klu:d] vt. 妨碍；排除；阻止

KD v. 1. To exclude or debar. 2. To make impossible, esp beforehand.

SE *Clinging to this ideology also prevented these women from even attempting to*

gain true political power because it implied a moral purity that precluded participation in the messy world of partisan politics.

precolonial [ˌpri:kə'ləuni:əl] a. 殖民地时期前的；沦为殖民地前的

predate [pri:'deit] vt. 在日期上早于（先于）

- KD 1. To affix a date to a document, paper, etc. that is earlier than the actual date.
2. To assign a date to an event, period, etc. that is earlier than the actual or previously assigned date of occurrence. 3. To be or occur at an earlier date than.
- SE *Constructed at least as early as the Sui dynasty (A.D. 581-618), the Altar of Heaven, the oldest known altar used in Chinese state religious practice, is more than 1,000 years older than a similar one in Beijing and is the only altar found so far that predates the Qing dynasty (A.D.1644-1912).*

preface [ˌprefɪs] vt./n. 作序；以…开始 / 前言；引语

- KD v. To introduce an action, speech, or piece of written text with sth.
- SE *The executive prefaced his resignation speech by acknowledging his gratitude and loyalty to the company.*

preferential [ˌprefə'renʃəl] a. 优先的；先取的；选择的；特惠的

- KD Giving benefits or precedence to a specific individual or group of individuals.
- SE *Preferential treatment of long standing employees results in a low rate of turnover.*

preferentially (ad.) **preference** (n.) **preferentiality** (n.)

preferentialism (n.) **preferentialist** (n.)

preliminary [pri'liminəri] a. 预备的；初步的；开始的

n. 初步措施；预赛；准备

- KD a. Happening before a more important event or in preparation; introductory.
- SE *Museums would be rash to relax those standards, however, since results of preliminary tests indicate that gesso, a compound routinely used by Renaissance artists to help paint adhere to the canvas, is unable to withstand significant variations in humidity.*

premature [ˌpremə'tʃuə, ˌpri:-] a. 比预期早的；不成熟的；早产的

- KD Happening or developing earlier than normally expected.
- SE *At the early stage, any predictions of success are premature.*

prematurely (ad.) **prematureness** (n.) **prematurity** (n.)

premise [pri'maiz, 'premis] v. 引出；先提出；作为…的前提

n. 前提；上述各项；房屋连地基

- KD v. 1. To set forth beforehand, often as an explanation. 2. To furnish with a preface or introduction. 3. To take sth as preexisting and given.
- SE *The conclusion above would be more reasonably drawn if which of the following*

were inserted into the argument as an additional premise?

premier (n./a.)

premium ['pri:miəm] a./n. 优质的 / 奖金 ; 保险费 , 额外费用

KD a. Of very good quality.

n. The total amount of money paid in return for an insurance policy.

SE *She paid a high premium for her antique furniture.*

preoccupied ['pri:'ɔkjupaɪd] a. 被先占的 ; 全神贯注的 ; 心事重重的

KD Thinking excessively about sth or sb so that it takes up all of a person's thoughts.

SE *Philosophers are preoccupied with the most profound questions of human existence.*

prerequisite ['pri:'rekwizɪt] a./n. 首要必备的 / 先决条件

KD a. Required as a prior condition or course of study.

SE *The federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy.*

prerogative ['pri:'rɒgətɪv] a./n. 有特权的 / 特权

KD a. Having or able to exercise a power, privilege, or right, which is belonging to a particular person or group because of their importance or social position.

SE *The American Medical Association, representing physicians' interests, argued for preserving physicians' free-market prerogatives.*

prescient ['prezɪənt, 'preʃɪ-, pri:-] a. 预知的 ; 有先见之明的

KD Knowing or appearing to know about things before they happen.

SE *To most geologists today, Wegener's the origin of Continents and Oceans appears an impressive and prescient document, containing several of the essential presumptions underlying plate tectonics theory.*

prescribe ['pris'kraɪb] v. 规定 ; 开药方 ; 开处方

KD 1. To lay down as a rule or directive. 2. To recommend or order the use of a drug or other remedy.

SE *Since physicians have the final say as to whether to prescribe a medication for a patient, inappropriate prescriptions would not become more common.*

prescription (n.)

preserve ['pri:zə:v] vt. 保存 ; 保护 ; 维持 ; 禁猎 ; 腌

n. 禁猎地 ; 保护区 ; 加工成的食品

KD vt. 1. To keep a particular quality, feature, etc. 2. To keep sth in its original state in good condition. 3. To prevent sth, esp food, from decaying by treating it in a particular way. 4. To keep sb/sth alive, or safe from harm or danger.

SE *Senge and Carstedt argue that to preserve the global environment and sustain*

economic growth, businesses must develop a new systemic approach that reduces total material use and total accumulated waste.

preservation (n.) preservative (n.)

presidency ['prezidənsi] n. 职位任期；管辖；支配

KD 1. The office, dignity, or term of being president of a country or an organization.
2. The period of time sb holds this job.

SE *From the start of his vice presidency, the relationship was full of tension.*

pressurize ['preʃəraɪz] vt. 密封；增压；使…加压；使…压入

KD 1. To increase the pressure in an enclosure, such as an aircraft cabin in order to maintain approximately atmospheric pressure when the external pressure is low.
2. To increase pressure on a fluid. 3. To make insistent demands of sb; coerce.

SE *Geologists therefore wondered whether the friction between the plates was being reduced by pockets of pressurized water within the fault that push the plates away from each other.*

presume [pri'zju:m, -'zu:m] v. 假定；推测；相信；擅自；意味着

KD 1. To take sth for granted; assume. 2. To take upon oneself to do sth without warrant or permission; dare. 3. To take as proved until contrary evidence is produced. 4. To rely or depend.

SE *The four-million-year-old fossilized skeleton known as Lucy is so small compared with many other skeletons presumed to be of the same species that some paleontologists have argued that Lucy represents a different lineage.*

presumable (a.) presumably (ad.)

pretax [pri:'tæks] a. 纳税前的

KD Before deducted taxes.

SE *Taxable income is the basis for computing the amount of tax to pay the government. Pretax accounting income and taxable income are rarely the same amount.*

pretend [pri'tend, pri:-] v. 假装；伪称；假扮

KD 1. To behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe sth that is not true. 2. Esp of children to imagine that sth is true as part of a game.
3. To claim to be, do or have sth, esp when this is not true.

SE *Although various eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American poets had professed an interest in Native American poetry and had pretended to imitate Native American forms in their own works, it was not until almost 1900 that scholars and critics seriously began studying traditional Native American poetry in native languages.*

prevail [pri'veil, pri:-] vi. 盛行；流行；战胜；获胜

KD 1. To exist or be very common at a particular time or in a particular place. 2. Of

ideas, opinions, etc. to be accepted, especially after a struggle or an argument.

3. To defeat an opponent, especially after a long struggle.

SE *The view has prevailed for the better part of the twentieth century that small firms do not perform an important role in Western economies.*

prevalence (n.) prevalent (a.)

prey [prei]

vi. 捕食；掠夺；折磨

n. 牺牲者；被捕食的动物；捕食

KD vi. 1. To hunt or seize food by killing other animals. 2. To make a victim of others, as by profiting at their expense. 3. To exert a depressing or obsessive effect on the mind, spirits, etc.

SE *Wolves generally avoid human settlements. For this reason, domestic sheep, though essentially easy prey for wolves, are not usually attacked by them.*

previous ['pri:vjəs]

a. 以前的；早先的；过早的

KD Happening before sth or sb else.

SE *The previous fiscal year saw increased earning for the upper class.*

prime [praɪm]

v. 作好准备 a. 基本的；最好的；主要的

n. 初期；青年；全盛时期；精华

KD v. 1. To prepare sb for a situation so that they know what to do, esp by giving them special information. 2. To make sth ready for use or action.

a. 1. First in quality or value; first-rate. 2. Fundamental; original. 3. First in importance, authority, etc.; chief.

SE *In the middle of the nineteenth century, people must have been considered old at an age that we now consider the prime of life.*

presumable (a.) presumably (ad.)

primitive ['prɪmɪtɪv]

a./n. 原始的；远古的；粗糙的 / 原始人

KD Pertaining to or at the first stages of sth.

SE *In parts of the world, living conditions are still primitive.*

primitively (ad.) primitiveness (n.)

primordial [praɪ'mo:dʒəl]

a. 原始的；根本的；原生的

KD 1. Existing at or from the beginning of the world; earliest; primeval. 2. Of a feeling or a desire very basic. 3. Constituting an origin; fundamental.

SE *They are small, young spiral galaxies that contain a high proportion of primordial gas.*

principal ['prɪnsəpəl]

a./n. 首要的 / 校长；资本；委托人

KD a. Being of primary importance.

n. A person who is the most important because he or she is most highly ranked.

SE *The principal idea behind the venture was not profit but encouraging economic growth in the neighborhood.*

principally (ad.) **principalship (n.)**

pristine ['prɪstain, -ti:n]

a. 原始的，古时的；纯朴的

KD 1. Of or involving the earliest period, state, etc.; original. 2. Pure; uncorrupted.
3. Fresh, clean, and unspoiled.

SE *Large-scale disturbances in one locale also have the potential to alter the genetic structure of populations in neighboring areas, even if those areas have pristine habitats.*

privilege ['prɪvɪlɪdʒ]

vt./n. 给与特权；特免 / 特权；优待

KD vt. 1. To give sb/sth special rights or advantages that others do not have.
2. To free or exempt.

SE *Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers.*

privy ['prɪvi]

a. 私人的；不公开的；秘密参与的

n. 有利害关系的人

KD a. 1. Hidden from general view or use. 2. Informed about sth secret or not generally known. 3. Of or relating to one person only.

SE *She was not privy to any information contained in the letters.*

presumable (a.) **presumably (ad.)**

probe [prəʊb]

v./n. 调查；探测 / 探针；调查

KD v. To perform a detailed and comprehensive investigation.

SE *The teacher encouraged her pupils to probe beneath the surface in answering the problems.*

probeable (a.) **prober (n.)**

proclaim [prəʊ'kleɪm]

vt. 声明；宣告；公布；表明；赞扬

KD 1. To announce publicly. 2. To show or indicate plainly. 3. To praise or extol.

SE *In a 1918 editorial, W.E.B. Du Bois advised African Americans to stop agitating for equality and to proclaim their solidarity with White Americans for the duration of the First World War.*

proclamation (n.)

procure [prəʊ'kjʊə]

v. 获得；取得；导致

KD 1. To obtain or acquire; secure. 2. To obtain women or girls to act as prostitutes.

SE *A department store chain that employs a single buyer to procure all the small appliances to be sold in its stores.*

produce [prəʊ'dju:s]

v./n. 生产；引起；创作 / 农产品，产品

KD v. To manufacture or create sth.

SE *The efforts of the staff to produce new marketing ideas created positive results.*

producibility (n.) **producible (a.)** **product (n.)**

profess ['prəʊ'fes] v. 声称；承认；宣称信奉；正式准予加入

KD 1. To affirm or announce sth, such as faith; acknowledge. 2. To claim sth, such as a feeling or skill, or to be or do sth, often insincerely or falsely. 3. To receive or be received into a religious order, as by taking vows.

SE *He professed his admiration for their work.*

profession (n.)

profile ['prəʊfaɪl] v./n. 扼要介绍；概述 / 侧面；轮廓；外形

KD v. To present or present a short biography of sb.

SE *They have many politicians with the profile cabinet experience bestows, but who are still young enough to represent the future.*

profit ['prɒfɪt] v./n. 有益于；获利 / 利润；利益

KD v. 1. To get sth useful from a situation.

2. To be useful to sb or give them an advantage.

n. The surplus of income over expenses during a specific time period.

SE *The profit motive seems to be primary in drawing young people to business careers.*

profitable (a.) **profitably (ad.)** **profitability (n.)** **profitableness (n.)**

profiter (n.) **profitless (a.)** **profitlessly (ad.)**

progressive [prəʊ'gresɪv] a./n. 进步的；先进的 / 改革者；进步分子

KD Progressing slowly over a period of time.

SE *The communities plan for building more parks would create a more progressive environment.*

progressively (ad.) **progressiveness (n.)**

projected [prə'dʒektɪd] a. 投影的；投射；计划的

KD Approximated or planned.

SE *The system can even provide the firemen with information such as floor plans, projected onto their masks.*

proliferate [prəʊ'lɪfəreɪt] v. (使) 增殖；扩散；激增

KD 1. To grow or reproduce new parts, cells, etc. rapidly.

2. To grow or increase or cause to grow or increase rapidly.

SE *As new products proliferate, demand is divided among a growing number of stock-keeping units.*

proliferation (n.)

prolong [prə'lɒŋ, 'lɔ:ŋ] vt. 拖延；延长

KD To lengthen in duration or space; extend.

SE *Aspirin can prolong a patient's illness by eliminating moderate fever helpful in*

fighting some diseases.

- prompt** [prɒmpt] vt. 促进；激起；提示；（给演员）提白
a. 敏捷的；立刻的 n. 提示；付款期限
- KD vt. 1. To urge sb to do sth. 2. To remind an actor, singer of lines forgotten during a performance. 3. To refresh the memory of. 4. To give rise to by suggestion.
a. 1. Performed or executed without delay. 2. Quick or ready to act or respond.
- SE *His speech prompted an angry outburst from a man in the crowd.*
- presumable (a.) presumably (ad.)**

- prone** [prəʊn] a. 有…倾向的；易于…的；俯卧的
- KD 1. Lying flat or face downwards; prostrate. 2. Sloping or tending downwards.
3. Having an inclination to do sth.
- SE *Working without a break makes you more prone to error.*

- pronounced** [prəʊ'naʊnst] a. 断然的；显著的；讲出来的
- KD Clearly seen or apparent.
- SE *Because she was embarrassed, there was a pronounced blush of her cheeks.*
- pronouncedly (ad.)**

- prop** [prɒp] vt./n. 支撑；维持 / 支柱；支持者
- KD vt. 1. To support with a rigid object, such as a stick. 2. To place or lean. 3. To sustain or support. 4. To stop suddenly or unexpectedly.
- SE *In January of last year the Moviemania chain of movie theaters started propping its popcorn in canola oil, instead of the less healthful coconut oil that it had been using until then.*

- propagate** ['prɒpəgeɪt] v. 传播；繁殖；增殖；传送；宣传
- KD 1. To reproduce or cause to reproduce; breed. 2. To produce plants by layering, grafting, cuttings, etc. 3. To promulgate; disseminate. 4. To move through, cause to move through, or transmit, esp in the form of a wave. 5. To transmit characteristics from one generation to the next.
- SE *The plant can be propagated from seed.*

- propel** [prəʊ'pel] vt. 推进；驱使；驱策；激励
- KD To impel, drive, or cause to move forwards.
- SE *America attracts talent from around the world into its universities, helping to propel innovation and spawning new businesses.*

- property** ['prɒpəti] n. 性质；性能；财产；所有权
- KD 1. A thing or things that are owned by sb; a possession or possessions. 2. Land and buildings. 3. A building or buildings and the surrounding land. 4. A quality or characteristic that sth has(pl.).
- propertied (a.)**

proportion [prəu'pɔ:ʃən] vt. 使成比例；分摊；使均衡

n. 比例；部分；均衡；面积

- KD vt. 1. To adjust in relative amount, size, etc.
2. To cause to be harmonious in relationship of parts.

proposition [,propə'ziʃən] vt./n. 向…提议 / 命题；提议；议题

KD vt. To propose a plan, deal, etc., to.

SE *Walking on two legs in an upright posture is a less efficient proposition than walking on all fours.*

proposer (n.)

prospect ['prɒspekt] v./n. 勘探；找矿 / 前途；预期；景色

KD v. To explore an area in order to discover valuable minerals and resources.

n. A possibility or the likelihood that sth will occur in the near future.

SE *The geologist prospected the land for an oil company.*

prospective (a.) **prospectless** (a.)

prosper ['prɒspə] vi. 成功；繁荣；昌盛

KD To be financially or economically successful.

SE *The banker prospered from the improved economy.*

prosperity (n.)

protocol ['prəutəkɒl] v./n. 拟定 / 协议；草案；礼仪

KD 1. A system of fixed rules and formal behavior used at official meetings, usually between governments. 2. Memorandum or record of an agreement, esp one reached in international negotiations, a meeting, etc.

SE *Why would anyone need a new protocol to communicate management information over a network?*

provision [prəu'viʒən] vt./n. 供给 / 供应品；条款；规定

KD vt. To supply sb/sth with enough of sth, especially food, to last for a particular period of time.

n. A condition or an arrangement in a legal document.

SE *The key to providing adequate shelter is the provision of a roof.*

provisional [prəu'viʒənəl] a. 临时的；暂时的；暂定的

KD Subject to later alteration; temporary or conditional.

SE *An arrest made by a Midville police officer is provisional until the officer has taken the suspect to the police station and the watch commander has officially approved the arrest.*

prudent ['pru:dənt] a. 谨慎的；节俭的；精明的

KD Being sensible when dealing with realistic topics.

SE *She was a prudent spender.*

prudence (n.) **prudently** (ad.)

psychological [ˌpsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl] a. 心理的；心理学的；精神上的

psychology (n.) **psychologist** (n.) **psychopath** (n.)

pulp [pʌlp] v./n. 使化成纸浆；除去果肉 / 纸浆；果肉

KD v. To squash or crush sth as to make it into a pulp.

SE *The berries were mashed to a pulp and then made into jelly.*

pulpy (a.)

pump [pʌmp] v./n. 用抽水机抽水；打气 / 泵；打气筒

KD v. 1. To raise or drive air, liquid, etc., esp into or from sth with a pump or similar device. 2. To supply in large amounts. 3. To deliver shots, bullets, etc. repeatedly with great force. 4. To obtain information from a person by persistent questioning.

SE *The engine is used for pumping water out of the mine.*

pup [pʌp] vi./n. 生（小狗等小动物） / 小狗；幼畜

KD v. To give birth to pups.

SE *The young pup still had not opened its eyes.*

purely [ˈpjʊəli] ad. 纯粹地；清洁地；完全地；仅仅

KD 1. In a pure manner. 2. Entirely. 3. In a chaste or innocent manner.

SE *The conflict between the guilds was not purely economic.*

purge [pɜːdʒ] v./n. 净化；清洗；通便 / 净化；泻药

KD v. To dispose of things that are impure, undesirable, or not wanted.

SE *The monks purged their souls before God.*

purger (n.)

purport [ˈpɜːpət, -pɔːt] vt./n. 声称；意图；打算 / 主旨；意图

KD vt. 1. To claim to be a certain thing, etc. by manner or appearance, esp falsely.

2. Esp of speech or writing to signify or imply.

SE *Most of the purported health benefits of tea come from antioxidants--compounds that are also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C and that inhibit the formation of plaque along the body's blood vessels.*

pursue [pɜːsjuː, -'suː] v. 从事；追赶；继续进行；纠缠

KD To go after or follow a person for an extended period of time, in order to capture or catch that person.

SE *The police pursued the bandit to the edge of the state.*

pursuable (a.) **pursuer** (n.) **pursuit** (n.)

putty ['pʌti]

vt./n. 用油灰填塞 / 油灰; 氧化锡

puzzle ['pʌzl]

v./n. 困惑; 为难; 苦想 / 谜(惑); 难题

KD v. 1. To perplex or be a mystery or bewildering to. 2. To attempt the solution of; ponder about. 3. To solve by mental effort.

SE *These galaxies may constitute an answer to the long-standing puzzle of the missing baryonic mass in the universe.*

pyramid ['piərəmid]

v./n. 渐增; 上涨 / 金字塔(状)

KD v. To increase rapidly and progressively step by step on a broad base.

pyramidal (a.) pyramidal (a.) pyramidal (a.)

pyramidally (ad.) pyramidally (ad.)

Q

qualify [ə'bolɪʃ]

v. 使具资格; 证明合格; 取得资格; 限制

KD To have or provide a person with the capacity or feature that is necessary for a specific activity.

SE *The athlete struggled through injury and self-doubt to qualify for the Olympics.*

quantitative ['kwɒntɪtətɪv]

a. 定量的; 量的; 数量的

KD 1. Involving or relating to considerations of the amount or size of sth rather than with how good it is. 2. Capable of being measured.

SE *Decisions about location are often based purely on quantitative analyses.*

quarry ['kwɒrɪ]

v./n. 挖出; 努力挖 / 来源; 猎物; 采石场

KD v. 1. To extract stone, slate, etc. from or as if from a quarry. 2. To excavate a quarry in. 3. To obtain sth, esp information diligently and laboriously.

SE *Snow geese are a popular quarry for hunters in the southern regions where they winter.*

quest [kwɛst]

v./n. 寻找; 追求; 探索

KD v. 1. To search for sth that is difficult to find. 2. To express the need or desire for.

SE *The quest of a cure for disease with high tech has never ceased.*

R

rage [reɪdʒ]

vi./n. 发怒; 风行 / 愤怒; 狂暴; 肆虐

KD v. To state or do sth with impulsive and intense anger.

SE *The husband's infidelity created a sense of rage in the wife.*

rally ['ræli] v./n. 重整旗鼓；恢复健康；集结 / 集会
 KD v. 1. To come together or bring people together in order to help or support sb/sth. 2. To become healthier, stronger, etc. after a period of illness, weakness, etc. 3. To increase in value after falling in value.

SE *Her spirits rallied on hearing the good news.*

ramp [ræmp] n. 斜坡；坡道；敲诈
 v. 狂跳乱撞；敲诈；蔓延；使有斜面

KD vi. To rush around in a wild excited manner.
 vt. To buy a security in the market with the object of raising its price and enhancing the image of the company behind it for financial gain.

ranch [rɑ:ntʃ, ræntʃ] n./v. 大农场 / 经营牧场

KD v. 1. To manage or run a ranch. 2. To raise animals on or as if on a ranch.

rancher (n.)

ransom ['rænsəm] n./v. 敲诈；勒索 / 赎回；勒索赎金

KD v. To pay a stipulated price and so obtain the release of prisoners, property, etc.

SE *The same system was used for ransoming or exchanging captives.*

rapid ['ræpid] a./n. 急促、飞快的 / 急流；高速交通工具

KD a. Moving, occurring, or acting in a swift manner.

SE *The rapid rise of the river after too much rain caused flooding.*

rapidly (ad.) **rapidity** (n.) **rapidity** (n.)

rare [rɛə] a. 半熟的；稀有的；稀薄的

KD Not occurring very often.

SE *Rare books are held in a locked room in the library.*

rareness (n.)

rash [ræʃ] a./n. 轻率；匆忙；鲁莽（的） / 皮疹

KD a. Doing sth that may not be sensible without first thinking about the possible results; done in this way.

SE *It was rash of you to sign the form without reading it.*

rate [reit] vt./n. 估价；责骂 / 比率；速度；等级

KD vt. To assess and calculate the value of sth.

SE *The rate of electricity usage increases in the summer with the use of air conditioning.*

rating (n.)

rational ['ræʃənəl] a./n. 理性的；合理的；推理的 / 有理数

KD a. Based on reason rather than emotions.

SE *Some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis.*

rationalist (n.) **rationality** (n.)

- raw** [rɔ:] n. 生肉；擦伤处 v. 擦伤
a. 生的；未加工的；阴冷的；刺痛
- KD a. 1. Not cooked. 2. In its natural state. 3. Not yet organized into a form in which it can be easily used or understood. 4. Powerful and natural; not controlled or trained. 5. Red and painful because the skin has been damaged. 6. New to a job or an activity and therefore without experience or skill.
- SE *Companies in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.*

- react** [ri'ækt, ri:-] v. 起反应；起作用；反抗；起反作用
- KD 1. To change or behave in a particular way as a result of or in response to sth.
2. To become ill/sick after eating, breathing, etc. a particular substance. 3. To experience a chemical or physical change when coming into contact with another substance.
- SE *The neurons of the brain react less when a subject is trying to recognize patterns than when the subject is doing other kinds of reasoning*

- readily** ['redili] ad. 乐意地；欣然地；容易地

- rear** [riə] v. 培养；树立；栽种；暴跳；高耸
- KD To bring up and care for young children or animals until they have fully grown.
- SE *The young man had been reared to always respect the elderly.*
- rearer (n.)**

- recall** [ri'kɔ:l] v./n. 回想起；召回；取消 / 回忆；撤消
- KD v. To cancel or revoke a decision or instruction.
n. A person's ability or memory to remember events.
- SE *The company recalled all autos made in 2000 because of problems with braking systems.*
- recallable (a.) recaller (n.) recallability (n.)**

- receipt** [ri'si:t] v./n. 收到 / 收据；收入；收到
- KD v. To acknowledge, with a signature, the payment of an invoice.
n. A written acknowledgment or receipt that sth has been paid for.
- SE *Universities then make "conditional" offers which are confirmed or withdrawn following receipt of exam results.*

- recess** [ri'ses] n./v. 休息；休会；凹处 / 使凹进；休假
- KD v. 1. To take a recess. 2. To put sth in a position that is set back into a wall.
- SE *It will target middle school students during their summer recess to take part in intensive math and science learning programs.*

reciprocal [ri'siprəkəl] v. 互惠的；相应的；倒数的；彼此相反的

n. 倒数；互相起作用的事物

KD a. Involving two people or groups who agree to help each other or behave in the same way to each other.

SE *The Blood Supply and the Brain: A Reciprocal Dependence.*

recollect [ˌrekə'lekt] v. 回忆；想起；记起；忆起；记得

KD To remember sth, especially by making an effort to remember it.

SE *I recollect that you denied it.*

reconcile ['rekənsail] v. 使和解；使和谐；使顺从

KD 1. To find a satisfactory way of dealing with two or more ideas, needs, etc. that seem to be opposed to each other. 2. To make people become friends again after an argument or a disagreement. 3. To make sb/yourself accept an unpleasant situation because it is not possible to change it.

SE *It introduces conflicting arguments to be reconciled.*

recoup [ri'ku:p] v. 赔偿；补偿；扣除

KD To get back an amount of money that you have spent or lost.

SE *We recouped the show's expenses from ticket sales.*

recruit [ri'kru:t] v./n. 征募；聘用 / 招聘；新兵；新成员

KD v. To enlist someone into military service.

n. A soldier in the military.

SE *The young military recruit missed his family during the weeks of basic training.*

recruiter (n.) recruiting (n.) recruitment (n.)

recycle [ˌri:'saɪkl] v./n. 使再循环；再循环；再生

KD v. 1. To treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again. 2. To use the same ideas, methods, jokes, etc. again.

SE *Denmark recycles nearly 85% of its paper.*

redesign [ˌri:di'zain] v./n. 重新设计 / 新设计

reduce [ri'dju:s] v. 减少；降低；把…分解；使处于；归纳为

KD To make sth decrease in size, amount, or extent.

SE *In order to reduce expenses the couple decided to cook at home rather than frequent restaurants.*

reducibility (n.) reducible (a.) reduction(n.)

refine [ri'fain] v. 提炼；精炼；精致

KD v. 1. To make a substance pure by taking other substances out of it.

2. To improve sth by making small changes to it.

SE *She examines several different aspects of women's status, helping to refine and resolve the issues.*

refiner (n.) refinery (n.)

reflex ['ri:fleks] a./n. 反射、反作用的 / 映像；惯性思维

KD a. In physiology, happening automatically and involuntarily as a result of the nervous system's reaction to a stimulus.

SE *The hiker's panic was a reflex reaction to seeing the bear.*

reform ['ri:fɔ:m] v./n. 改革；革新 / 改革；改善

KD v. 1. To improve a system, an organization, a law, etc. by making changes to it.
2. To improve your behavior; to make sb do this.

SE *The hiker's panic was a reflex reaction to seeing the bear.*

refrain ['ri:'frein] v./n. 节制；避免 / 重复；叠句；副歌

KD n. A comment or complaint that is often repeated.

v. To stop yourself from doing sth, especially sth that you want to do.

SE *According to the passage, scholars of women's history should refrain from doing which of the following?*

refuel [,ri:'fjuəl] v. 补给燃料

KD To fill sth, especially a plane, with fuel in order to continue a journey; to be filled with fuel.

SE *The Skybus would enable Northern Air to schedule direct flights to destinations that currently require stops for refueling.*

refund ['ri:fʌnd] vt./n. 退还；偿还；归还 / 退款；偿还额

KD vt. To return money to a person for a product purchased.

SE *Because the computer did not work, the consumer returned it and requested a refund.*

refute ['ri:'fju:t] v. 驳倒；反驳

KD 1. To prove that sth is wrong. 2. To say that sth is not true or fair.

SE *Clark refutes the extremes of the constructivists by both theoretical and empirical arguments.*

regain ['ri:'gein, ri:-] v. 收回；恢复；重到；重新夺得

KD 1. To get back sth you no longer have, esp an ability or a quality.

2. To get back to a place that you have left.

SE *The party has regained control of the region.*

regenerate ['ri:dʒenəreit] v./a. 使再生；革新 / 再生的；革新的

KD v. 1. To make an area, institution, etc. develop and grow strong again.

2. To grow again; to make sth grow again.

SE *The money will be used to regenerate the commercial heart of the town.*

regenerator (n.)

regiment ['redʒɪmənt] vt./n. 把…编成团；严格管制 / 团；大量

KD vt. To impose strict control on a person, place, or thing.

SE *The young lieutenant was assigned to command a regiment unaccustomed to regular drills.*

reign [rein] vi./n. 统治；盛行；支配；君临

KD v. 1. To rule as king, queen, etc. 2. To be the best or most important in a particular situation or area of skill. 3. To be the most obvious feature of a place or moment.

SE *The revolution was followed by a reign of terror.*

reimburse [,ri:im'bɜ:s] vt. 偿还；赔偿

KD To pay someone back money that has been spent on an official or approved reason.

SE *The young executive wanted to be reimbursed for business expenses.*

reimbursable (a.) reimbursement (n.) reimburser (n.)

reinforce [,ri:in'fɔ:s] v./n. 加强；增援；修补；加固 / 加固物

KD v. 1. To make a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger. 2. To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material. 3. To send more people or equipment in order to make an army, etc. stronger.

SE *Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage.*

reinstate [,ri:in'steit] v. 恢复

KD 1. To give back a job or position that had been taken away from sb.

2. To return sth to its previous position or status.

SE *He was reinstated in his post.*

rejoin [,ri:'dʒɔɪn] v. 使再结合；再加入；重新聚集；回答

KD 1. To come again into company with sb or sth. 2. To put or join together again.

3. To say sth in reply; answer, reply, or retort. 4. To answer a claimant's reply.

release [ri:'li:s] vt./n. 释放；发射；让与；发表 / 发布

KD vt. 1. To let sb/sth come out of a place where they have been kept or trapped.

2. To stop holding sth or stop it from being held so that it can move, fly, fall, etc. freely. 3. To express feelings such as anger or worry in order to get rid of them. 4. To free sb from a duty, responsibility, contract, etc. 5. To make sth available to the public.

SE *The new chip will be released for sale in twelve months.*

reliable [ri:'laɪəbl] a. 可靠的；可信赖的

KD 1. That can be trusted to do sth well. 2. That is likely to be correct or true.

SE *They are less reliable than the evidence from rocks on land in determining the volume of land ice.*

reliably (ad.) reliance(n.) reliant(a.)

relieve [ri'li:v] vt. 解除；使不单调；换班；解围；使放心

KD 1. To remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling or pain. 2. To make a problem less serious. 3. To make sth less boring, esp by introducing sth different. 4. To replace sb who is on duty. 5. To free a town, etc. from an enemy army.

SE *The bypass relieves traffic jams in our city centre.*

reluctant [ri'lʌktənt] a. 勉强的；不情愿的

KD Unwilling to do sth or uncooperative.

SE *The dog was reluctant to go indoors after a walk in the park.*

reluctantly (ad.) reluctance(n.)

rely [ri'lai] vi. 依靠；信赖

KD 1. To need or be dependent on sb/sth. 2. To trust or have faith in sb/sth.

SE *They are unable to rely on muscle contractions to move venous blood from the lower torso to the head.*

remedy ['remidi] vt./n. 补救；治疗；纠正 / 赔偿

KD vt. To fix or set sth right.

SE *A remedy for toothaches is a glass of bourbon.*

remediable (a.) remedially (ad.)

removal [ri'mu:vəl] n. 免职；移动；排除；搬迁

KD 1. The act of taking sb/sth away from a particular place.

2. The act of getting rid of sth. 3. The act of dismissing sb from their job.

SE *Clearance of the site required the removal of a number of trees.*

render ['rendə] v. 致使；提出；实施；着色；以…回报

n. 打底；交纳；粉刷

KD v. 1. To cause sb/sth to be in a particular state or condition. 2. To give sb sth, especially in return for sth or because it is expected.

SE *The quality of services rendered can appropriately be ignored in computing productivity.*

rendering(n.) rendition(n.)

rental ['rentəl] n/a. 租金收入；租金；租赁 / 租赁的

SE *Spending on video purchases, as well as spending on video rentals, has been increasing modestly each year for the past ten years.*

repay [ri:'pei] v. 偿还；报答；报复；回报；报复；付还

KD 1. To pay back the money that you have borrowed from sb. 2. To give sth to sb or do sth for them in return for sth that they have done for you.

SE *These could be used to repay debt if borrowing markets froze.*

replenish [ri'pleniʃ] vt. 补充；再装满；把…装满；给…添燃料

KD To make sth full again by replacing what has been used.

SE *Computerization has enabled the automatic replenishment of stock.*

replicate ['replikit] v./a. 复制；折叠；折转 / 复制、折叠的

KD To reproduce an act or an object.

SE *An attempt to replicate the mood of the previous evening was impossible as the couple was joined by friends.*

replicative (a.)

represent [,reprɪ'zent] v. 代表；表现；描绘；回忆；提出异议

KD 1. To be a member of a group of people and act or speak on their behalf at an event, etc. 2. To act or speak officially for sb and defend their interests.

SE *Affluent purchasers currently represent a shrinking portion of the population of all purchasers.*

representation(n.) **representative**(a.)

reproduce [,ri:prə'dju:s] v. 复制；再生；繁殖；使…在脑海中重现

KD v. 1. To make a copy of a picture, etc. 2. To cause sth to be seen or heard again, or to occur again. 3. To produce offspring by natural means. 4. To have a specified quality when copied.

SE *This copier can reproduce colour photographs.*

reproductive(a.)

reptilian [rep'tilɪən] a./n. 爬虫类的；卑鄙的 / 爬虫类动物

KD Relating to reptiles or any of the characters associated with it such as lack of emotion or suspicious behavior.

SE *The old man looked reptilian with crinkled skin and small eyes.*

reptile (a./n.)

rescind [ri'sind] vi. 解除；废除；撤回

KD Cancel or repeal a law, contract, etc; annul.

SE *It was rescinded by the federal government, an action that gave rise to the Winters case.*

resemblance [ri'zembləns] n. 相似；相似之处；相似物；肖像

KD The fact of being or looking similar to sb/sth.

SE *She bears an uncanny resemblance to Barbra Streisand.*

resent [ri'zent] vt. 怨恨；愤恨；厌恶

KD To feel bitter or angry about sth, especially because you feel it is unfair.

SE *Does she resent my being here?*

resentment (n.)

reservation [ˌrezə'veɪʃən] n. 预约; 预订; 保留

KD 1. A booking that was prearranged. 2. The act of withholding sth.

SE *Reservations for tables were required at the busy restaurant.*

reservationist (n.)

reside [rɪ'zɑɪd] vt. 住; 居住; 属于

KD 1. To live in a particular place.

2. To reside in sb/sth of power, rights, etc be present or vested in sb/sth.

SE *Supreme authority resides in the President/State.*

residual [rɪ'zɪdʒuəl] a./n. 剩余的; 残留的 / 剩余; 残渣

KD a. Remaining at the end of a process.

SE *This incineration generated a large quantity of residual ash.*

residue (n.)

resign [rɪ'zɑɪn] v. 辞职; 放弃; 使听从; 委托

KD 1. To give up a job or position. 2. To accept sth reluctantly.

SE *The attorney general and the secretary of state threatened to resign if President Buchanan gave in to South Carolina's demands.*

resigner (n.) resignation (n.)

resist [rɪ'zɪst] v./n. 抵抗; 忍耐; 忍住 / 抗蚀剂; 防染剂

KD v. 1. To use force in order to prevent sth happening or being successful; oppose

2. To regard a plan, an idea, etc unfavourably. 3. To be undamaged or unaffected by sth.

SE *1. He could resist no longer. 2. Jill couldn't resist making jokes about his baldness.*

resistance (n.) resistant (a.)

resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] v. 决定; 解决; 使分解; 决心要做

n. 坚决; 决定要做的事

KD v. 1. To decide firmly; determine. 2. To make a decision by a formal vote. 3. To solve or settle problems, doubts, etc. 3. To separate sth into constituent parts. 4. To separate sth into constituent parts.

SE *The primary purpose of the passage is to present evidence that resolves a contradiction.*

respiratory ['respə'retəri] a. 呼吸的

SE *A cute respiratory insufficiency in the postoperative patient may be caused by defective ventilation*

respond [ri'spɒnd] v. 回答；作出反应；承担责任；以…回答

n. 应答；唱和

KD v. 1. To give a verbal or written answer. 2. To act in answer to sth or because of the action of another; behave in a similar way. 3. To react quickly or favourably to or because of sb/sth; be easily controlled by sb/sth.

SE *Why do hypnotized subjects all respond the same way in the situation described?*

respondent (a.) responder (n.) responses (n.)

responsive [ri'spɒnsɪv] a. 应答的；回答的；响应的

KD 1. Reacting positively. 2. Responding to sth.

SE *The mother was responsive to the needs of her young child.*

responsively (ad.) responsiveness (n.)

restore [ri'stɔː] v. 恢复；修复；归还；恢复；还原

KD 1. To give back sth lost, etc to its owner. 2. To bring sb/sth back to a former place or position. 3. To bring sth back into use, eg after it has lapsed or been withdrawn. 4. To rebuild or repair a ruined building, work of art, etc so that it is like the original.

SE *Police restored the stolen jewels to the showroom.*

restoration (n.)

restrain [ri'streɪn] vt. 抑制；控制；约束；制止

KD To hold back sb/sth from movement or action; keep sb/sth under control or in check.

SE *I must learn to restrain myself, eg not say what I think.*

restraint (n.)

restrict [ri'strɪkt] vt. 限制；约束；限定

KD To put a limit on sb/sth.

SE *The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word "natural" to foods.*

restructure [ri:'strʌktʃə] vt. 调整；重建；更改结构

KD To give a new or different structure or arrangement to sth.

SE *The rating system is undergoing some/a complete restructuring.*

resurface [ri:'sə:fɪs] v. 重新露面；浮上水面；重铺路面

KD 1. To put a newsurface on a road, etc. 2. To come to the surface again.

retail [ri:'teɪl] v./ad./n. 零售；转述 / 用于零售 / 零售

KD 1. Selling of goods in small amounts. 2. In small amounts. 3. To sell sth.

SE *Retail stores lined the promenade offering the latest fashion.*

retailer (n.)

retain [ri'tein]

vt. 留住；保住

KD 1. To keep sth in one's possession or use.

2. To continue to have sth; not lose. 3. To keep sth in one's memory.

SE *Even though most universities retain the royalties from faculty members' inventions, the faculty members retain the royalties from books and articles they write.***retard** [ri'tɑ:d]

v. 延迟；阻止；使减速；减慢；受到阻滞

n. 减速；延迟；阻滞

KD v. 1. To make sth slow or late.

2. To slow the progress or development of sb/sth; hinder.

SE *The irradiation of food kills bacteria and thus retards spoilage.***retrieval** [ri'tri:vəl]

n. 检索；恢复；取回；拯救

KD 1. The process of getting sth back, especially from a place where it should not be.

2. The process of getting back information that is stored on a computer.

SE *By then the situation was beyond retrieval (= impossible to put right).***revamp** [ri:væmp]

v./n. 修补；翻新 / 改进；换新鞋面

KD v. To renew sth, esp superficially; to improve the appearance of.

SE *Shelbyville generates this year to half of last year's total, the city has revamped its collection program.***reversal** [ri:və:səl]

n. 翻转；废弃；逆转；取消

KD 1. Making sth the opposite of what it was; turning around.

2. Exchanging two positions, functions, etc.

SE *New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field***reverse** [ri:və:s]

n. 背面；倒退；失败 v. 颠倒；倒转

a. 反面的；颠倒的

KD n. 1. Thing that is the contrary or opposite to what is expected. 2. Underside or back of a coin, medal, etc. 3. Change for the worse; misfortune. 4. Control used to make a vehicle travel backwards.

SE *This problem is the reverse of the previous one.***revert** [ri:və:t]

v./n. 回复；重提；归还 / 恢复原状者

KD v. 1. To return to a former state or condition. 2. To return to a topic in talk or thought. 3. To return or pass to the original owner, the State, etc to a natural or an original condition. 4. To return to a natural or an original condition.

SE *After her divorce she reverted to (using) her maiden name.***revise** [ri'vaiz]

v./n. 校订；修正；复习 / 修订；校订

KD 1. To change opinion about someone or sth. 2. To alter or correct sth.

SE *Perhaps after hearing a variety of viewpoints, the official will revise his opinion on foreign policy.*

revisable (a.) reviser (n.) revision(n.) revisionist(n.)

revitalize [ˌri:'vaɪtəlaɪz] vt. 使…复活；使…复兴；使…恢复生气

KD To revive or give new life to somebody or sth.

SE *The new housing program will revitalize the community.*

revitalization (n.)

rhetoric ['retərɪk] n./a. 修辞；华丽的词藻 / 花言巧语的

SE *The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience.*

rib [rɪb] v./n. 戏弄；装肋于 / 肋骨；排骨

KD 1. Curved bone of the chest extending from the vertebrae, forming a cavity housing vital organs in many vertebrates. 2. A cut of meat that contains ribs. 3. A teasing comment or action meant as a joke.

SE *In the biblical story the rib bone of man was used to make woman.*

rift [rɪft] n. 裂缝；裂口；分裂；裂痕

v. 开裂；断裂；使开裂；使断裂

KD n. 1. Split, crack, break, etc. 2. Serious disagreement between friends, etc.

rig [rɪg] n. 装备；服装；帆具

v. 装配帆及索具；装配构件；装束；打扮

KD v. 1. To fit a ship or boat with masts, spars, ropes, sails, etc.

2. To provide sb with clothes or equipment.

SE *The sergeant will rig you out with everything you need.*

rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] a. 坚硬的；不易弯曲的；坚固的；严格的

KD 1. Stiff; not bending or yielding. 2. Strict; firm; unchanging.

SE *Her face was rigid with terror.*

rigorous ['rɪgərəs] a. 严格的；苛刻的；严厉的；严酷的

KD 1. Done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail.

2. Demanding that particular rules, processes, etc. are strictly followed.

SE *Few people have gone into the topic in such rigorous detail.*

rinse [rɪns] v./n. 冲洗掉；漂净 / 冲洗；染发（剂）

KD 1. To lightly clean sth in a liquid. 2. To flush the mouth with water.

SE *The camper will rinse out his clothes and dry them overnight.*

rinsable (a.) rinsible (a.) rinses (n.)

ripen ['raɪpən] v. 使成熟；变成熟；成熟可去脓；变鲜美
 KD To become ripe; to make sth ripe.

ripple ['rɪpl] n. 涟漪；细浪；波浪式
 v. 轻轻荡漾；呈波状；起涟漪

SE *She threw a stone into the pond and watched the ripples spread.*

ritual ['rɪtʃuəl] n./a. 仪式；典礼 / 依仪式而行的

KD n. 1. Series of actions used in a religious or some other ceremony.
 2. Procedure regularly followed in precisely the same way each time.

SE *Some religions employ ritual more than others.*

rival ['raɪvəl] v./n. 与…竞争；比得上 / 竞争者；对手

KD 1. A competing group or person. 2. Sb equal or better. 3. To equal or surpass.

SE *Rival gangs are often involved in inner city violence.*

rivalrous (a.) rivalry (n.)

roam [rəʊm] v./n. 漫游；漫步；流浪

KD v. 1. To walk or travel without any definite aim or destination.
 2. To roam over sth talk about various things, or various aspects of sth.

SE *He used to roam the streets for hours on end.*

rob [rɒb] v. 抢劫；使…丧失；掠夺

KD 1. To take property from a person or place illegally.
 2. To deprive sb/sth of what is expected or normal.

roil [rɔɪl] v./n. 搅浑；惹怒；动荡 / 小股汹涌的急流

KD v. 1. To make a liquid cloudy or turbid by stirring up dregs or sediment.
 2. Esp of a liquid to be agitated or disturbed.

SE *Congress has until Aug. 2 to increase the debt ceiling or risk a default that would roil world markets.*

roost [ruːst] n./v. 栖木；鸟窝 / 栖息；为…提供歇息处

SE *One of the main starling roosts is on top of the Town Hall.*

rot [rɒt] v./n. 腐烂；腐败；腐坏

KD v. To decay naturally through the action of bacteria, fungi, etc.

SE *The wood has rotted away completely.*

rotate [rəʊ'teɪt] v./a. 旋转；循环；使轮流 / 辄状的

KD v. 1. To move in circles round a central point.
 2. To take turns or recur in a particular order.

SE *The post of chairman rotates among members of the committee.*

rotational (a.)

roughly ['rʌfli]

ad. 粗糙地；概略地

KD 1. Without being exact or fully authenticated; approximately.

2. In a clumsy, coarse, or violent manner. 3. In a crude or primitive manner.

route [ru:t, raut]

v./n. 按某路线发送 / 路线；航线；通道

KD v. To send sth by a specified route.

SE *The Transit Authority also plans a 5 percent increase in the number of bus trips on routes that connect to subways.***routine** [ru:'ti:n]

n. 程序；日常工作；例行公事

a. 日常的；例行的

KD 1. Occurring at fixed times or predictable intervals. 2. Found in the ordinary course of events.

routinely (ad.)**rudimentary** [ˌru:di'mentəri]

a. 基本的；初步的；退化的；残遗的

KD 1. Dealing with only the most basic matters. 2. Not highly or fully developed.

SE *His understanding of the language is very rudimentary.***rugged** ['rʌgɪd]

a. 崎岖的；坚固的；高低不平的；粗糙的

KD 1. Rough; uneven; rocky. 2. Sturdy; robust; tough. 3. Not refined or gentle.

ruin ['ruɪn]

n. 废墟；毁坏；灭亡

v. 毁灭；使破产；破产；堕落；被毁灭

KD 1. Severe damage or destruction. 2. Complete loss of all one's money, resources or prospects. 3. State of being decayed, collapsed or destroyed. 4. Remains of sth that has decayed or collapsed or been destroyed.

SE *The news meant the ruin of all our hopes.***rupture** ['rʌptʃə]

v./n. 破裂；发疝气；断绝 / 破裂；疝气

KD 1. Breaking apart or bursting. 2. Ending of friendly relations.

SE *The rupture of a blood-vessel, seed-pod, membrane.***rural** ['ruərəl]

a. 农村的；乡下的；田园的

rye [rai]

n./a. 黑麦；吉卜赛绅士 / 用黑麦制成的

S

sacred ['seɪkrɪd]

a. 神的；神圣的；宗教的；庄严的

KD 1. Connected with or dedicated to God; connected with religion. 2. Regarded with great respect or reverence. 3. Regarded as very important; solemn.

SE *In India the cow is a sacred animal.*

sacrifice ['sækrifaɪs] v./n. 牺牲；献祭；亏本出售 / 牺牲；祭品

KD v. 1. To give up sth that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do sth that seems more important for yourself or for another. 2. To kill an animal or a person and offer it or them to a god, in order to please the god.

saint [seɪnt] n./a. 圣人；圣徒；道德崇高者 / 神圣的

salient ['seɪljənt] a./n. 显著的；突出的；跳跃的 / 突出部分

KD a. 1. Most noticeable or important; main. 2. Of an angle pointing outwards.

SE *Before colonialism, gender was more salient in central Kenya than it was in Ghana.*

saline ['seɪlɪn] a./n. 盐的；含盐分的 / 盐湖；碱盐泻药

salinity (n.)

salvage ['sælvdʒ] n. 打捞；海上救助；财货抢救；救难奖金

v. 抢救；海上救助

SE *Salvage of the wreck was made difficult by bad weather.*

salve [sælv] vt./n. 涂油膏；缓和 / 药膏；安慰

KD vt. To make esp one's conscience feel better.

SE *It's too late to salve your conscience by apologizing.*

sanction ['sænj, kʃən] v./n. 制裁；处罚；认可；支持

KD vt. To give one's permission for sth; authorize or approve

SE *The book was translated without the sanction of the author.*

sanitary ['sænɪtəri] a. 公共卫生的；清洁的

KD 1. Relating to public health, especially the removal of human waste through the sewage system. 2. Clean and hygienic.

SE *Sanitary standards are established for restaurant workers to prevent the spread of disease.*

sanitarily (ad.) **sanitariness** (n.)

sap [sæp] vt./n. 使衰竭；挖掘以破坏 / 树液；坑道

KD 1. A water liquid that circulates through the tissues of a plant. 2. To drain a plant of sap. 3. An offensive term to deliberately insult sb's intelligence and judgment.

SE *Sap from the maple trees is gathered yearly to produce syrup.*

sapless (a.)

saturate ['sætʃəreɪt, 'sætʃərɪt] vt. 浸透；使湿透；使饱和；使充满

a. 浸透的，饱和的；深颜色的

KD vt. 1. To make sth very wet; soak sth. 2. To cause sth/sb to absorb a lot of sth.

SE *Saturate the meat in the mixture of oil and herbs.*

scale [skeil] vt./n. 攀登；测量；依比例 / 刻度；天平

KD 1. A device on which sth or sb can be weighed. 2. To weigh sth or sb.

SE *The doctor's scale revealed the patient had lost ten pounds.*

scan [skæn] v./n. 扫描；浏览；细看；审视

KD 1. To subject sth to a thorough examination. 2. To search a region using a radar.
3. Obtain an image of internal organs with any of various devices.

SE *Brain scans are used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease.*

scannable (a.)

scandalize ['skændəlaiz] vt. 使震惊；诽谤；使愤慨

KD To shock, as by improper behavior.

SE *She scandalized her family with her extravagant lifestyle.*

scant [skænt] a. 不足的；缺乏的；勉强够的

vt. 减少；节省；限制

KD a. Hardly enough; not very much.

SE *The firefighters went back into the house with scant regard for their own safety.*

scarce [skeəs] a. 缺乏的，不足的；稀有的

ad. 仅仅；几乎不；几乎没有

KD a. 1. Not easily obtained and much less than is needed. 2. Not often found.

SE *Killer whales in the North Pacific usually prey on seals and sea lions but will, when this food source is scarce, seek out other prey.*

scatter ['skætə] v./n. 分散；散播；散射 / 分散；散播

KD To throw things around so they land with an irregular distribution over a relatively wide area.

SE *Seeds of wildflowers are often scattered by the wind and birds.*

scatterable (a.) **scatterer** (n.)

scavenge ['skævɪndʒ] v. 打扫；排除废气；以…为食清除污物

KD 1. To search for decaying flesh as food; use decaying flesh for food.

2. To search through waste for items that one can use.

SE *Much of their furniture was scavenged from other people's garbage.*

scholarly ['skɒləli] a. 博学的；学者风度的；学者派头的

KD 1. Spending a lot of time studying and having a lot of knowledge about an academic subject. 2. Connected with academic study.

SE *The primary purpose of the passage is to outline a scholarly debate over the impact of the Parisian seamstresses' guild*

scope [skəʊp] n./v. 范围；余地；视野；导弹射程 / 审视

KD 1. Opportunity to do or achieve sth. 2. Range of matters being dealt with.

SE *The second paragraph examines the scope of a problem presented in the first paragraph.*

scrap [skræp] vt./n. 解体；废弃；拆毁 / 残余物；打架

KD 1. A small piece that has been detached or torn off from a larger piece. 2. Waste material, esp metal awaiting reprocessing. 3. Pieces of leftover food. 4. To discard or discontinue sth because it is considered useless or ineffective.

SE *Scraps of old clothes were often used to create beautiful quilts.*

screen [skri:n] v./n. 筛；放映；掩蔽；拍摄 / 屏幕；屏风

KD 1. A fixed or movable partition or frame used to conceal, divide, separate, or provide shelter. 2. A frame with a fine wire or plastic mesh. 3. The computing data displayed on monitor. 4. A surface for projecting a movie onto.

SE *Employees were screened to insure they did not have criminal records.*

screenable (a.) screener (n.)

screw [skru:] v./n. 拧；压榨；强迫 / 螺丝钉；吝啬鬼

scrub [skrʌb] a. 矮小的；临时凑合的；次等的

v. 用力擦洗 n. 矮树；洗擦

KD v. To clean sth thoroughly by rubbing hard, esp with a brush and soap and water.

a. 1. Covered with scrub; of trees, etc underdeveloped. 2. Small or mean.

scrubber (n.)

scrutiny ['skru:tɪni] n. 详细审查；监视；细看；选票复查

KD Careful and thorough examination.

SE *Foreign policy has come under close scrutiny recently.*

sculpt [skʌlpt] v./n. 造型；雕刻 / 雕刻品

KD v. To represent sb/sth in sculpture; make a sculpture; make sth into a sculpture; decorate sth with sculptures.

SE *The figures were sculpted from single blocks of marble.*

seagoing ['si:gəʊɪŋ] a./n. 适于远航的；从事航业的 / 航海

KD a. Built for crossing the sea/ocean.

SE *The word knots is a seagoing speed term meaning nautical miles per hour.*

secular ['sekjʊlə] a./n. 世俗的；现世的；不朽的 / 牧师

KD Not concerned with a religious or spiritual matter.

SE *Secular political cultures do not permit religion to determine law.*

secure [si'kjʊə] v./a. 保护；缚住 / 安全的；有把握的

KD 1. Untroubled by feelings of fear, doubt, or vulnerability. 2. Firmly fixed or placed in position and unlikely to come loose or give way. 3. Reliable and unlikely to fail. 4. Safe, especially against attack or theft.

SE *A secure space was set aside in the jail to question violent suspects.*

securable (a.) **securely (ad.)** **securement (n.)**

secureness (n.) **securer (n.)**

seep [si:p] v./n. 渗出；漏 / 小泉；水陆两用吉普车

KD v. To flow slowly and in small quantities through a substance.

SE *Oil is seeping out through a crack in the tank.*

segment ['segmənt] vt./n. 分割 / 段；部分

KD Any one of the parts or sections into which an object or group is divided.

SE *A short segment of the long novel was printed in a magazine to promote sales.*

segmentary (a.)

segregate ['segrigit, -geit] vt. 使分离；使隔离；在…实行种族隔离

KD 1. To put sb/sth in a place away from the rest; isolate. 2. To separate esp a racial or religious group from the rest of the community and treat them unfairly.

SE *The two groups of fans must be segregated in the stadium.*

segregation (n.)

seismic ['saizmik] a. 地震的；因地震而引起的

SE *Observing how long it takes for seismic waves to travel from an earthquake's epicenter to a particular surface location and applying knowledge of how rock temperature and density affect the velocity of those waves.*

seismograph (n.) **seismologist (n.)**

sensational [sen'seiʃənəl] a. 轰动的；使人感动的；耸人听闻的

KD 1. Exceptionally good. 2. Attracting a great deal of attention and interest. 3. Connected with the senses.

SE *The sensational performance received high acclaim by critics.*

sensationally (ad.)

sensible ['sensəbl] a. 明智的；明显的；意识到的

n. 可感觉到的东西；敏感的人

KD a. 1. Having good sense; practical rather than fashionable. 2. Aware of sth.

SE *And that is exactly why a more sensible preservation strategy would be to assist the farmers to modernize their farms to the extent needed to maintain viability.*

sensitive ['sensitiv] a. 敏感的；感光的；灵敏的；易受伤害的

KD 1. Easily hurt or damaged; affected greatly or easily by sth. 2. Easily offended or emotionally upset. 3. Having or showing perceptive feeling or sympathetic understanding. 4. Able to measure very small changes.

SE *Duverger's work set an early standard for the sensitive analysis of women's electoral activities.*

sensitivity (n.)

sequence ['si:kwəns] v./n. 按序排好 / 序列; 顺序; 续发事件

KD A number of things arranged in a particular order or connected in some way, especially one after another.

SE *The sequence of events in the London bombings were carefully studied by intelligence officers.*

servitude ['sə:vɪtju:d] n. 奴隶状态; 劳役; 奴役; 地役权

KD Condition of being forced to work for others and having no freedom.

SE *Such ill-paid farm work is a form of servitude.*

settle ['setl] v. 解决; 定居; 安排; 使定居 / 有背长椅

KD v. 1. To make one's home in a place. 2. To come to rest on sth; stay for some time on sth make sb/oneself comfortable in a new position.

SE *Trade disputes should be settled by international tribunal.*

settlement(n.) settler(n.)

severe [si'viə] a. 严厉的; 苛刻的; 剧烈的; 严峻的

KD 1. Strict or harsh in attitude or treatment; imposing stern discipline.

2. Very bad, intense, difficult, etc 3. demanding great skill, ability, patience, etc.

SE *The symptoms that Taylor began showing five days before his death grew more severe each day.*

severely(ad.) severity(n.)

shallow ['ʃæləu] a./n./v. 浅; 肤浅的 / 浅滩 / (使)变浅

KD a. 1. Not deep. 2. Of a person not thinking or capable of thinking seriously; of ideas, remarks, etc not showing serious thought.

SE *These fish are found in shallow waters around the coast.*

shave [ʃeɪv] v./n. 剃; 刮脸; 勉强通过 / 修面; 幸免

KD 1. Removing hair with a razor. 2. Barely touch.

SE *The man shaved off his long beard.*

shed [ʃed] v./n. 流出; 散发; 倾吐 / 小屋; 分水岭

KD v. 1. To lose sth by it falling off; let sth fall or come off. 2. To allow sth to pour out. 3. To take or throw sth off; remove. 4. To spread or send sth out.

SE *Trees shed their leaves and flowers shed their petals.*

shell [ʃel] n./v. 壳; 贝壳; 炮弹 / 剥落; 剥皮; 炮轰

shellfish (n.)

shelter ['ʃeltə] v./n. 使掩蔽；保护；避难 / 避难所；庇护

KD 1. A structure that provides cover or security. 2. A refuge. 3. An establishment that looks after unwanted or lost animals.

SE *A shelter was created for earthquake victims in a school miles from the site.*

shield [ʃi:ld] v./n. 保卫；包庇；防御 / 防护物；保护者

KD 1. A flat or convex piece of armor carried on the arm as protection against blows, arrows, bullets, or projectiles. 2. Somebody or sth that serves as protection or acts as a defense.

SE *Medieval Knights carried shields as protection against swords and daggers.*

shielder (n.)

shimmer ['ʃimə] n./v. 微光；闪光 / 闪烁；使闪烁

KD v. To shine with a soft light that seems to waver.

SE *The surface of the road shimmered in the heat of the sun.*

shipwreck ['ʃiprek] n./v. 海难；遇难船 / 使失事；使毁灭

KD n. 1. The loss or destruction of a ship at sea because of a storm or because it hits rocks, etc. 2. A ship that has been lost or destroyed at sea.

SE *They narrowly escaped shipwreck in a storm in the North Sea.*

shore [ʃɔ:] v./n. 用支柱撑住；支撑 / 海滨；支柱

KD v. To support sth with a wooden beam, etc propped against it.

shoreline (n.)

shoplifting ['ʃɒp,liftɪŋ] v./n. 装作顾客在商店偷窃 / 入店行窃

KD To steal sth from a store.

SE *The teenager was caught shoplifting cosmetics from the store.*

shoplifter (n.) **shoplifting** (n.)

shovel ['ʃʌvəl] v./n. 用铲挖；铲除 / 铁铲；铲车

KD v. 1. To lift or move sth with a shovel. 2. To make or clear sth by shoveling.

SE *A gang of workmen were shovelling rubble onto a truck.*

shrimp [ʃrɪmp] n./v./a. 虾；矮小的人 / 捕虾 / 虾制的

shrink [ʃrɪŋk] v./n. 收缩；畏缩；使缩小；收缩 / 收缩

KD v. To become smaller, esp because of moisture or heat or cold.

SE *Will this shirt shrink in the wash?*

shun [ʃʌn] vt. 避开；避免；回避

KD To keep away from sth/sb; avoid.

SE *She was shunned by her family when she remarried.*

shuttle ['ʃʌtl] v./n. 穿梭往返 / 穿梭班车；公共汽车
 SE *Ulysses' wife Penelope spent years at the shuttle weaving tapestries while he was away.*

siege [si:dʒ] vt./n. 围攻；包围 / 围攻；不断袭击
 KD Military operation in which they surround a place to force surrender.
 SE *The siege of the city was successful and it fell after a month.*

simultaneous [ˌsɪməl'teɪniəs] a./n. 同时的；联立的 / 同时译员
 KD a. Happening or done at the same time as sth.
 SE *The explosion was timed to be simultaneous with the plane's take-off.*

sink [sɪŋk] v. 下沉；消沉；使下沉；挖掘
 n. 水槽；洗涤槽；污水坑
 KD v. 1. To go down under the surface of a liquid or soft substance 2. To cause a ship, etc to go to the bottom of the sea. 3. To be sunk in sth be in such a state of esp despair or deep thought.
 SE *Ships as large as the Edmund Fitzgerald rarely sink except in the most violent weather.*

skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] adj. 怀疑的；怀疑论的，不可知论的
 KD 1. denying or questioning the tenets of especially a religion. 2. marked by or given to doubt.
 SE *It serves as a skeptical critic of the self-transcending element.*

sketch [sketʃ] v./n. 画素描或速写 / 素描；略图；梗概
 KD 1. A picture that was drawn quickly without detail. 2. Rough description of sth. 3. Short performance.
 SE *The artist drew a quick sketch of the landscape and would later take time to do a detailed painting.*
sketchable (a.) sketcher (n.)

ski [ski:] n./vi./a. 滑雪橇 / 滑雪 / 滑雪（用）的
 KD vi. To move over snow on skis, esp as a sport.

skim [skɪm] v. 撇去；略读；掠过；浏览 n. 撇去东
 a. 撇去浮沫的；脱脂的；表层的
 KD vi. 1. To remove cream, scum, etc from the surface of a liquid.
 2. Read sth quickly, noting only the main points.

skunk [skʌŋk] v./n. 使惨败；欺骗 / 臭鼬；讨厌鬼

slab [slæb] v./n. 用石板铺 / 厚板；混凝土路面

slam [slæm] v./n. 砰地关上；抨击 / 猛击；砰然声
 KD v. 1. To shut forcefully and loudly. 2. To put, push, throw or knock sth with great force. 3. To criticize sb/sth harshly.

SE *He slammed the lid down.*

slat [slæt] vt./n. 用板条做或装备 / 板条；狭板

slender ['slendə] a. 微薄的；苗条的；细长的

KD 1. Not very wide but comparatively long or high.

2. Small in amount or size; inadequate; scanty.

SE *They have bodies that are relatively slender compared to their stubby legs.*

slice [slais] v./n. (使) 褪色；凋谢；逐渐消失 / 淡出

KD A piece that is cut from sth.

SE *The chef sliced a whole ham into thin portions for sandwiches.*

slick [slik] a. 光滑的；华而不实的；熟练的；老套的

ad. 灵活地；聪明地 v. 使光滑；使漂亮

KD a. 1. Done smoothly and efficiently, apparently without effort.

2. Of people doing things in a slick way. 3. Smooth and slippery.

SE *You had to admire the slick presentation of last night's awards ceremony.*

slip [slip] v./n. 使滑动；塞入；闪开 / 犯错；失足

KD 1. To move slowly. 2. To lose your footing or grip.

SE *The man slipped on a banana peel and fell down.*

slope [sləʊp] v./n. 扛；倾斜；逃走 / 倾斜；斜率；斜坡

KD Slanted ground.

SE *The ski slope was designed to be steep providing a challenge for expert skiers.*

sloper (n.) sloping (a.)

slug [slʌg] n. 鼻涕虫；动作缓慢的人；金属小块

v. 偷懒；动作迟缓；重击

KD v. To hit sth/sb hard.

SE *It may not be as effective in killing slugs as metaldehyde is.*

sluggish (n.)

slum [slʌm] v./n. 去贫民窟 / 贫民窟；陋巷

smear [smiə] v./n. 弄脏；涂上；诽谤 / 污点；诽谤

KD 1. Spread. 2. To deliberately defame.

SE *The children will smear paint all over the wall with their hands.*

smearer (n.)

smelt [smelt] v./n. 熔炼；冶炼；精炼 / 香鱼；胡瓜鱼

- KD v. 1. Heat and melt ore in order to obtain the metal it contains.
2. Obtain metal in this way.

snapshot ['snæpʃɒt] v./n. 快照 / 快照；速射；简单印象

snip [snip] n./v. 剪；便宜货 / 剪断

- KD To cut sth, or to remove sth by cutting it with scissors in short quick strokes.

soar [so:] v./n. 高耸；往上飞舞；高飞 / 高涨

- KD v. 1. To go up high in the air quickly; be very high or tall.
2. To hover in the air without moving the wings or using the engine; glide.
SE *The jet soared into the air.*

solar ['səʊlə] n./a. 太阳的；日光的 / 日光浴室

- KD a. 1. Of, concerning or related to the sun. 2. Using the sun's energy.

solely ['səʊli] av. 单独地；唯一地

- KD Only; not involving sb/sth else.
SE *He became solely responsible for the firm.*

solicit [sə'lisit] v. 征求；请求；乞求；招揽

- KD To try to get sth by pleading.
SE *The commercial attempted to solicit money to aid victims of the hurricane.*

solicitation (n.)

somewhat ['sʌmhwət, -hwət] n./ad. 几分；某物 / 有点；多少；稍微

- KD ad. To some degree; rather.

sophisticated [sə'fistikeitid] a. 久经世故的；富有经验的；精致的

- KD Cultured and knowledgeable.
SE *A sophisticated updated style of clothing is required for business executives working for global corporations.*

sophisticatedly (ad.)

sovereign ['sovərin] a. 至高无上的；有主权的；最高统治权的

n. 君主；独立国

- KD a. 1. Of power without limit; highest.
2. Of a nation, state, ruler fully independent and self-governing.
SE *The passage implies that the United States never really acquired sovereignty over pueblo lands.*

sovereignty (n.)

SOW [səʊ] v./n. 播种；散布；使密布 / 母猪

- KD v. 1. To put or scatter seed in or on the ground; plant land with seed.
2. To spread or introduce feelings, ideas, etc.

span [spæn] vt./n. 跨越；以手指测量 / 跨度；范围

KD 1. Distance between two things. 2. Period of time.

SE *The span of time between birth and five years of age is of vital importance for child development.*

spawn [spɔ:n] n. 卵；菌丝；产物

v. 产卵；酿成，造成；大量生产

KD v. 1. Of fish, frogs, etc to produce eggs.

2. To appear or produce sth in great numbers.

SE *A decrease in the gene flow between salmon populations that spawn in polluted streams and populations that spawn in pristine streams.*

specific [spi'sifik] a./n. 特殊的；明确的 / 特效药；特性

KD 1. Precise. 2. Distinctive.

SE *She was always specific when giving directions so that her friends would not get lost.*

specifically (ad.) **specificity** (n.) **specify** (v.)

specious ['spi:ʃəs] a. 似是而非的；外表美观的；华而不实的

KD Seeming right or true but actually wrong or false.

SE *Consumer groups and Tesco say that Levi's case is specious.*

speculate ['spekjuleit] v. 推测；思索；投机；推断

KD 1. To form opinions without having definite or complete knowledge or evidence; guess. 2. To buy and sell goods or stocks and shares in the hope of making a profit through changes in their value, but with the risk of losing money.

speculation (n.)

spew [spju:] v. 呕吐；喷出；呕吐；喷涌

KD 1. To vomit. 2. To cause sth to send out in a stream.

SE *She spewed up the entire meal.*

sphere [sfia] vt./n. 包围；使成球形 / 范围；球体

KD 1. Globe or sth of that shape. 2. Field of knowledge. 3. Area of influence.

SE *The earth is shaped in a sphere.*

sphericity (n.)

spill [spil] v./n. (使) 溢出；流出 / 溢出；溅出

KD v. To run or fall over the edge of a container.

SE *A major chemical spill occurred five years ago at Baker's Beach.*

spin [spɪn] v./n. 纺纱；吐丝；使旋转 / 旋转；疾驰

KD v. 1. To make sth turn round and round rapidly; move round and round rapidly.
2. To form thread from wool, cotton, silk, etc by drawing out and twisting; make yarn from wool, etc in this way.

SE *He spun the wheel of his bicycle.*

spiral ['spaiərl] n. 螺旋；旋涡 a. 螺旋形的；盘旋的

v. 使成螺旋形；盘旋

KD v. 1. To move in a spiral course. 2. To increase or decrease continuously.

SE *Spiral galaxies are less common than types of galaxies that contain little nonluminous matter.*

spiteful ['spɪtful] a. 恶意的；居心不良的；故意使人苦恼的

KD Showing maliciousness.

SE *The girl says spiteful things about her friends.*

spitefully (ad.) **spitefulness** (n.)

splash [splæʃ] v./n. 溅；泼 / 飞溅的水；污点

KD v. 1. To cause a liquid to fly about in drops; make sb/sth wet in this way.
2. To fly about and fall in drops.

SE *As the weight of accumulated snow forces ice lower in the water, more seawater splashes onto the surface and seeps through the snow.*

splice [spleɪs] v./n. 接合；拼接；使结婚 / 接合；结婚

KD v. 1. To join two pieces of wood, magnetic tape, film, etc by fastening them at the ends. 2. To get married.

SE *They have to learn how to splice together the broken ends of ropes.*

split [splɪt] v./n. 分离；劈开；离开 / 劈开；裂缝

KD v. 1. To cause sth to break or be broken into two or more parts. 2. To break sth into parts; divide and share sth. 3. To cause sth to break open by bursting.

SE *She was splitting logs with an axe.*

spoilage ['spɔɪlɪdʒ] n. 损坏；糟蹋；掠夺；损坏物

KD The decay of food which means that it can no longer be used.

sponsor ['spɒnsə] vt./n. 赞助；主办 / 赞助商；保证人

KD 1. Sb responsible for someone else. 2. A financial contributor for an event.

SE *The project was sponsored by the Ford Foundation.*

sponsorial (a.) **sponsorship** (n.)

spouse [spaʊs] n./v. 配偶 / 和…结婚

sprain [spreɪn] vt./n. 扭伤 / 扭伤

KD vt. To injure a joint in the body, esp a wrist or an ankle by sudden twisting or wrenching so that there is pain and swelling.

SE *He sprained his ankle when he fell.*

spray [sprei] v./n. 喷；喷洒 / 浪花；喷雾（器）

KD 1. Liquid particles as a mist. 2. A container for dispensing liquid mist.

SE *Please do not spray my outfit with water.*

spruce [spru:s] v./a./n. 打扮；使干净 / 整洁的 / 云杉

KD a. Tidy and clean in appearance; smart.

v. To make oneself/sb tidy and clean; smarten up.

SE *The population of the spruce budworm, the warbler's favorite prey in North America, has been dropping.*

spur [spɜ:] v./n. 骑马疾驰；激励 / 马刺；鼓舞；刺激

KD 1. To encourage sb to do sth or to encourage them to try harder to achieve sth.

2. To make sth happen faster or sooner. 3. To encourage a horse to go faster, esp by pushing the spurs on your boots into its side.

SE *The agreement is essential to spurring economic growth around the world.*

spurious ['spjuəriəs] a. 假的；伪造的；欺骗的

KD Not genuine or authentic; false or fake.

SE *It is true that spurious reports of whiplash injuries cannot be readily identified.*

square [skweə] v./a./n. 一致；打平 / 乏味的 / 广场

KD 1. Geometrical shape that has four sides of equal length and four angles of 90 degrees. 2. A derogatory term towards unfashionable people.

SE *The construction is built in a perfect square.*

squarer (n.) squareness (n.)

squeak [skwi:k] v./n. 告密；吱吱叫 / 吱吱声

KD v. 1. To make a squeak. 2. To say sth in a squeaking voice.

SE *Can you hear the mice squeaking?*

squeeze [skwi:z] v./n. 挤；勒索；压榨 / 紧握；拥挤

KD v. 1. To press on sth from opposite sides or all sides; change the shape, size, etc of sth into that specified by doing this. 2. To get water, juice, etc out of sth by pressing it hard.

SE *Generally, farmers who are squeezed out of the livestock business send their livestock to market much earlier than they otherwise would.*

stagnate ['stægneit] v. 淤塞；停滞；使淤塞；使沉滞

KD 1. To be or become stagnant. 2. To be or become dull or unsuccessful because of lack of activity, development, opportunity, etc.

SE *The author of the passage discusses productivity in the retail industry in the first paragraph primarily in order to cite an industry in which productivity did not stagnate during the 1980's*

stagnation (n.)

stage [steɪdʒ] vt./n. (使) 褪色；凋谢；逐渐消失 / 淡出
 KD 1. Step in a process. 2. A theater.

SE *The first production of Madame Butterfly was staged in Paris.*

stageability (n.) stageable (a.) stageably (ad.)

stake [steɪk] n. 桩；棍子；火刑；赌注
 v. 资助；支持；系…于桩上；打赌

SE *Such managers have an enormous stake in succeeding, so they invariably overstate the potential of their new technologies.*

stale [steɪl] v./a. 变陈旧；走味 / 不新鲜的；无趣的
 KD No longer fresh.

SE *The chips, after being left on the counter over night, have gone stale.*

staleness (n.)

stalk [sto:k] n./v. 茎；秆 / 追踪；潜近；高视阔步走

staple ['steɪpl] vt./n. 用订书钉钉住 / 主食；U形针

KD A U-shaped metal wire used to fasten stacks of paper.

SE *Fast food is a staple in the diets of many American children.*

startle ['stɑ:tɪl] v./n. 使吓了一跳；惊吓 / 惊愕；惊恐

KD v. To give a sudden shock or surprise to a person or an animal; cause to move or jump suddenly from surprise.

SE *You startled me I didn't hear you come in.*

statistic [stætɪstɪk] n./a. 统计数值 / 统计的，统计学的

SE *And a statistic on adults who regularly engage in volunteer work helping others shows that they live longer, on average, than adults who do not volunteer.*

statue ['stætʃu:] n./v. 雕像；塑像 / 以雕像装饰

staunch [sto:ntʃ] a./v. 坚固的；忠诚的 / 止住；止血

KD a. Firm, loyal and dependable in opinion and attitude.

SE *Many of the new lawmakers are staunch fiscal conservatives.*

stave [steɪv] v./n. 梯级；诗句 / 击穿；延缓；穿孔

KD n. Any of the curved pieces of wood forming the side of a barrel or tub.

SE *The side of the boat was staved in by the collision.*

steadily ['stedili]

a. 稳定地；稳固地；有规则地

SE *A move north would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed.*

steep [sti:p]

a./v. 陡峭的；过高的；过分的 / 浸泡

KD 1. Sloping sharply. 2. Hard or taxing.

SE *The steep climb up Mount Everest is not for the casual hiker.*

steeply (ad.) steepness (n.)

steer [stiə]

v. 驾驶；控制；驾驶；掌舵

KD 1. To direct or control the course of a boat, car, etc.

2. To follow or keep to a course.

SE *Ten years ago, smooth plastic sleds became popular; they go faster than wooden sleds but are harder to steer and slow.*

stellar ['stelə]

a. 星的；星球的；主要的

KD Of a star or stars.

SE *Baryons—subatomic particles that are generally protons or neutrons—are the source of stellar, and therefore galactic, luminosity, and so their numbers can be estimated based on how luminous galaxies are.*

stem [stem]

n./v. 茎；干；船首；词干

v. 除去…的茎；起源于某事物；阻止

KD v. To stop sth that is flowing from spreading or increasing.

SE *The government had failed to stem the tide of factory closures.*

sterile ['sterail]

a. 不毛的；贫瘠的；不育的；无菌的

KD 1. Not producing or not able to produce seeds, young or children.

2. That cannot produce crops; barren. 3. Free from germs, bacteria, etc.

SE *Medical tests showed that he was sterile.*

stiff [stif]

a. 严厉的；呆板的；坚硬的

ad. 彻底地；僵硬地 v. 在商业上惨败

KD a. 1. Not easily bent, folded, moved, changed in shape, etc.

2. To formal in manner, behaviour, etc; not friendly.

SE *Thus today such gravitational compensation probably would not occur: the outer layer of the Moon is too cold and stiff.*

stiffen (v.) stiffness (n.)

stimulus ['stimjuləs]

v./n. 刺激物；激励物；促进因素

KD 1. Incentive. 2. Sth that causes a response.

SE *The major stimulus for change came from the eldest member of council.*

sting [stɪŋ]

v./n. 驱使；刺痛 / 刺痛；刺毛；讽刺

KD v. 1. To prick or wound sb with or as if with a sting; have the ability to do this.
2. To feel sharp pain.

SE *Typhus cannot be transmitted by ingesting bread or beer contaminated with the infectious agents of this disease.*

stipulate ['stɪpjuleɪt]

v./a. 规定；保证 / 有托叶的

KD v. To state sth clearly and firmly as a requirement.

SE *It was stipulated that the goods should be delivered within three days.*

stir [stɜː]

n./v. 轰动；搅拌/激起；搅动；传播

KD v. 1. To move a spoon, etc round and round in a liquid or some other substance in order to mix it thoroughly. 2. To excite or arouse a person or his feelings.

SE *It was stipulated that the goods should be delivered within three days.*

stock [stɒk]

v./n. 储备；放牧 / 牲畜；存货；股份

KD 1. A supply of goods or reserve. 2. Total shares issued.

SE *The store stocked all brands of clothing.*

stocker (n.)**stockpile** ['stɒkpaɪl]

n./v. 库存；积蓄 / 贮存；储蓄

KD v. To collect and keep a large supply of sth.

SE *The government's stockpile of helium is worth 25 percent more, at current market prices, than the debt accumulated in acquiring and storing it.*

stool [stuːl]

n./v. 凳子；粪便；厕所 / 长新枝；分孽

SE *If the Hollywood replaced some of its seating with high tables and stools, its profits would increase.*

storefront ['sto:frʌnt]

a./n. 临街的 / 临街房；店面（房）

KD The side of the store that faces the street.

SE *The storefront window always displayed lovely seasonal scenes.*

strain [streɪn]

v./n. 拉紧；尽全力 / 绷紧；努力奋斗

KD 1. To pull until tight. 2. To work extremely hard.

SE *Please do not strain your eyes to view the board.*

strait [streɪt]

a./n. 狭窄的；苦恼的 / 海峡；困境

SE *She found herself in desperate financial straits.*

stray [streɪ]

v./a. 迷路；偏离；流浪 / 迷路的；离群的

KD v. 1. To move away from one's group, proper place, etc with no fixed destination or purpose; wander. 2. To deviate from a direct course or leave a subject.

SE *Some of the cattle have strayed.*

streamline ['stri:mleɪn] v./n. 使合理化；使成流线型 / 流线型

KD v. 1. To give a streamlined form to sth 2. To make sth more efficient and effective, eg by improving or simplifying working methods.

SE *We must streamline our production procedures.*

strenuous ['strenjuəs] a. 费力的；奋发的；紧张的；艰苦的

KD 1. Making great efforts; energetic. 2. Requiring great effort.

SE *The ship went down although strenuous efforts were made to save it.*

stressful ['stresfʊl] a. 紧张的；有压力的

KD Causing a lot of anxiety and worry.

SE *A recent study found that managers' most stressful decisions involved "value contention" (conflicts among any of these sets of values).*

stride [straɪd] v./n. 大踏步走；跨过 / 大步；进展

KD 1. To walk with long steps. 2. Steps towards improvement.

SE *The company made an important stride toward the betterment of environmentally sound business practices.*

strider (n.)

stringent ['strɪndʒənt] a. 严格的；严厉的；(货币)紧缩的

KD Rigorous and strict.

SE *The stringent requirements on pharmaceutical goods produced in the United States results in high prescription costs.*

stringency (n.) **stringently** (ad.)

strip [stri:p] v./n. 剥夺；脱去衣服 / 带；条状

KD v. 1. To take off clothes, coverings, parts, etc from sb/sth; take off one's clothes. 2. To take away property, honours, etc from sb.

SE *Both raccoons and striped skunks prefer wetlands and spend little time in upland habitats; removing these species may not have increased the nesting success of songbirds in the uplands enough to allow detection.*

strive [straɪv] vi. 努力奋斗；力求；力争

KD To try hard to achieve.

SE *The young corporate executive strives to be ethical in all his decisions.*

striver (n.)

stroke [strəʊk] n. 打击；中风；笔画

v. 敲击；划尾桨；划掉；击球；作尾桨手

SE *When a language center of the brain is damaged, for example by a stroke, linguistic capabilities are impaired in some way.*

- struggle** ['strʌɡl] n./v. 挣扎；奋斗 / 竞争
 KD v. 1. To fight with sb; move one's body vigorously, eg trying to get free.
 2. To try to overcome difficulties, etc; make great efforts.
 SE *The prisoner struggled (against his captors) but couldn't escape.*
- stud** [stʌd] n./v. 大头钉；饰钮；壁骨 / 散布
- stun** [stʌn] v. 使震惊；打昏；给以深刻的印象
 n. 昏迷；打昏；惊倒
 KD v. 1. To make a person or an animal unconscious by a blow, esp to the head.
 2. To daze or shock sb, eg with sth unexpected.
 SE *I was stunned by the news of his death.*
- stunt** [stʌnt] v./n. 绝技；噱头 / 阻碍正常；表演特技
 KD v. To prevent sth/sb from growing or developing properly.
 SE *Inadequate food can stunt a child's development.*
- sturdy** ['stɜːdi] a. 强壮的；坚定的；顽强的；不退让的
 KD Well-made and soundly built.
 SE *The sturdy man lifted loads of boxes into the house.*
- sturdily** (ad.) **sturdiness** (n.)
- subgroup** ['sʌbgru:p] n./v. 小群；隶属的组织 / 给…加副标题
- submerge** [sʌb'mɜːdʒ] v. 淹没；把…浸入；淹没；潜入水中
 KD 1. To go under the surface of a liquid, the sea, etc; cause sth to go under the surface of a liquid, the sea, etc; cover with a liquid. 2. To completely cover sb/sth; overwhelm.
 SE *Sunflowers growing in pots were placed, with their roots submerged, in the pond contaminated with radioactive elements.*
- submission** [sʌb'mɪʃən] n. 服从；提交（物）；投降；谦恭
 KD 1. Acceptance of another's power; submitting; state in which one accepts the superior power of sb else. 2. Presenting sth for consideration, a decision, etc.
 SE *In light of the background information, which of the following, if true, can account for fact 1 and fact 2 both being true of the submissions to this year's Barbizon Film Festival?*
- subscribe** [sʌb'skraɪb] v. 订阅；赞成；签署；赞成；捐助
 KD 1. To agree to contribute a sum of money. 2. To agree to buy a newspaper, periodical, etc regularly over a period of time. 3. To sign esp one's name at the foot of a document.
 SE *Consumers who subscribe to a magazine generally pay less per issue than they would if they bought the magazine through a retail outlet such as Paper&Print.*

subscription (n.) **subscriber (n.)**

subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] a. 后来的；随后的

KD Later; following.

SE *Thus, a move north would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed, and the easy conclusion tying their subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background.*

subsequently (ad.)

subsidize ['sʌbsɪdaɪz] vt. 资助；给与奖助金；向…行贿

KD To give money to sb or an organization to help pay for sth; to give a subsidy.

SE *Foreign governments subsidize their steel industries in ways that are banned by international treaties.*

subsist [səb'sɪst] v. 存在；维持生活；供养

KD To stay alive, esp with little food or money; exist.

SE *Many Europeans who came to subsist primarily on maize developed pellagra.*

subsistence (n.)

substantial [səb'stænjəʃl] a./n. 实质的；基本的 / 物质；重要事物

KD Considerable in amount.

SE *There is substantial information in favor of your claims.*

substantiality (n.) **substantialness (n.)**

substantiate [səb'stænfieɪt] v./n. 用事实支持；证实；实体化 / 实质上

KD To prove sth is true or a reality.

SE *It is difficult to substantiate your claims.*

substantiative (a.) **substantiable (a.)** **substantiation (n.)** **substantiator (n.)**

substantive [s'ʌbstəntɪv] a. 大量的；有实质的；真实的

n. 名词性实词；独立存在的实体

KD a. Genuine or actual; real.

SE *The report concluded that no substantive changes were necessary.*

substitute [s'ʌbstɪtju:t] n./v. 代替者；代用品 / 替代；代替

KD v. To put or use sb/sth as a substitute for sb/sth else.

SE *Recent censure of corporate boards of directors as "passive" and "supine" may be excessive, those who Line criticize board performance have plenty of substantive ammunition.*

subtle ['sʌtl] a. 微妙的；敏感的；狡猾的

KD 1. Not easy to detect or describe; fine; delicate. 2. Organized in a clever and complex way; ingenious; cunning. 3. Able to see and describe fine and delicate differences; sensitive.

SE *Sensitive chemical tests that are able to detect the subtle chemical halos often envelop mineralization.*

subtly (ad.)

succumb [sə'kʌm] vi. 屈服；被压垮；死

KD To stop resisting (temptation, illness, attack, etc); yield.

SE *The bark of most trees consists of dead cells; the aspen's bark is a living, functioning tissue that—along with the rest of the tree—succumbs quickly to fire.*

sue [sju:] v. 起诉 (为要求赔偿损失)；控告；请求

KD To take legal actions against someone in order to obtain compensation.

SE *The firm was forced to sue its client for failing to pay for the services provided.*

suer (n.)

sufficiently [sə'fiʃəntli] ad. 充分地；足够地

suffice [sə'faɪs] v. 足够；足以；满足…的需要

KD To be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity.

SE *Twenty dollars no longer will suffice as spending money for a week.*

suffocate ['sʌfəkeɪt] v. 窒息；受阻，受扼制；使窒息；压制

KD 1. To die as a result of not being able to breathe. 2. To have difficulty in breathing.

SE *Passengers suffocated in the burning aircraft.*

sulfur ['sʌlfə] v./n. 用硫磺处理；硫磺；硫磺色

sulfite (n.) sulphite (n.)

summon ['sʌmən] vt. 召唤；召集；鼓起；振作

KD 1. To send a message telling sb to come; call people together; order sb to attend a lawcourt; summons sb. 2. To order a group of people to attend a meeting, etc. 3. To force a particular quality to come as if from deep inside oneself, in an attempt to do sth.

SE *The shareholders were summoned to a general meeting.*

superb [sju'pə:b] a. 卓越的；杰出的；极好的

KD Excellent or of the highest quality.

SE *The superb style and handling of the new Honda will certainly catch the attention of consumers.*

superbly (ad.) superbness (n.)

superficial [sju:pə'fiʃəl] a. 表面的；表皮的；肤浅的；缺乏深度的

KD 1. Relating to the surface. 2. Sth that is not profound or significant.

SE *The company claimed only superficial advantages over its competitors.*

superficiality (n.) superficially (ad.)

supersede [ˌsjuːpə'siːd]

v. 取代；代替；推迟行动

KD To take the place of sth/sb that was present or used before; be introduced so as to be used instead of sth/sb.

SE *Motorways have largely superseded ordinary roads for long-distance travel.*

supervise ['sjuːpəvaɪz]

v. 监督；管理；指导

KD To watch or otherwise keep a check on sb doing sth or sth being done to make sure it is done properly.

SE *The chief clerk supervises the work of the department.*

supervisor (n.)**supine** [sjuː'paɪn]

a. 仰卧的；懒散的；掌心向上的

KD 1. Lying flat on the back. 2. Showing a weak or lazy unwillingness to act.

SE *Clare remained supine, her eyes closed.*

supplant [sə'plɑːnt]

vt. 代替；排挤掉

KD To take the place of sb/sth; replace.

SE *Oil has supplanted coffee as our main export.*

supplement ['sʌplɪmənt]

vt./n. 增补；补充 / 添加物；附加费

KD 1. An addition to sth. 2. Good or nutritional substance.

SE *Weight lifters often take certain vitamins as supplements to their workout regimen.*

supplemental (a.) **supplementally** (ad.) **supplementation** (n.) **supplementer** (n.)

suppose [sə'pəʊz]

v. 假设；认为；料想；猜想

conj. 假使…结果会怎样

KD v. 1. To accept as true or probable; believe; imagine; assume.

2. To pretend that sth is true; take sth as a fact.

SE *Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in US.*

suppress [sə'pres]

vt. 抑制；镇压；废止

KD 1. To put an end to sth, esp by force; crush. 2. To prevent sth from being known or seen; prevent esp one's feelings from being expressed.

SE *While alive, a stem sends hormones into the root system to suppress formation of further stems.*

surge [sɜːdʒ]

v./n. 汹涌；激增 / 巨涌；大浪；汹涌澎湃

KD v. 1. To move forward in or like waves. 2. To arise suddenly and intensely.

SE *The crowd surged (past) into the stadium.*

surpass [sə'pɑːs]

vt. 超过；优于；多于；非…所能办到

KD To go beyond or exceed what was expected.

SE *We have that enough time to surpass the distance of reality.*

surpassable (a.)**surplus** ['sɜːplʌs] a./n. 剩余的；过剩的 / 盈余；顺差

KD a. Sth more than is needed or used.

SE *During the 1960's real interest rates were often higher when the national savings surplus was large.***surrender** [sə'rendə] v./n. 放弃；交出；(使)投降；自首

KD v. 1. To stop resisting an enemy, etc; yield; give up. 2. To give up possession of sth/sb when forced by others or by necessity; hand sth/sb over.

SE *Immigrants found that on arrival in the United States they had to surrender all of the gold they had brought with them.***suspect** [sə'spekt] v./n./a. 怀疑 / 不可信的 / 嫌疑犯KD v. 1. To have an idea of the existence, presence or truth of sth; believe.
2. To feel doubt about sth; mistrust.SE *Those who suspect they were warm-blooded point out that dinosaur bone is generally fibro-lamellar in nature.***suspend** [sə'spend] vt. 延缓；推迟；使暂停；(使)悬浮

KD 1. To hang sth up. 2. Not to allow sth to fall or sink in air or liquid, etc. 3. To prevent sth from being in effect for a time; stop sth temporarily; postpone sth.

SE *Rail services are suspended indefinitely because of the strike.***suspicion** [sə'spiʃən] n./v. 怀疑；疑心 / 怀疑

KD Suspecting or being suspected; belief or feeling that sth is wrong, that sb has done wrong, etc.

SE *He was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the money.***sustain** [sə'steɪn] vt. 承受；长期保持；维持；证实；认可

KD 1. To withstand sth such as a loss or setback. 2. To provide nourishment.

SE *Our project will sustain itself well into the future.***sustainment (n.)****swarm** [swɔːm] v./n. 挤满；成群浮游；爬 / 蜂群；一大群

KD v. 1. To move around in a swarm, esp following a queen bee. 2. To move in large numbers in the specified direction; be present in unpleasantly large no.

SE *The guests swarmed round the tables where the food was set out.***swell** [swel] v./n. 膨胀；隆起 a.漂亮的；一流的KD v. 1. To become larger or bulge outwards, eg because of pressure from inside.
2. To cause sth to become greater in intensity, number, amount or volume.SE *His face was swollen (up) with toothache.*

swift [swɪft] n./a./ad. 褐雨燕 / 敏捷的 / 迅速地

KD a. 1. Quick or rapid; prompt. 2. That can move fast.

SE *He was swift to condemn the violence/in condemning the violence.*

swing [swɪŋ] v. 摇摆；转向；悬挂；挥舞；使旋转

n. 摇摆；秋千 a. 旋转的；悬挂的

KD v. 1. To move to and fro while hanging or supported. 2. To move sb/oneself from one place to another by gripping sth and leaping, etc. 3. To walk or run with an easy rhythmical movement.

SE *A South American bird that forages for winged termites and other small insects while swinging upside down from the foliage of tall trees.*

switch [swɪtʃ] v./n. 转换；交换；对调 / 开关；转变

KD 1. A button or lever that controls an electrical circuit.

2. To change from sth to sth else.

SE *The switch located at the rear of the machine allows you to turn it off and on.*

switchable (a.) **switcher** (n.)

sympatric [sɪm'pætrɪk] a. 同域的；在同一地区生存的

KD Taking place or existing in the same or overlapping geographical areas.

synchronize ['sɪŋkrənaɪz] v. 使…合拍；使…同步；同步；同时发生

KD To cause sth to operate, move, turn, etc at the same time, speed, etc.

SE *The sound on a film must synchronize with the action.*

synthesize ['sɪnθɪsaɪz] v. 合成；综合

KD To produce a substance by means of chemical or biological processes.

SE *The hormone melatonin has shown promise as a medication for sleep disorders when taken in synthesized form.*

synthetic (a./n.)

systemic [sɪ'stemɪk] a. 全身的；系统的；体系的

KD Affecting or connected with the whole of sth, especially the human body.

SE *Senge and Carstedt argue that to preserve the global environment and sustain economic growth, businesses must develop a new systemic approach that reduces total material use and total accumulated waste.*

systematic (a.)

T

tacitly ['tæstɪli] adv. 肃静地

KD In a tacit manner; by unexpressed agreement.

tactile ['tæktail] a. 触觉的; 能触知的; 具有浑厚坚实质感

KD 1. Relating to the sense of touch. 2. Sth that is tangible or can be touched.

SE *The tactile feeling of the fabric was soft and luxurious.*

tactilely (ad.) **tactility** (n.)

tag [tæg] v./n. 贴标签于; 评价 / 标签; 名言

KD Label or to put a label on.

SE *He tagged the issues he wants you to look over.*

tally ['tæli] v./n. 计算; 记录; 符合 / 得分; 吻合

KD 1. To agree. 2. To count up to record a total.

SE *After the votes were tallied, the new president was announced.*

tallier (n.)

tangle ['tæŋgl] n. 混乱状态; 纠纷

v. 使纠缠; 处于混乱状态; 乱作一团

KD n. 1. Confused mass of string, hair, etc. 2. Confused condition.

SE *To prevent harbor porpoises from getting tangled in its nets and suffocating, a fishing company installed acoustic alarms on all its boats that fish in waters off Massachusetts.*

tap [tæp] v./n. 轻敲; 轻打; 轻击 / 水龙头; 轻打

KD v. 1. To draw liquid from (sth); draw (liquid) through the tap of a barrel.

2. To cut the bark of a tree in order to collect the sap; collect sap in this way.

SE *The company has not gone into rubber tapping, even though greater profits can be made from rubber tapping.*

tar [tɑ:] v./n. 涂以焦油; 玷污 / 焦油; 柏油; 水手

SE *Although most smoking-related illnesses are caused by inhaling the tar in tobacco smoke, it is addiction to nicotine that prevents most smokers from quitting.*

tariff ['tærif] vt./n. 征关税; 定税率 / 关税表; 收费表

KD n. 1. List of fixed charges, esp for rooms, meals, etc at a hotel.

2. Duty to be paid on imports or less often exports.

SE *Since Borodia dropped all tariffs on Vernlandian televisions three years ago, the number of televisions sold annually in Borodia has not changed.*

tease [ti:z] v./n. 取笑; 戏弄; 梳理 / 勾引人者; 捉弄

KD 1. To deliberately annoy or make fun of someone.

2. To arouse someone physically without actual satisfaction.

SE *Older children often tease younger ones.*

- tectonic** [tek'tɒnik] a. 构造的；建筑的
 KD Connected with the structure of the earth's surface.
 SE *Scientists generally credit violent collisions between tectonic plates, the mobile fragments of Earth's rocky outer shell, with sculpting the planet's surface*
- tedious** ['ti:diəs] a. 冗长乏味的；沉闷的
 KD Boring or monotonous.
 SE *The tedious day dragged on and on.*
- teem** [ti:m] v. 大量出现；充满；倒出
 KD 1. To ave sth in great numbers. 2. To be present in great numbers.
 SE *His mind is teeming with bright ideas.*
- telegraph** ['teligrɑ:f, -græf] v./n. 电汇；流露；打电报 / 电报机；电报
 SE *Nineteenth-century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors.*
- telescope** ['teliskəʊp] v. 压缩；使套叠；套叠；变短
 n. 望远镜；折叠式旅行袋
 KD v. 1. To become shorter by sliding overlapping sections inside one another. 2. To become compressed forcibly. 3. To ondense sth so that it occupies less space or time.
 SE *Earth is small compared to the number of small pieces of debris in orbit, the large satellites interfere more seriously with telescope observations.*
- temperance** ['tempərəns] n./a. 戒酒；节欲 / 温暖的；有节制的
 KD n. 1. Moderation and self-restraint in one's behaviour or in eating and drinking. 2. Drinking no or almost no alcoholic drinks.
 SE *The temperance movement was at its peak at the end of the 19th century.*
- temperate** ['tempərɪt] a. 温和的；有节制的；适度的
 KD 1. Behaving with temperance; showing self-control. 2. Having a mild temperature without extremes of heat or cold.
 SE *Seawater in the Antarctic often contains higher concentrations of nutrients than does seawater in more temperate regions.*
- tender** ['tendə] v. 使…变嫩；变柔软 n 看管人；小船
 a. 柔软的；温柔的；脆弱的
 KD a. 1. Easily damaged or hurt; delicate. 2. Painful when touched; sensitive. 3. Easily moved to pity or sympathy; kind. 4. Loving; gentle.
 SE *What he needs now is a lot of tender loving care (= sympathetic treatment).*
- tentative** ['tentətɪv] a. 试验性的；暂定的；踌躇的

KD Uncertain and insecure.

SE *The business plan is only tentative, as we recognize that it will need to change with time.*

tentatively (ad.) tentativeness (n.)

tenure ['tenjʊə] n./v. 占有；任期 / 授予…终身职位

KD n. 1. Holding of (eg political) office or land or other property, etc. 2. Period or manner of this. 3. Permanent appointment as a teacher, etc in a university or some other institution.

SE *Studies have shown that farmers in developing countries who have achieved certain levels of education, wealth, and security of land tenure are more likely to adopt such technologies.*

terminal ['tɜːminəl] n./a. 终端机；终点；末端 / 终点的

KD a. 1. Of the last stage in a fatal disease. 2. Of or taking place each term.
3. Of, forming or situated at the end or boundary of sth.

SE *The construction of the cable car terminal at Machu Picchu will require the use of potentially damaging heavy machinery at the site.*

terminate ['tɜːmineɪt] v. 结束；使终结；到达终点站；解雇

KD To come to an end.

SE *His contract was terminated after he failed to show up to several appointments*

terminative (a.) terminatory (a.)

terrestrial [ti'restriəl] a./n. 陆地的；地球的；人间的 / 陆地生物

KD 1. Relating to the Earth. 2. Sth that lives on land.

SE *Terrestrial animals and plants are part of the food chain.*

terrestrially (ad.) terrestrialness (n.)

terrify ['terɪfaɪ] vt. 使害怕；使恐怖；恐吓

KD To fill sb with terror; make very frightened.

SE *terrified his children with ghost stories*

tertiary ['tɜːʃəri] a./n. 第三（位）的 / 第三纪

KD a. Third in order, rank, importance, etc; next after secondary.

SE *New York's Socialists saw the cost-of-living issue as, at best, secondary or tertiary to the real task at hand.*

theatrical [θi'ætrɪkəl] a. 戏剧性的；剧场的；戏剧的

theorize ['θiəriəɪz] v. 建立理论或学说；推理

theorist (n.) theodolite (n.)

thorough ['θʌrə, 'θɜːrəu] a. 彻底的；十分的；周密的

thoroughly (ad.)

three-dimensional

['θri:di'menʃənəl, -dai-]

a. 三维的；立体的；真实的

KD Having, or appearing to have, length, width and depth.

thrive [θraɪv]

vi. 起诉；控告；和…打官司请求；要求

KD To grow well or prosper.

SE *The business thrived in the current market.*

thriver (n.)

throne [θrəʊn]

v./n. 登上王位 / 王座；君主；王权

KD n. Special chair or seat used by a king, queen, bishop, etc during ceremonies.

SE *Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952.*

thrust [θrʌst]

v./n. 插入；插；用向某人刺去 / 推力；刺

KD v. 1. To push sth/sb/oneself suddenly or violently. 2. To make a forward stroke at sb with a sword, etc. 3. To force sb to accept sth/sb or to undertake sth.

SE *The mugger thrust at his victim with a knife.*

thwart [θwɔ:t]

v. 横过；反对；阻碍 a.横放的；固执的

ad. 横过 n. 划手座

KD v. To prevent sb doing what he intends; oppose a plan, etc successfully.

SE *Lien laws frequently had unintended consequences, however, thwarting the planter fantasy of mastery without slavery.*

tilt [tɪlt]

v./n. (使) 倾斜；翘起；言词抨击 / 倾斜

KD 1. To slant or slope. 2. Favoring one thing over another.

SE *Recent court appointments have tilted the balance of power in favor of the conservatives.*

tilter (n.)

tine [taɪn]

v./n. 丢失；浪费；遭难 / 齿；尖头

tip [tɪp]

v./n. 倾覆；翻倒；给小费 / 尖端；小费

KD v. 1. To rise, lean or tilt on one side or at one end; turn or fall over.

2. To cause the contents of sth to pour out by tilting.

SE *The athlete has affected the tender muscular tissue which will need time to heal.*

titanic [tai'tænik]

a. 提坦的；像提坦的；非常巨大或强壮的

KD Very strong or large.

SE *The titanic ocean liner could hold a great amount of weight.*

titanically (ad.)

toast ['təʊst] n./v. 烤面包；吐司；干杯 / 烤；敬酒

- KD v. 1. To become or make brown and crisp by heating.
2. To wish happiness, success, etc to sb/sth by drinking wine, etc.
SE *The buns should be served lightly toasted.*

token ['təʊkən] n. 代币；记号；表征 a. 表意的；象征的
vt. 代表；象征

- SE *The city of Workney, in raising bus fares from \$1.00 to \$1.25, proposed that 18 fare tokens be sold for \$20.00 to alleviate the extra burden of the fare increase on the city's low-income residents.*

toll [təʊl] n./v. 通行费；代价 / 征收；敲钟

- KD v. To ring (a bell) with slow regular strokes, esp for a death or funeral.
SE *Recently there have been sharp increases in parking fees in Lamberton and in highway tolls on major commuter routes.*

tornado [tə:'neɪdəʊ] n. 旋风；龙卷风；大雷雨；暴风

- SE *Hurricanes and tornadoes, for example, are spatially confined, the forces that drive them are highly concentrated, and they have distinctive forms and readily quantifiable characteristics.*

torture ['tɔ:tʃə] vt./n. 折磨；拷问；歪曲 / 拷问；歪曲

- KD To inflict severe pain on someone.
SE *The torture of prisoners, though universally outlawed, still occurs.*
torturer (n.) torturingly (ad.)

tough [tʌf] v./a./ n. 忍受 / 坚韧的；牢固的 / 恶棍

- KD a. 1. Not easily cut, broken, or worn out. 2. Able to endure hardship; not easily defeated or injured. 3. Rough; violent.
SE *In an attempt to reduce the crime rate, the governor is getting tough on criminals and making prison conditions harsher.*

toxic ['tɒksɪk] a./n. 有毒的；中毒的 / 毒药

- KD Sth that is poisonous.
SE *The gases emitted by the factory are full of toxic chemicals.*
toxically (ad.) toxicity (n.) toxin (n.)

track [træk] v./n. 追踪；通过 / 踪迹；轨道

- KD v. 1. To follow the track of sb/sth. 2. To move along while filming. 3. To find sb/sth by searching.
SE *In a certain wildlife park, park rangers are able to track the movements of many rhinoceroses because those animals wear radio collars.*

tranquil ['træŋkwɪl] a. 安静的；平静的；安宁的；稳定的

KD Calm, quiet and undisturbed.

SE *The game wardens tranquilized the rhinoceros with a drugged dart.*

tranquilizer (n.)

transatlantic [ˌtrænzət'læntɪk] a. 大西洋彼岸的；横渡大西洋的；美国的

KD 1. On or from the other side of the Atlantic. 2. Crossing the Atlantic.

3. Concerning countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

SE *President affirmed America's commitment to its transatlantic (ie European) allies.*

transcend [træn'send] vt. 胜过；超越

KD 1. To be or go beyond the range of human experience, belief, powers of description, etc. 2. To be much better or greater than sb/sth; surpass.

SE *Such matters transcend man's knowledge, ie We cannot know about them.*

transform [trænz'fɔ:m] v. 改变；使…变形；转换；转化

KD To completely change the appearance or character of sth/sb.

SE *When trying to identify new technologies that promise to transform the marketplace, market researchers survey the managers of those companies that are developing new technologies.*

transmit [trænz'mɪt] v. 传达；遗传；传输；传播；发射

KD 1. To send sth, often information, to sb. 2. To make radiation pass through sth.

SE *The president's insecurity regarding national security matters was transmitted to the populace.*

transmittable (ad.) **transmittal** (n.) **transmission** (n.)

transplant [trænz'plɑ:n t] v./n. 移植（器官）；移居；迁移

KD v. 1. To remove a growing plant with its roots and replant it elsewhere. 2. To take tissue or an organ from one person, animal or part of the body and put it into another 3. To move sb/sth from one place to another.

SE *Transplant the seedlings into peaty soil.*

trap [træp] v. 诱捕；使…受限制；使…陷入困境

n. 陷阱；圈套；存水弯

KD v. 1. To keep sb in a place from which he wants to move but cannot. 2. To keep sth in a particular place, usu so that it can be easily removed, used later, etc. 3. To catch sb by a trick 4. Catch a creature in a trap.

SE *This vertical change in salinity serves to trap heat because concentrated brine in the lowest water level acts as a collector and storage area for solar heat.*

trench [trentʃ] v./n. 掘沟；挖战壕；侵害 / 沟；战壕

SE *The workmen dug a trench for the new water-pipe.*

trial ['traɪəl] a./n. 试验；审讯；努力 / 审讯的；试验的

KD n. 1. Examination of evidence in a lawcourt, by a judge and often a jury, to decide if sb accused of a crime is innocent or guilty. 2. Testing the ability, quality, performance, etc of sb or sth.

SE *Frazier and Mosteller assert that medical research could be improved by a move toward larger, simpler clinical trials of medical treatments.*

tribal ['traɪbəl] a. 部落的；种族的

KD Of a tribe or tribes.

SE *Many existing maps also reflect the 150-year role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs BIA in administering tribal lands.*

tributary ['trɪbjʊtəri] a. 纳贡的；附属的；辅助的

n. 支流；进贡国；附属国

KD n. River or stream that flows into a larger one or into a lake.

a. Flowing in this way.

tribute (n.)

trick [trɪk] n./v. 诡计；恶作剧；窍门 / 欺骗；装饰

KD 1. Thing done in order to deceive or outwit sb. 2. Exact or best way of doing sth; particular technique. 3. Skilful act performed for entertainment, esp one involving illusion.

trigger ['trɪgə] v./n. 触发；引发 / 触发器；扳机；制滑机

KD v. To be the cause of a sudden often violent reaction; set an action or a process in motion.

SE *The recent decline in the value of the dollar was triggered by a prediction of slower economic growth in the coming year.*

trill [trɪl] v./n. 用颤音唱（说） / 颤音；啾声；颤声

KD v. To sound or sing a musical note with a trill.

SE *The canary was trilling away in its cage.*

trim [trɪm] v./a./n. 修剪；整理 / 整齐的 / 修剪

KD 1. To make sth smaller and neat by cutting. 2. Decoration, often at the edges.

SE *The firm had only trim profits in the third quarter.*

trimly (ad.) trimness (n.)

triumph ['traɪəmf] n./v. 胜利；凯旋；欢欣 / 胜利；成功

KD n. 1. Being successful or victorious. 2. Great achievement or success.

SE *Through the transfer of jobs and related revenues that resulted from this practice, one town's triumph could become another town's tragedy.*

trivial ['trɪvɪəl] a. 不重要的；琐碎的；琐细的

KD Sth unimportant or lacking in value.

SE *She corrected only trivial errors in the document.*

trivially (ad.) **trivialness** (n.)

troll [trəʊl]

v./n. 轮唱；使转动 / 轮唱；钓鱼

KD n. Fish with a rod and line by pulling bait through the water behind a boat.

tropical ['trɒpɪkəl]

a. 热带的；酷热的；热情的

SE *Tropicorp, which constantly seeks profitable investment opportunities, has been buying and clearing sections of tropical forest for cattle ranching.*

tuft [tʌft]

v./n. 用丛毛装饰；丛生 / 一簇；丛生植物

tumble ['tʌmbəl]

v./n. 倒塌；滚动 / 斤斗；跌倒；跌跤

KD 1. To fall, esp helplessly or violently, but usu without serious injury. 2. To roll to and fro or over and over or up and down in a restless and disorderly way. 3. To move or rush in the specified direction in a headlong or blundering way.

SE *Toddlers keep tumbling over.*

twist [twɪst]

v./n. 扭曲；扭伤；拧 / 捻；扭伤；编织

KD 1. To coil or wind sth round sth else 2. To turn or wind threads, etc to make them into a rope, etc 3. bend or crush sth so as to spoil its natural shape.

SE *It is true that certain characters and plot twists in my newly released film The Big Heist are strikingly similar to characters and plot twists in Thieves, a movie that came out last year.*

U

ultimate ['ʌltɪmət]

a./n. 最终的；极限的 / 基本原则；终极

KD 1. The greatest, best, or highest in quality; epitome. 2. The end or final.

SE *The ultimate merger was forged between the two largest telecommunication firms.*

ultimacy (n.) **ultimateness** (n.) **ultimately**(ad.)

uncorroborated [ˌʌŋkə'rɒbə'reɪtɪd] adj. 未经证实的

KD 1.unsupported by other evidence

SE *Besides, the magazine's data are supplied by the schools and uncorroborated.*

undergo [ˌʌndə'gəʊ]

vt. 经历；经受；忍受

KD 1. To experience or endure sth unpleasant or painful. 2. To be subjected to.

SE *It is highly unlikely that a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud will undergo microlensing more than once.*

underlie [ˌʌndə'laɪ]

vt. 成为…的基础；位于…之下

KD 1. To lie or exist beneath sth. 2. To form the basis of sb's actions, a theory, etc.

SE *Organization theory would explain this reasoning as an example of the "economic rationality" that it assumes underlies all organizational activities.***underlying** [ˌʌndə'laɪɪŋ]

a. 在下面的；优先的；根本的；潜在的

KD Sth that is positioned beneath sth else.

SE *Underlying the politician's effort to seek office was a desire for power and wealth.***undermine** [ˌʌndə'maɪn]

vt. 破坏；渐渐破坏；挖掘地基

KD To weaken sth.

SE *The union attempted to undermine the efforts of management to save money on employee benefits.***undertake** [ˌʌndə'teɪk]

vt. 承担；保证；从事；同意；试图

KD 1. Start to make oneself responsible for sth. 2. To agree or promise to do sth.

SE *A study by the Ocean Wildlife Campaign urged states to undertake a number of remedies to reverse a decline in the shark population.***undue** [ˌʌn'dju:]

a. 过度的；过分的；不适当的；未到期的

KD More than is right or proper; excessive.

SE *The work should be carried out without undue delay.***unearth** [ˌʌn'ə:θ]

vt. 从洞中赶出；发掘；揭露；发现

KD 1. To uncover or obtain sth from the ground by digging

2. To find sth by searching; discover and make known.

SE *Recently, 4,500-year-old stone agricultural implements were unearthed at Colha.***unilateral** [ˌju:ni'lætərəl]

a. 单边的；单侧的；单方面的

KD Done by or affecting one person, group, country, etc and not another; one-sided.

SE *They were forced to take unilateral action.***unparalleled** [ˌʌn'pærəleɪd]

a. 无比的；无双的；空前未有的

KD Having no equal.

SE *The respect and power held by the Supreme Court justices is unparalleled in the American judicial system.***unpredictable** [ˌʌnpri'dɪktəbl]

a. 出乎意料的；不可预知的；不定的

KD 1. That cannot be predicted.

2. Of a person whose behaviour cannot be predicted; changeable; unstable.

SE *You never know how she'll react: she's so unpredictable.***unravel** [ˌʌn'rævəl]

v. 解开；阐明；解决；拆散；散开；解决

KD 1. To cause sth woven, knotted or tangled to separate into strands.

SE *The challenge in exploration is therefore to unravel the subsurface geology of an area and pinpoint the position of buried minerals.*

untie [ʌn'tai] v. 解开；使自由；解决

KD 1. To unfasten or free a knot or sth that is tied or (of a knot or sth that is tied) to become unfastened. 2. To free from constraint or restriction.

SE *I quickly untied the package and peeped inside.*

unveil [ʌn'veil] v. 揭幕；使公诸于众；除去面纱；显露

KD 1. To remove one's veil. 2. To remove a cloth, etc from sth, esp as part of a public ceremony. 3. To show or announce sth publicly for the first time.

SE *The electronics company has unveiled what it claims to be the world's smallest network digital camcorder, the length of which is that of a handheld computer, and it weighs less than 11 ounces.*

unwarranted [ʌn'wɔ:rəntɪd] a. 无保证的；无根据的

KD Not deserved.

SE *The student's criticisms of the teacher are completely unwarranted.*

uphold [ʌp'həuld] vt. 赞成；支撑；鼓励；举起

KD 1. To support a decision, etc against attack. 2. To maintain a custom, etc.

SE *The regime has been criticized for failing to uphold human rights.*

uplift [ʌp'lift] v./n. 提高；抬起；上升；道德的向上

KD v. To raise sb/sth, esp spiritually, morally or emotionally.

SE *Studies have shown that music helps you to relax, reduce stress, sleep better and uplift your mood.*

upright ['ʌpraɪt] a./n. 正直的；直立的 / 竖立；垂直

KD a. 1. In a vertical position; erect. 2. Strictly honest or honourable.

SE *Anthropologists once thought that the ancestors of modern humans began to walk upright because it freed their hands to use stone tools.*

upset [ʌp'set] v. 颠覆；扰乱；使心烦；翻倒

a. 弄翻的；混乱的；心烦的 n. 混乱

KD v. 1. To become overturned or spilt, esp accidentally. 2. To disrupt a plan, etc. 3. To distress the mind or feelings of sb.

SE *Our arrangements for the weekend were upset by her visit.*

urge [ɜ:dʒ] n./v. 推动力；强烈的欲望；迫切要求

v. 力劝；催促；驱策，推进；强烈要求

KD v. 1. To drive forcibly or hurry a horse, etc in a certain direction. 2. To try earnestly or persistently to persuade sb. 3. To recommend sth strongly with reasoning or entreaty. 4. To urge sb on encourage or stimulate sb to do sth.

SE *A study by the Ocean Wildlife Campaign urged states to undertake a number of remedies to reverse a decline in the shark population.*

utilize ['ju:tilaiz] vt. 利用

KD To use or find a purpose for sth.

SE *The researcher utilized past work done on stem cell research to create her hypothesis.*

V

vaccinate ['væksineit] v./n. 接种疫苗 / 被接种牛痘者

KD v. To protect sb/sth against a disease by injecting vaccine.

SE *Have your dog vaccinated against rabies.*

vaccination (n.) **vaccine** (n./a.)

vacuum ['vækjuəm] n./a. 真空; 空间 / (产生) 真空的

KD n. 1. Space that is completely empty of all matter or gas es; space in a container from which the air has been completely or partly pumped out. 2. Situation or environment characterized by emptiness.

SE *There has been a vacuum in his life since his wife died.*

vanish ['væniʃ] v./n. 消失; 成为零; 使不见 / 弱化音

KD v. To disappear completely and suddenly; cease to exist or fade away.

SE *My prospects/hopes of success have vanished.*

vaporize ['veipəraiz] v. 蒸发; 使…蒸发

KD To cause sth to become vapour.

SE *Vaporous clouds of mist, smoke, steam.*

variable ['vɛəriəbl] a. 多变的; 可变的; 变异的

KD Changeable or inconsistent.

SE *The variable temperatures in the spring make dressing difficult.*

vary (v.) **variability** (n.) **variableness** (n.) **variably** (ad.) **variation** (n.)

various ['vɛəriəs] a. 各种各样的; 多方面的

KD Different kinds.

SE *There are various ways in which to approach an essay.*

vast [va:st] a./n. 巨大的; 广阔的 / 浩瀚; 广阔空间

KD a. 1. Very large in area, size, quantity or degree; immense. 2. Very great.

SE *His business empire was truly vast.*

vein [veɪn] n. 血管；静脉；岩脉；纹理；翅脉；叶脉
v. 使成脉络；脉络般分布于

SE *It suggests that there may not be enough similarity across Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems to warrant the formulation of conceptual models.*

venture ['ventʃə] v./n. 敢于；冒险；投机 / 冒险；企业

KD An endeavor, often business related, that is risky but could also be rewarding.

SE *The children ventured beyond the limits of their neighborhood but returned safely.*

venturer (n.)

verbal ['vɜ:bəl] a. 口头的；言语的；照字面的；动词的

KD 1. Of or in words. 2. Spoken, not written. 3. Word for word; literal.

SE *The verbal abuse is a daily problem that has become worse over the past 5 years.*

verdict ['vɜ:dɪkt] n. 裁定；结论

KD 1. (law) the findings of a jury on issues of fact submitted to it for decision; can be used in formulating a judgment.

SE *It was the most serious verdict available to the jurors.*

verge [vɜ:dʒ] n./v. 边缘 / 濒临；接近；处在边缘

KD v. To be very close or similar to sth; be approaching sth.

SE *He's verging on 80 now and needs constant attention.*

versatile ['vɜ:sətaɪl] a. 多才多艺；通用的；万能的；多面手的

KD 1. Turning easily or readily from one subject, skill or occupation to another.

2. Having various uses.

SE *Eggs are easy to cook and are an extremely versatile food.*

version ['vɜ:ʃən] vt./n. 版本；说法；译文；变体

KD 1. Sth from one point of view. 2. An adaptation of sth that already existed.

SE *The best translated version of that text is in the college library.*

versional (a.)

vertical ['vɜ:tɪkəl] n./a. 垂直线(面) / 垂直的；顶点的

KD 1. A right angle to another line or plane, or to the earth's surface. 2. In the direction from top to bottom of a picture, etc.

SE *In sight of the peaks the used theodolites—telescopes for measuring vertical and horizontal angles—to determine the elevation of the summit.*

veterinary ['vetərɪnəri] n./a. 兽医 / 兽医的

KD a. Of or for the diseases and injuries of esp farm and domestic animals.

vex [veks] v. (使)烦恼；(使)困惑；(使)恼怒

KD 1. To anger or annoy sb, esp with trivial matters. 2. To worry or distress sb.

SE *Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.*

viable ['vaɪəbl̩] a. 能养活的；能生育的；可行的

KD 1. Capable of becoming actual, useful, etc.; practicable. 2. Of seeds, eggs, etc. capable of normal growth and development. 3. Capable of developing and surviving independently.

SE *The most viable method of creating energy is wind power.*

viability (n.) **viably** (ad.)

vibrate [vaɪ'breɪt] v. 使振动；使颤动；摇摆；踌躇

KD 1. To move rapidly and continuously backwards and forwards; shake.
2. To resound or quiver with rapid slight variations of pitch.

SE *The whole house vibrates whenever a heavy lorry passes.*

vibration (n.)

vigorous ['vɪgərəs] a. 有力的；精力充沛的

KD 1. Very active, determined or full of energy. 2. Strong and healthy.

SE *Take vigorous exercise for several hours a week.*

vindictive [vɪn'dɪktɪv] a. 怀恨的；有报仇心的；惩罚的

KD Having or showing a desire for revenge; unforgiving.

SE *He withheld the letter out of sheer vindictiveness.*

violate ['vaɪəleɪt] vt. 违反；侵犯；妨碍；亵渎

KD 1. To break or be contrary to. 2. To treat a sacred place with irreverence or disrespect. 3. To disturb or interfere with.

SE *These findings appear to violate the laws of physics.*

viral ['vaɪrəl] a. (滤过性) 毒菌引起的；滤过性毒菌的

SE *For many years, viral disease had been reported in declining populations of caterpillars, but population ecologists had usually considered viral disease to have contributed to the decline once it was underway rather than to have initiated it.*

virgin ['vɜ:dʒɪn] a. 纯洁的；未经利用的；原始的 / 处女

KD 1. Someone who has never had sex. 2. Pure or clean.

SE *A virgin forest lay at the edge of the community; it miraculously had been left untouched by developers.*

virtual ['vɜ:tʃuəl] a. 实质上的；事实上的；虚拟的；有效的

KD Being or acting as what is described, but not accepted as such in name or officially.

SE *Our deputy manager is the virtual head of the business.*

visible ['vɪzəbl̩] a./n. 明显的；现有的 / 可见物；有形项目

KD 1. Capable of being perceived by the eye. 2. Capable of being perceived by the mind; evident. 3. Available. 4. Of an index or file using a flexible display system for the contents. 5. Of or relating to the balance of trade.

SE *The hills were barely visible through the mist.*

visual ['vizjuəl] a./n. 视觉的；栩栩如生的 / 视觉资料

KD a. 1. Of, relating to, done by, or used in seeing. 2. Capable of being seen; visible. 3. Of, occurring as, or induced by a mental image.

SE *The visual effects of the opera provided a wonderful complement to the orchestra and singing.*

visually (ad.) **visualness (n.)**

vital ['vaitəl] a. 生死攸关的；至关重要的；有活力的

KD 1. Connected with or essential to life. 2. Essential to the existence, success, or operation of sth. 3. Energetic or lively; dynamic.

SE *They conclude that the postwar demise of this vital alliance constituted a lost opportunity for the civil rights movement that followed the war.*

vocal ['vəukəl] a. 直言不讳的；嗓音的

n. 声乐作品；元音；大声表达；直言

KD a. 1. Having or using the power to produce speech or sound. 2. Telling people your opinions or protesting about sth loudly and with confidence. 3. Full of the sound of voices.

SE *He has been very vocal in his criticism of the government's policy.*

vocality (n.) **vocally (ad.)**

volatile ['vɒlətail] n. 挥发物；有翅的动物

a. 爆炸性的；不稳定的；挥发性的

KD a. 1. Changing rapidly into vapour. 2. Changing quickly from one mood or interest to another; fickle. 3. Likely to change suddenly or sharply; unstable.

SE *The monthly employment and unemployment numbers are volatile and employment estimates are subject to substantial revision.*

volume ['vɒlju:m] a./n. 大量的 / 体积；卷；册；音量

KD 1. Loudness. 2. Space within an object.

SE *The final volume of the novel is greatest of all.*

voracious [və'reiʃəs] a. 贪婪的；贪吃的；狼吞虎咽的

KD 1. Very greedy in eating; ravenous. 2. Very eager for knowledge, information, etc.

SE *Any small relief we felt when the rain stopped was immediately forgotten as clouds of voracious mosquitoes descended on us like massed squadrons of tiny dive-bombers.*

W

wade ['weɪd]

n./v. 而过的地方 / 跋；涉水；费力行走

KD v. 1. To walk with an effort through water, mud or anything that makes walking difficult; cross a stream, etc by wading. 2. To start doing sth esp sth difficult with energy and determination.

SE *There's no bridge; we'll have to wade across the stream.*

wage [weɪdʒ]

v./n. 进行；发动；从事 / 工资；报偿

KD v. 1. To begin and continue a war, a battle, etc. against / on sb/sth.
2. To engage in. 3. To pledge or wager.
n. Payment in return for work or services.

SE *He alleged that a press campaign was being waged against him.*

wageless (a.) wagelessness (n.)**wane** [weɪn]

n. 月亏；衰退；衰退期；缺损

v. 变小；衰落；亏缺；退潮；消逝

KD 1. Of the moon to appear slightly smaller each day after being round and full. 2. To become gradually weaker or less important. 3. To draw to a close.

SE *Her popularity has been on the wane for some time.*

ward [wɔ:d]

vt./n. 避开；守护 / 监视；保卫；病房

KD 1. Separate part or room in a hospital for a particular group of patients. 2. Division of a city, etc that elects and is represented by a councillor in local government. 3. Person, esp a child, who is under the care of a guardian or the protection of a lawcourt.

SE *More importantly, he went on, his knowledge means that he can now take measures to ward off the disease.*

ware [wɛə]

vt./n. 留心；小心 / 器具；货物；制品

KD Manufactured goods; pottery or porcelain of a particular type or made for a particular purpose.

warrant ['wɒrənt]

n. 正当理由；根据；委任状；证明

vt. 保证；担保；辩解；批准

KD n. 1. Written order giving authority to do sth; voucher that entitles the holder to receive goods, money, services, etc.

SE *Nevertheless, these facts do not warrant a conclusion that has been drawn by some commentators.*

warranty (n.)**wean** [wi:n]

vt./n. 使断奶；使断念；使放弃 / 幼儿

KD n. 1. Gradually stop feeding a baby or young animal with its mother's milk and start feeding it with solid food. 2. Cause sb to stop doing sth, esp gradually.
SE *Leopard cubs are weaned at three months.*

weave [wi:v] v./n. 编织；使迂回前进 / 织法；编织式样

KD v. 1. To make fabric, etc. by passing threads or strips crosswise over and under lengthwise ones, by hand or on a machine called a loom. 2. To put facts, events, etc. together into a story or a connected whole; compose.

SE *She had been taught to weave as a child.*

weed [wi:d] n./v. 杂草；野草；菸草 / 除草；铲除

KD v. 1. To take out weeds from the ground. 2. To remove or get rid of people or things that is not wanted from amongst others that are valuable.

SE *I've been busy weeding (in) the garden.*

wheel [hwi:l] v./n. 转动；使变换方向 / 车轮；方向盘

whereby [hweə'bai] ad. 凭什么；靠那个；借以

KD By which; because of which.

SE *They have introduced a new system whereby all employees must undergo regular training.*

whirl [hwe:l] v./n. 旋转；回旋；昏乱；一连串的事

KD v. 1. To move quickly round and round. 2. To move or travel rapidly. 3. To seem to go round and round, so that one feels confused or excited; reel.

SE *The leaves whirled round as they fell.*

wholesale ['həuseil] v./a./ad. 批发 / 大规模的 / 以批发方式

KD Selling in bulk.

SE *The store bought most of their goods at a wholesale market where products could be purchased at a much less expensive rate.*

wholesaler (n.)

widespread ['waid'spred] a. 普遍的；广泛的；分布广的

KD Existing or happening over a large area or among many people.

SE *Theoretical literature offers conflicting views on whether nonprofit hospitals are less financially efficient.*

wield [wi:ld] vt. 挥舞；使用；行使

KD To hold in one's hands and use.

SE *By following this path, some women came to wield considerable authority in the distribution of resources and services in their communities.*

wiggle ['wigl] n./v. 扭动 / 使…摆动；使…扭动；摆动

KD v. To move from side to side with rapid short movements.

SE *When climbing, arboreal snakes often pause momentarily to wiggle their bodies, causing waves of muscle contraction that advance from the lower torso to the head.*

wipe [waɪp] n./v. 擦拭；用力打 / 擦；涂上；消除

KD v. 1. To clean or dry sth by rubbing its surface with a cloth, piece of paper, etc; rub a cloth, etc over a surface. 2. Clear or remove sth by wiping.

SE *She was sniffing and wiping her eyes with a tissue.*

withdraw [wɪð'drɔː, wɪθ-] v. 撤回；收回；撤退；拉开；撤退；离开

KD 1. To pull or take sb/sth back or away; remove money from a bank account, etc. 2. To take back a promise, an offer, a statement, etc; retract. 3. To go away from a place or from other people.

SE *The general refused to withdraw his troops.*

withdrawal (n.)

withstand [wɪð'stænd, wɪθ-] v. 抵挡；反抗；禁得起；反抗

KD To endure sth without giving in, collapsing, wearing out, etc; resist.

SE *In order to withstand tidal currents, juvenile horseshoe crabs frequently burrow in the sand.*

witty ['wɪtɪ] a. 诙谐的；富于机智的

KD Clever, often verbally.

SE *The cowboy had developed a strikingly witty and charming character that came out most clearly when he would tell jokes and stories.*

wittily (ad.) **wittiness** (n.)

worship ['wɜːʃɪp] n./v. 礼拜；尊敬；崇拜 / 做礼拜；拜神

KD 1. Reverence, respect or love for God or a god; act or ceremony that shows this. 2. Admiration, devotion or love felt for sb/sth.

SE *Morning worship begins at 11 o'clock.*

wreak [ri:k] vt. 发泄；报仇

KD To cause havoc or destruction.

SE *The recent tsunami has wreaked havoc throughout coastal Southeast Asia.*

wrecker (n.)

wreck [rek] n. 失事；残骸；破坏

v. 破坏；使失事；拆毁；失事；营救船只

KD n. 1. Vehicle, aeroplane, etc that has been badly damaged, esp in an accident; 2. Ship that has been destroyed or badly damaged, esp in a storm.

SE *The cause of the wreck of the ship Edmund Fitzgerald in a severe storm on lake Superior is still unknown.*

wrest [rest] n./v. 扭, 拧 / 用力拧; 强夺; 歪曲

KD v. 1. To take sth away from sb violently.

2. To obtain sth from sb/sth by a hard struggle.

SE *For Braverman, the shape of a technological system is subordinate to the manager's desire to wrest control of the labor process from the workers.*

wrist [rist] n./v. 腕关节; 手腕 / 用腕力移动

wristwatch (n.)

Y

yield [ji:ld] v./n. 出产; 屈服; 倒塌 / 收益; 产量

KD 1. To produce sth. 2. To give away to sth.

SE *The field yielded more high quality cotton than ever before. (produce)*

The army yielded to the force of their opposition and laid down their weapons after years of warfare. (give up)

The shelf yielded to the weight of the books. (bend/break)

yieldability (n.) **yieldable** (a.) **yielder** (n.)

Z

zealously ['zeləsli] ad. 热心地; 积极地

SE *Accordingly, TrueSave officials instructed the company's packers to use more packing material than before, and the packers zealously acted on these instructions and used as much as they could.*

zoom [zu:m] n. 急速上升; 摄像机移动; 使摄像机移动

v. 嗡嗡声; 急速上升; 变焦摄影

KD To move very fast.

SE *The airplane zoomed off into the sky.*



Part 2
数学词汇

数学词汇
英汉互译

搞定数学词汇，
提高做题速度，
保证做题质量！

A

abbreviation	简写符号；简写
abscissa	横坐标
absolute complement	绝对补集
absolute error	绝对误差
absolute inequality	绝对不等式
absolute maximum	绝对极大值
absolute minimum	绝对极小值
absolute monotonic	绝对单调
absolute value	绝对值
accelerate	加速
acceleration	加速度
acceleration due to gravity	重力加速度；地心加速度
accumulation	累积
accumulative	累积的
accuracy	准确度
act on	施于
action	作用；作用力
acute angle	锐角
acute-angled triangle	锐角三角形
add	加
addition	加法
addition formula	加法公式
addition law	加法定律
addition law (of probability)	(概率)加法定律
additive inverse	加法逆元；加法反元
additive property	可加性
adjacent angle	邻角
adjacent side	邻边
adjoint matrix	伴随矩阵
algebra	代数

algebraic	代数的
algebraic equation	代数方程
algebraic expression	代数式
algebraic fraction	代数分式；代数分数式
algebraic inequality	代数不等式
algebraic number	代数数
algebraic operation	代数运算
algebraically closed	代数封闭
algorithm	算法系统；规则系统
alternate angle	(交) 错角
alternate segment	内错弓形
alternating series	交错级数
alternative hypothesis	择一假设；备择假设；另一假设
altitude	高；高度；顶垂线；高线
ambiguous case	两义情况；二义情况
analysis	分析；解析
analytic geometry	解析几何
angle	角
angle at the centre	圆心角
angle at the circumference	圆周角
angle between a line and a plane	直线与平面的交角
angle between two planes	两平面的交角
angle bisection	角平分
angle bisector	角平分线；分角线
angle in the alternate segment	交错弓形的圆周角
angle in the same segment	同弓形内的圆周角
angle of depression	俯角
angle of elevation	仰角
angle of friction	静摩擦角；极限角
angle of greatest slope	最大斜率的角
angle of inclination	投射角
angle of rotation	旋转角
angle of the sector	扇形角

angle sum of a triangle	三角形内角和
angles at a point	同顶角
angular displacement	角移位
angular momentum	角动量
angular motion	角运动
angular velocity	角速度
annum (X% per annum)	年 (年利率 X%)
anti-clockwise direction	逆时针方向; 反时针方向
anti-clockwise moment	逆时针力矩
anti-derivative	反导数; 反微商
anti-logarithm	逆对数; 反对数
anti-symmetric	反对称
apex	顶点
approach	接近; 趋近
approximate value	近似值
approximation	近似; 略计; 逼近
Arabic system	阿拉伯数字系统
arbitrary	任意
arc	弧
arc length	弧长
arc-cosine function	反余弦函数
arc-sin function	反正弦函数
arc-tangent function	反正切函数
area	面积
Argand diagram	阿根图; 阿氏图
argument	(1)论证; (2)辐角
argument of a complex number	复数的辐角
argument of a function	函数的自变量
arithmetic	算术
arithmetic mean	算术平均; 等差中项; 算术中项
arithmetic progression	算术级数; 等差级数
arithmetic sequence	等差序列
arithmetic series	等差级数

arm	边
array	数组；数组
arrow	前号
ascending order	递升序
ascending powers of X	X 的升幂
assertion	断语；断定
associative law	结合律
assumed mean	假定平均数
assumption	假定；假设
asymmetrical	非对称
asymptote	渐近
asymptotic error constant	渐近误差常数
at rest	静止
augmented matrix	增广矩阵
auxiliary angle	辅助角
auxiliary circle	辅助圆
auxiliary equation	辅助方程
average	平均；平均数；平均值
average speed	平均速率
axiom	公理
axiom of existence	存在公理
axiom of extension	延伸公理
axiom of inclusion	包含公理
axiom of pairing	配对公理
axiom of power	幂集公理
axiom of specification	分类公理
axiomatic theory of probability	概率公理论
axis	轴
axis of parabola	抛物线的轴
axis of revolution	旋转轴
axis of rotation	旋转轴
axis of symmetry	对称轴

B

back substitution	回代
bar chart	棒形图; 条线图; 条形图; 线条图
base	(1)底; (2)基; 基数
base angle	底角
base area	底面
base line	底线
base number	底数; 基数
base of logarithm	对数的底
basis	基
Bayes' theorem	贝叶斯定理
bearing	方位(角); 角方向(角)
bell-shaped curve	钟形图
belong to	属于
Bernoulli distribution	伯努利分布
Bernoulli trials	伯努利试验
bias	偏差; 偏倚
biconditional	双条件式; 双条件句
bijection	对射; 双射; 单满射
bijective function	对射函数; 只射函数
billion	十亿
bimodal distribution	双峰分布
binary number	二进数
binary operation	二元运算
binary scale	二进法
binary system	二进制
binomial	二项式
binomial distribution	二项分布
binomial expression	二项式
binomial series	二项级数
binomial theorem	二项式定理

bisect	平分; 等分
bisection method	分半法; 分半方法
bisector	等分线; 平分线
Boolean algebra	布尔代数
boundary condition	边界条件
boundary line	界(线); 边界
bounded	有界的
bounded above	有上界的; 上有界的
bounded below	下界的; 下有界的
bounded function	有界函数
bounded sequence	有界序列
brace	大括号
bracket	括号
breadth	阔度
broken line graph	折线图

C

calculation	计算
calculator	计算器; 计算机
calculus	(1)微积分学; (2)演算
cancel	消法; 相消
canellation law	消去律
canonical	典型; 标准
capacity	容量
cardioid	心脏形曲线
Cartesian coordinates	笛卡尔坐标
Cartesian equation	笛卡尔方程
Cartesian plane	笛卡尔平面
Cartesian product	笛卡尔积
category	类型; 范畴
catenary	悬垂线; 悬链线
Cauchy sequence	柯西序列

Cauchy's principal value	柯西主值
Cauchy-Schwarz inequality	柯西 - 许瓦尔兹不等式
central limit theorem	中心极限定理
central line	中线
central tendency	集中趋
centre	中心；心
centre of a circle	圆心
centre of gravity	重心
centre of mass	质量中心
centrifugal force	离心力
centripetal acceleration	向心加速度
centripetal force	向心力
centroid	形心；距心
certain event	必然事件
chain rule	链式法则
chance	机会
change of axes	坐标轴的变换
change of base	基的变换
change of coordinates	坐标轴的变换
change of subject	主项变换
change of variable	换元；变量的换
characteristic equation	特征（征）方程
characteristic function	特征（征）函数
characteristic of logarithm	对数的首数；对数的定位部
characteristic root	特征（征）根
chart	图；图表
check digit	检验数位
checking	验算
chord	弦
chord of contact	切点弦
circle	圆
circular	圆形；圆的
circular function	圆函数；三角函数

circular measure	弧度法
circular motion	圆周运动
circular motion	圆周运动
circular permutation	环形排列；圆形排列；循环排列
circumcentre	外心；外接圆心
circumcircle	外接圆
circumference	圆周
circumradius	外接圆半径
circumscribed circle	外接圆
cissoid	蔓叶
class	区；组；类
class boundary	组界
class interval	组区间；组距
class limit	组限；区限
class mark	组中点；区中点
classical theory of probability	古典概率论
classification	分类
clinometer	测斜仪
clockwise direction	顺时针方向
clockwise moment	顺时针力矩
closed convex region	闭凸区域
closed interval	闭区间
coaxial	共轴
coaxial circles	共轴圆
coaxial system	共轴系
coded data	编码数据
coding method	编码法
co-domain	上域
coefficient	系数
coefficient of friction	摩擦系数
coefficient of restitution	碰撞系数；恢复系数
coefficient of variation	变差系数
cofactor	余因子；余因式

cofactor matrix	列矩阵
coincide	迭合;重合
collection of terms	并项
collinear	共线
collinear planes	共线面
collision	碰撞
column	(1)列,纵行;(2)柱
column matrix	列矩阵
column vector	列向量
combination	组合
common chord	公弦
common denominator	同分母;公分母
common difference	公差
common divisor	公约数;公约
common factor	公因子;公因子
common logarithm	常用对数
common multiple	公位数;公倍
common ratio	公比
common tangent	公切
commutative law	交换律
comparable	可比较的
compass	罗盘
compass bearing	罗盘方位角
compasses	圆规
compasses construction	圆规作图
compatible	可相容的
complement	余;补余
complement law	补余律
complementary angle	余角
complementary equation	补充方程
complementary event	互补事件
complementary function	余函数
complementary probability	互补概率

complete oscillation	全振动
completing the square	配方
complex conjugate	复共轭
complex number	复数
complex number plane	复数平面
complex root	复数根
component	分量
component of force	分力
composite function	复合函数；合成函数
composite number	复合数；合成数
composition of mappings	映射构合
composition of relations	复合关系
compound angle	复角
compound angle formula	复角公式
compound bar chart	综合棒形图
compound discount	复折扣
compound interest	复利；复利息
compound probability	合成概率
compound statement	复合命题；复合叙述
computation	计算
computer	计算机；电子计算器
concave	凹
concave downward	凹向下的
concave polygon	凹多边形
concave upward	凹向上的
concentric circles	同心圆
concept	概念
conclusion	结论
concurrent	共点
concylic	共圆
concylic points	共圆点
condition	条件
conditional	条件句；条件式

conditional identity	条件恒等式
conditional inequality	条件不等式
conditional probability	条件概率
cone	锥；圆锥（体）
confidence coefficient	置信系数
confidence interval	置信区间
confidence level	置信水平
confidence limit	置信极限
confocal section	共焦圆锥曲
congruence	(1)全等；(2)同余
congruence class	同余类
congruent	全等
congruent figures	全等图形
congruent triangles	全等三角形
conic	二次曲；圆锥曲
conic section	二次曲；圆锥曲
conical pendulum	圆锥摆
conjecture	猜想
conjugate	共轭
conjugate axis	共轭
conjugate diameters	共轭轴
conjugate hyperbola	共轭（直）径
conjugate imaginary	共轭双曲
conjugate radical / complex number	共轭虚/复数
conjugate surd	共轭根式；共轭不尽根
conjunction	合取
connective	连词
connector box	接框
consecutive integers	连续整数
consecutive numbers	连续数；相邻数
consequence	结论；推论
consequent	条件；后项

conservation of energy	能量守恒
conservation of momentum	动量守恒
conserved	守恒
consistency condition	相容条件
consistent	一贯的；相容的
consistent estimator	相容估计量
constant	常数
constant acceleration	恒加速度
constant force	恒力
constant of integration	积分常数
constant speed	恒速率
constant term	常项
constant velocity	恒速度
constraint	约束；约束条件
construction	作图
construction of equation	方程的设立
continued proportion	连比例
continued ratio	连比
continuity	连续性
continuity correction	连续校正
continuous	连续的
continuous data	连续数据
continuous function	连续函数
continuous proportion	连续比例
continuous random variable	连续随机变量
contradiction	矛盾
converge	收敛
convergence	收敛性
convergent	收敛的
convergent iteration	收敛的迭代
convergent sequence	收敛序列
convergent series	收敛级数
converse	逆（定理）

converse of a relation	逆关系
converse theorem	逆定理
conversion	转换
convex	凸
convex polygon	凸多边形
convexity	凸性
coordinate	坐标
coordinate geometry	解析几何；坐标几何
coordinate system	坐标系定理；系；推论
coplanar	共面
coplanar forces	共面力
coplanar lines	共面
co-prime	互质；互素
corollary	系定理；系；推论
correct to	准确至；取值至
correlation	相关
correlation coefficient	相关系数
correspondence	对应
corresponding angles	(1)同位角；(2)对应角
corresponding element	对应边
corresponding sides	对应边
cosecant	余割
cosine	余弦
cosine formula	余弦公式
cost price	成本
cotangent	余切
countable	可数
countable set	可数集
countably infinite	可数无限
counter clockwise direction	逆时针方向；反时针方向
counter example	反例
counting	数数；计数
couple	力偶

Carmer's rule	克莱玛法则
criterion	准则
critical point	临界点
critical region	临界域
critical value	临界值
cross-multiplication	交叉相乘
cross-section	横切面；横截面；截痕
cube	正方体；立方；立方体
cube root	立方根
cubic	三次方；立方；三次（的）
cubic equation	三次方程
cubic roots of unity	单位的立方根
cuboid	长方体；矩体
cumulative	累积的
cumulative distribution function	累积分布函数
cumulative frequency	累积频数；累积频率
cumulative frequency curve	累积频数曲
cumulative frequency distribution	累积频数分布
cumulative frequency polygon	累积频数多边形；累积频率直方图
curvature of a curve	曲线的曲率
curve	曲线
curve sketching	曲线描绘（法）
curve tracing	曲线描述（法）
curved line	曲线
curved surface	曲面
curved surface area	曲面面积
cyclic expression	输换式
cyclic permutation	圆形排列
cyclic quadrilateral	圆内接四边形
cycloid	旋转线；摆线
cylinder	柱；圆柱体
cylindrical	圆柱形的

D

damped oscillation	阻尼振动
data	数据
De Moivre's theorem	棣美弗定理
De Morgan's law	德摩根律
decagon	十边形
decay	衰变
decay factor	衰变因子
decelerate	减速
deceleration	减速度
decile	十分位数
decimal	小数
decimal place	小数位
decimal point	小数点
decimal system	十进制
decision box	判定框
declarative sentence	说明语句
declarative statement	说明命题
decoding	译码
decrease	递减
decreasing function	递减函数；下降函数
decreasing sequence	递减序列；下降序列
decreasing series	递减级数；下降级数
decrement	减量
deduce	演绎
deduction	推论
deductive reasoning	演绎推理
definite	确定的；定的
definite integral	定积分
definition	定义
degenerated conic section	降级锥曲线

degree	(1)度; (2)次
degree of a polynomial	多项式的次数
degree of accuracy	准确度
degree of confidence	置信度
degree of freedom	自由度
degree of ODE	常微分方程次数
degree of precision	精确度
delete	删除; 删去
denary number	十进数
denominator	分母
dependence	(1)相关; (2)应变
dependent event(s)	相关事件; 相依事件; 从属事件
dependent variable	应变量; 应变数
depreciation	折旧
derivable	可导
derivative	导数
derived curve	导函数曲线
derived function	导函数
derived statistics	推算统计资料; 派生统计资料
descending order	递降序
descending powers of x	x 的降序
descriptive statistics	描述统计学
detached coefficients	分离系数 (法)
determinant	行列式
deviation	偏差; 变差
deviation from the mean	离均差
diagonal	对角线
diagonal matrix	对角矩阵
diagram	图; 图表
diameter	直径
diameter of a conic	二次曲线的直径
difference	差
difference equation	差分方程

difference of sets	差集
differentiable	可微
differential	微分
differential coefficient	微商; 微分系数
differential equation	微分方程
differential mean value theorem	微分中值定理
differentiate	求...的导数
differentiate from first principle	从基本原理求导数
differentiation	微分法
digit	数字
dimension	量; 量纲; 维(数)
direct impact	直接碰撞
direct image	直接像
direct proportion	正比例
direct tax, direct taxation	直接税
direct variation	正变(分)
directed angle	有向角
directed line	有向直线
directed line segment	有向线段
directed number	有向数
direction	方向; 方位
direction angle	方向角
direction cosine	方向余弦
direction number	方向数
direction ratio	方向比
directrix	准线
Dirichlet function	狄利克来函数
discontinuity	不连续性
discontinuous	间断(的); 连续(的); 不连续(的)
discontinuous point	不连续点
discount	折扣
discrete	分立; 离散
discrete data	离散数据; 间断数据

discrete random variable	间断随机变数
discrete uniform distribution	离散均匀分布
discriminant	判别式
disjoint	不相交的
disjoint sets	不相交的集
disjunction	析取
dispersion	离差
displacement	位移
disprove	反证
distance	距离
distance formula	距离公式
distinct roots	相异根
distinct solution	相异解
distribution	公布
distributive law	分配律
diverge	发散
divergence	发散(性)
divergent	发散的
divergent iteration	发散性迭代
divergent sequence	发散序列
divergent series	发散级数
divide	除
dividend	(1)被除数; (2)股息
divisible	可整除
division	除法
division algorithm	除法算式
divisor	除数; 除式; 因子
divisor of zero	零因子
dodecagon	十二边形
domain	定义域
dot	点
dot product	点积
double angle	二倍角

double angle formula	二倍角公式
double root	二重根
dual	对偶
duality	(1)对偶性；(2)双重性
due east/ south/ west /north	向东 / 南 / 西 / 北
dynamics	动力学

E

eccentric angle	离心角
eccentric circles	离心圆
eccentricity	离心率
echelon form	梯阵式
echelon matrix	梯矩阵
edge	棱；边
efficient estimator	有效估计量
effort	施力
eigenvalue	本征值
eigenvector	本征向量
elastic body	弹性体
elastic collision	弹性碰撞
elastic constant	弹性常数
elastic force	弹力
elasticity	弹性
element	元素
elementary event	基本事件
elementary function	初等函数
elementary row operation	基本行运算
elimination	消法
elimination method	消去法；消元法
ellipse	椭圆
ellipsoid	椭球体
elliptic function	椭圆函数

elongation	伸张；展
empirical data	实验数据
empirical formula	实验公式
empirical probability	实验概率；经验概率
empty set	空集
encoding	编码
enclosure	界限
end point	端点
energy	能；能量
entire surd	整方根
epicycloid	外摆线
equal	相等
equal ratios theorem	等比定理
equal roots	等根
equal sets	等集
equality	等(式)
equality sign	等号
equation	方程
equation in one unknown	一元方程
equation in two unknowns(variables)	二元方程
equation of a straight line	直线方程
equation of locus	轨迹方程
equiangular	等角(的)
equidistant	等距(的)
equilateral	等边(的)
equilateral polygon	等边多边形
equilateral triangle	等边三角形
equilibrium	平衡
equiprobable	等概率的
equiprobable space	等概率空间
equivalence	等价
equivalence class	等价类

equivalence relation	等价关系
equivalent	等价 (的)
error	误差
error allowance	误差宽容度
error estimate	误差估计
error term	误差项
error tolerance	误差宽容度
escribed circle	旁切圆
estimate	估计; 估计量
estimator	估计量
Euclidean algorithm	欧几里德算法
Euclidean geometry	欧几里德几何
Euler's formula	尤拉公式; 欧拉公式
evaluate	计值
even function	偶函数
even number	偶数
evenly distributed	均匀分布的
event	事件
exact	准确 (的); 精确 (的); 正合
exact differential form	恰当微分形式
exact solution	准确解; 精确解; 真确解
exact value	法确解; 精确解; 真确解
example	例
excentre	外心
exception	例外
excess	(1)超过, 超额; (2)额外的, 附加的
exclusive	不包含
exclusive disjunction	不包含性析取
exclusive events	互斥事件
exercise	练习
exhaustive event(s)	彻底事件
existential quantifier	存在量词
expand	展开

expand form	展开式
expansion	展式
expectation	期望
expectation value, expected value	期望值; 预期值
experiment	实验; 试验
experimental	试验的
experimental probability	实验概率
explicit function	显函数
exponent	指数
exponential function	指数函数
exponential order	指数阶; 指数级
express...in terms of...	以...表达
expression	式; 数式
extension	外延; 延长; 扩张; 扩充
extension of a function	函数的扩张
exterior angle	外角
external angle bisector	外分角
external point of division	外分点
extreme point	极值点
extreme value	极值
extremum	极值

F

face	面
factor	因子; 因式; 商
factor method	因式分解法
factor theorem	因子定理; 因式定理
factorial	阶乘
factorization	因子分解; 因式分解
factorization of polynomial	多项式因式分解
fallacy	谬误

FALSE	假(的)
falsehood	假值
family	族
family of circles	圆族
family of concentric circles	同心圆族
family of straight lines	直线族
feasible solution	可行解; 容许解
Fermat's last theorem	费尔马最后定理
Fibonacci number	斐波那契数; 黄金分割数
Fibonacci sequence	斐波那契序列
fictitious mean	假定平均数
figure	(1)图(形); (2)数字
final velocity	末速度
finite	有限
finite dimensional vector space	有限维向量空间
finite population	有限总体
finite probability space	有限概率空间
finite sequence	有限序列
finite series	有限级数
finite set	有限集
first approximation	首近似值
first derivative	一阶导数
first order differential equation	一阶微分方程
first projection	第一投影; 第一射影
first quartile	第一四分位数
first term	首项
fixed deposit	定期存款
fixed point	定点
fixed point iteration method	定点迭代法
fixed pulley	定滑轮
flow chart	流程图
focal axis	焦轴
focal chord	焦弦

focal length	焦距
focus (foci)	焦点
folium of Descartes	笛卡儿叶形线
foot of perpendicular	垂足
for all X	对所有 X
for each /every X	对每一 X
force	力
forced oscillation	受迫振动
form	形式; 型
formal proof	形式化的证明
format	格式; 规格
formula (formulae)	公式
four leaved rose curve	四瓣玫瑰线
four rules	四则
four-figure table	四位数表
fourth root	四次方根
fraction	分数; 分式
fraction in lowest term	最简分数
fractional equation	分式方程
fractional index	分数指数
fractional inequality	分式不等式
free fall	自由下坠
free vector	自由向量; 自由矢量
frequency	频数; 频率
frequency distribution	频数分布; 频率分布
frequency distribution table	频数分布表
frequency polygon	频数多边形; 频率多边形
friction	摩擦; 摩擦力
frictionless motion	无摩擦运动
frustum	平截头体
fulcrum	支点
function	函数
function of function	复合函数; 迭函数

functional notation	函数记号
fundamental theorem of algebra	代数基本定理
fundamental theorem of calculus	微积分基本定理

G

gain	增益; 赚; 盈利
gain percent	赚率; 增益率; 盈利百分率
game	(1)对策; (2)博弈
Gaussian distribution	高斯分布
Gaussian elimination	高斯消去法
general form	一般式; 通式
general solution	通解; 一般解
general term	通项
generating function	母函数; 生成函数
generator	(1)母线; (2)生成元
geoboard	几何板
geometric distribution	几何分布
geometric mean	几何平均数; 等比中项
geometric progression	几何级数; 等比级数
geometric sequence	等比序列
geometric series	等比级数
geometry	几何; 几何学
given	给定; 已知
global	全局; 整体
global maximum	全局极大值; 整体极大值
global minimum	全局极小值; 整体极小值
golden section	黄金分割
grade	等级
gradient	(1)斜率, 倾斜率; (2)梯度
grand total	总计
graph	图像; 图形; 图表
graph paper	图表纸

graphical method	图解法
graphical representation	图示;以图样表达
graphical solution	图解
gravitational acceleration	重力加速度
gravity	重力
greatest term	最大项
greatest value	最大值
grid lines	网格线
group	组
grouped data	分组数据;分类数据
grouping terms	并项;集项
growth	增长
growth factor	增长因子

H

half angle	半角
half angle formula	半角公式
half closed interval	半闭区间
half open interval	半开区间
harmonic mean	(1)调和平均数;(2)调和中项
harmonic progression	调和级数
head	正面(钱币)
height	高(度)
helix	螺旋线
hemisphere	半球体;半球
heptagon	七边形
Heron's formula	希罗公式
heterogeneous	(1)参差的;(2)不纯一的
hexagon	六边形
higher order derivative	高阶导数
highest common factor (H.C.F)	最大公因子;最高公因式;最高公因子
Hindu-Arabic numeral	阿拉伯数字

histogram	组织结构；直方图；矩形图
Holder's Inequality	赫耳德不等式
homogeneous	齐次的
homogeneous equation	齐次方程
Hooke's law	虎克定律
horizontal	水平的；水平
horizontal asymptote	水平渐近线
horizontal component	水平分量
horizontal line	横线；水平线
horizontal range	水平射程
hyperbola	双曲线
hyperbolic function	双曲函数
hypergeometric distribution	超几何分布
hypocycloid	内摆线
hypotenuse	斜边
hypothesis	假设
hypothesis testing	假设检验
hypothetical syllogism	假设三段论
hypotrochoid	次内摆线

I

idempotent	全幂等的
identical	全等；恒等
identity	等（式）
identity element	单位元
identity law	同一律
identity mapping	恒等映射
identity matrix	恒等矩阵
identity relation	恒等关系式
if and only if/iff	当且仅当；若且仅若
if..., then	若…则；如果…则
illustration	例证；说明

image	像点; 像
image axis	虚轴
imaginary circle	虚圆
imaginary number	虚数
imaginary part	虚部
imaginary root	虚根
imaginary unit	虚数单位
impact	碰撞
implication	蕴涵式; 蕴含式
implicit definition	隐定义
implicit function	隐函数
imply	蕴涵; 蕴含
impossible event	不可能事件
improper fraction	假分数
improper integral	广义积分; 非正常积分
impulse	冲量
impulsive force	冲力
incentre	内力
incircle	内切圆
inclination	倾角; 斜角
inclined plane	斜面
included angle	夹角
included side	夹边
inclusion mapping	包含映射
inclusive	包含的; 可兼的
inclusive disjunction	包含性析取; 可兼析取
inconsistent	不相的(的); 不一致(的)
increase	递增; 增加
increasing function	递增函数
increasing sequence	递增序列
increasing series	递增级数
increment	增量
indefinite integral	不定积分

idenfinite integration	不定积分法
independence	独立; 自变
independent equations	独立方程
independent event	独立事件
independent variable	自变量; 独立变量
indeterminate	(1)不定的; (2)不定元, 定元
indeterminate coefficient	不定系数; 未定系数
indeterminate form	待定型; 不定型
index, indices	指数; 指
index notation	指数记数法
induced operation	诱导运算
induction hypothesis	归纳法假设
inelastic collision	非弹性碰撞
inequality	不等式; 不等
inequality sign	不等号
inertia	惯性; 惯量
infer	推断
inference	推论
infinite	无限; 无穷
infinite dimensional	无限维
infinite population	无限总体
infinite sequence	无限序列; 无穷序列
infinite series	无限级数; 无穷级数
infinitely many	无穷多
infinitesimal	无限小; 无穷小
infinity	无限(大); 无穷(大)
inflection (inflexion) point	拐点; 转折点
inherent error	固有误差
initial approximation	初始近似值
initial condition	原始条件; 初值条件
initial point	始点; 起点
initial side	始边
initial value	初值; 始值

initial velocity	初速度
initial-value problem	初值问题
injection	内射
injective function	内射函数
inner product	内积
input	输入
input box	输入
inscribed circle	内切圆
insertion	插入
insertion of brackets	加括号
instantaneous	瞬时的
instantaneous acceleration	瞬时加速度
instantaneous speed	瞬时速率
instantaneous velocity	瞬时速度
integer	整数
integrable	可积
integrable function	可积函数
integral	积分
integral index	整数指数
integral mean value theorem	积数指数
integral part	整数部分
integral solution	整数解
integral value	整数值
integrand	被积函数
integrate	积; 积分; ...的积分
integrating factor	积分因子
integration	积分法
integration by parts	分部积分法
integration by substitution	代换积分法; 换元积分法
integration constant	积分常数
interaction	相互作用
intercept	截距; 截段
intercept form	截距式

intercept theorem	截线定理
interchange	互换
interest	利息
interest rate	利率
interest tax	利息税
interior angle	内角
interior angles on the same side of the transversal	同旁内角
interior opposite angle	内对角
intermediate value theorem	介值定理
internal bisector	内分角
internal division	内分割
internal energy	内能
internal force	内力
internal point of division	内分点
interpolating polynomial	插值多项式
interpolation	插值
inter-quartile range	四分位数间距
intersect	相交
intersection	(1)交集；(2)相交；(3)交点
interval	区间
interval estimation	区间估计；区域估计
intuition	直观
invalid	失效；无效
invariance	不变性
invariant	(1)不变的；(2)不变量，不变式
inverse	反的；逆的
inverse circular function	反三角函数
inverse cosine function	反余弦函数
inverse function	反函数；逆函数
inverse cosine function	反三角函数
inverse function	反函数；逆映射
inverse mapping	反向映射；逆映射

inverse matrix	逆矩阵
inverse problem	逆算问题
inverse proportion	反比例; 逆比例
inverse relation	逆关系
inverse sine function	反正弦函数
inverse tangent function	反正切函数
inverse variation	反变(分); 逆变(分)
invertible	可逆的
invertible matrix	可逆矩阵
irrational equation	无理方程
irrational number	无理数
irreducibility	不可约性
irregular	不规则
isomorphism	同构
isosceles triangle	等腰三角形
iterate	(1)迭代值; (2)迭代
iteration	迭代
iteration form	迭代形
iterative function	迭代函数
iterative method	迭代法

J

jet propulsion	喷气推进
joint variation	联变(分); 连变(分)

K

kinetic energy	动能
kinetic friction	动摩擦
known	已知

L

L.H.S.	末项
L'Hospital's rule	洛必达法则
Lagrange interpolating polynomial	拉格朗日插值多项式(的)
Lagrange theorem	拉格朗日定理
Lami's law	拉密定律
Laplace expansion	拉普拉斯展式
last term	末项
latent root	本征根; 首通径
lattice point	格点
latus rectum	正焦弦; 首通径
law	律; 定律
law of conservation of momentum	动量守恒定律
law of indices	指数律; 指数定律
law of inference	推论律
law of trichotomy	三分律
leading coefficient	首项系数
leading diagonal	主对角线
least/lowest common multiple(L.C.M)	最小公倍数; 最低公倍式
least value	最小值
left hand limit	左方极限
lemma	引理
lemniscate	双纽线
length	长(度)
letter	文字; 字母
like surd	同类根式
like terms	同类项
limacon	蜗牛线
limit	极限
limit of sequence	序列的极限

limiting case	极限情况
limiting friction	最大静摩擦
limiting position	极限位置
line	线; 行
line of action	作用力线
line of best-fit	最佳拟合
line of greatest slope	最大斜率的直; 最大斜率
line of intersection	交线
line segment	线段
linear	线性; 一次
linear convergence	线性收敛性
linear differential equation	线性微分方程
linear equation	线性方程; 一次方程
linear equation in two unknowns	二元一次方程; 二元线性方程
linear inequality	一次不等式; 线性不等式
linear momentum	线动量
linear programming	线性规划
linearly dependent	线性相关的
linearly independent	线性无关的
literal coefficient	文字系数
literal equation	文字方程
load	负荷
loaded coin	不公正钱币
loaded die	不公正骰子
local maximum	局部极大(值)
local minimum	局部极小(值)
locus, loci	轨迹
logarithm	对数
logarithmic equation	对数方程
logarithmic function	对数函数
logic	逻辑
logical deduction	逻辑推论; 逻辑推理
logical step	逻辑步骤

long division method	长除法
loop	回路
loss	赔本；亏蚀
loss per cent	赔率；亏蚀百分率
lower bound	下界
lower limit	下限
lower quartile	下四分位数
lower sum	下和
lower triangular matrix	下三角形矩阵
lowest common multiple(L.C.M)	最小公倍数

M

machine	机械
Maclaurin expansion	麦克劳林展开式
Maclaurin series	麦克劳林级数
magnitude	量；数量；长度；大小
major arc	优弧；大弧
major axis	长轴
major sector	优扇形；大扇形
major segment	优弓形；大弓形
mantissa	尾数
mantissa of logarithm	对数的尾数；对数的定值部
many to one	多个对一个
many-sided figure	多边形
many-valued	多值的
map into	映入
map onto	映上；(映射到…)
mapping	映射
marked price	标价
Markov chain	马可夫链
mass	质量
mathematical analysis	数学分析

mathematical induction	数学归纳法
mathematical sentence	数句
mathematics	数学
matrix	阵; 矩阵
matrix addition	矩阵加法
matrix equation	矩阵方程
matrix multiplication	矩阵乘法
matrix operation	矩阵运算
maximize	极大
maximum absolute error	最大绝对误差
maximum point	极大点
maximum value	极大值
mean	平均(值); 平均数; 中数
mean deviation	中均差; 平均偏差
mean value theorem	中值定理
measure of dispersion	离差的量度
measurement	量度
mechanical energy	机械能
median	(1)中位数; (2)中线
meet	相交; 相遇
mensuration	计量; 求积法
method	方法
method of completing square	配方法
method of interpolation	插值法; 内插法
method of least squares	最小二乘法; 最小平方法
method of substitution	代换法; 换元法
method of successive substitution	逐次代换法; 逐次调替法
method of superposition	迭合法
metric unit	十进制单位
mid-point	中点
mid-point formula	中点公式
mid-point theorem	中点定理

million	百万
minimize	极小
minimum point	极小点
minimum value	极小值
Minkowski Inequality	闵可夫斯基不等式
minor	(1)子行列式; (2)劣; 较小的
minor arc	劣弧; 小弧
minor axis	短轴
minor of a determinant	子行列式
minor sector	劣扇形; 小扇形
minor segment	劣弓形; 小弓形
minus	减
minute	分
mixed number(fraction)	带分数
modal class	众数组
mode	众数
model	模型
modulo	(1)模, 模数; (2)同余
modulo arithmetic	同余算术
modulus	模; 模数
modulus of a complex number	复数的模
modulus of elasticity	弹性模(数)
moment arm	(1)矩臂; (2)力臂
moment of a force	力矩
moment of inertia	惯性矩
momentum	动量
monomial	单项式
monotone	单调
monotonic convergence	单调收敛性
monotonic decreasing	单调递减
monotonic decreasing function	单调递减函数
monotonic function	单调函数
monotonic increasing	单调递增

monotonic increasing function	单调递增函数
movable pulley	动滑轮
multinomial	多项式
multiple	倍数
multiple angle	倍角
multiple-angle formula	倍角公式
multiple root	多重根
multiplicand	被乘数
multiplication	乘法
multiplication law (of probability)	(概率)乘法定律
multiplicative inverse	乘法逆元
multiplicative property	可乘性
multiplicity	重数
multiplier	乘数; 乘式
multiply	乘
multi-value	多值的
mutually disjoint	互不相交
mutually exclusive events	互斥事件
mutually independent	独立; 互相独立
mutually perpendicular lines	互相垂直

N

n factorial	n 阶乘
n th derivative	n 阶导数
n th root	n 次根; n 次方根
n the root of unity	单位的 n 次根
Napierian logarithm	纳皮尔对数; 自然对数
natural logarithm	自然对数
natural number	自然数
natural surjection	自然满射
necessary and sufficient condition	充要条件

necessary condition	必要条件
negation	否定式
negative	负
negative angle	负角
negative binomial distribution	负二项式分布
negative index	负指数
negative integer	负整数
negative number	负数
negative vector	负向量; 负矢量
neighborhood	邻域
net	净(值)
net force	净力
Newton-Cote's rule	牛顿 - 高斯法则
Newton-Raphson's method	牛顿 - 纳逊方法
Newton's formula	牛顿公式
Newton's law of motion	牛顿运动定律
Newton's method	牛顿方法
n-gon	n 边形
nonagon	九边形
non-collinear	不共线
non-commutative	非交换的
non-linear	非线性
non-linear equation	非线性方程
non-negative	非负的
non-reflexive	非自反的
non-singular	(1)满秩的; (2)非奇异的
non-singular matrix	满秩矩阵
non-transitive	非可递的
non-trivial	非平凡的
non-zero	非零
norm	模方; 范数
normal	(1)垂直的, 正交的, 法线的; (2)正态的; (3)正常的, 正规的

normal curve	正态分布曲；常底分布曲； 正规曲；正庇曲
normal distribution	正态分布；常态分布
normal form	法线式
normal reaction	反向法作用力
normal to curve	曲线的法线
normal vector	法向量
normalize	正规化
normalized form	标准型
notation	记法；记号
null	零；空
null hypothesis	零假设；虚假设
null set	空集
null vector	零向量
number	数
number line	数轴
number pair	数偶
number pattern	数型
number plane	实数平面
number system	数系
numeral	数字；数码
numeral system	记数系统
numerator	分子
numerical	数值的；数字的
numerical analysis	数字分析
numerical expression	数字式
numerical integration	数值积分法
numerical method	计算方法；数值法

O

objective function	目标函数
oblique	斜的

oblique asymptote	斜渐近线
oblique cone	斜圆锥
oblique impact	斜向碰撞
oblique triangle	斜三角形
obtuse angle	钝角
obtuse-angled triangle	钝角三角形
octagon	八边形
octahedron	八面体
octant	卦限; 八分体; 八分圆
odd function	奇函数
odd number	奇数
one-to-many	一个对多个
one-to-one	一个对一个
one-one correspondence	一一对应
one-one mapping	满射
open interval	开区间
open sentence	开句
operation	运算
opposite angle	对角
opposite interior angle	内对角
opposite side	对边
optimal solution	最优解
order	(1)序, 次序; (2)阶, 级
order of a matrix	矩阵的阶
ordered n-tuples	有序 n 元; 有序 n 配列
ordered pair	序偶
ordered relation	有序关系
ordered set	有序集
ordered triples	有序三元; 有序三配列
ordinary differential equation	常微分方程
ordinate	纵坐标
origin	原点
orthocentre	垂心

orthogonal	正交
orthogonal circles	正交圆
orthogonal projection	正射影
orthogonality	正交性
oscillation	振动
oscillatory convergence	振动收敛性
outcome	结果
output	输出
output box	输出框
overlap	交迭；相交

P

pairwise mutually exclusive events	两两互斥事件
parabola	抛物线
paraboloid	抛物面
paradox	悖论
parallel	平行(的)
parallel force	平行力
parallel lines	平行(直线)
parallelepiped	平行六面体
parallelogram	平行四边形
parallelogram law of addition	平行四边形加法
parallelogram method	平行四边形法
parameter	参数；参变量
parametric equation	参数方程
parametric form	参数式
partial fraction	部分分数；分项分式
partial sum	部分和
partial variation	部分变(分)
particle	质点
particular solution	特解

partition	分割; 划分
Pascal's triangle	帕斯卡斯三角形
pattern	模型; 规律
pegboard	有孔版
pencil of lines	线束
pendulum	摆
pentadecagon	十五边形
pentagon	五边形
per cent	百分率
percentage	百分法; 百分数
percentage decrease	百分减少
percentage error	百分误差
percentage increase	百分增加
percentile	百分位数
perfect elastic body	完全弹性物体
perfect number	完全数
perfect square	完全平方
perimeter	周长; 周界
period	周期
periodic function	周期函数
permutation	排列
permutation with repetition	重复排列
permutation without repetition	无重复排列
perpendicular	垂线; 垂直(于)
perpendicular bisector	垂直平分线; 中垂线
perpendicular line	垂直线
phase	相; 位相
phase shift	相移
pictogram	象形图
pie chart	饼图; 圆瓣图
pinboard	钉板
pivot	支点
place holder	补位数字

place value	位值
plan	(1)平面图；(2)计划
plane	平面
plane figure	平面图形
plot	绘图
plus	加
point	点
point circle	点圆
point estimation	点估计
point of application of force	施力点
point of contact	切点
point of division	分点
point of inflection (inflexion)	拐点；转折点
point of intersection	交点
point-slope form	点斜式
Pisson distribution	泊松分布
polar axis	极轴
polar coordinate plane	极坐标平面
polar coordinate	极坐标系统
polar coordinate system	极坐标系统
polar coordinates	极坐标
polar equation	极方程
polar form	点斜式
pole	极
polygon	多边形
polygon law of addition	多边形加法
polygon method	多边形法
polyhedron	多面体
polynomial	多项式
polynomial equation	多项式方程
population	总体
population mean	总体平均(值)
position vector	位置向量；位置矢量

positive	正
positive index	正指数
positive integer	正整数
positive number	正数
posterior probability	后验概率; 事后概率
post-multiply	后乘; 自右乘
postulate	公设
potential energy	势能; 位能
power	(1)幂, 乘方; (2)功率; (3)检定力
power function	幂函数
power series	幂级数
power set	幂集; 势集
precise	精密
precision	精确度
preimage	像原
premultiply	前乘; 自左乘
prime	素
prime factor	质因子; 质因素
prime number	素数; 质数
primitive	(1)本原的, 原始的; (2)原函数
primitive function	原函数
principal	(1)主要的; (2)本金
principal angle	主角
principal axis	主轴
principal value	主值
principal value interval	主值区间
prior probability	先验概率; 事先概率
prism	梭柱(体); 角柱(体)
prismoid	平截头棱锥体
probability	概率
probability density function	概率密度函数
probability distribution	概率分布
probability generating function	概率母函数

problem	应用题
process box	处理框
produce	延长
product	乘积; 积
product and sum formula	和积互变公式
product rule	积法则
product sample space	积样本空间
product set	积集
product to sum formula	积化和差公式
profit	盈利
profit per cent	盈利百分率
profits tax	利得税
progression	级数
projectile motion	抛射运动
projecting lines	投射线
projecting plane	投射平面
projection	投影(映); 射影(映)
proof	证(题); 证明
proof by contradiction	反证法; 归谬法
proof by contrapositive	反证法
proper fraction	真分数
proper integral	正常积分
proper subset	真子集
property	性质
property tax	物业税
proportion	比例
proportional	成比例
proposition	命题
propositional calculus	命题演算
propositional inference	命题推演
protractor	量角器
pulley	滑轮
punch card	打孔卡

purely imaginary number	纯虚数
pyramid	棱锥(体); 角锥(体)
Pythagoras' theorem	勾股定理
Pythagorean triplet	毕氏三元数组

Q

quadrant	象限
quadratic convergence	二阶收敛性
quadratic equation	二次方程(式)
quadratic formula	二次公式
quadratic function	二次函数
quadratic inequality	二次不等式
quadratic polynomial	四边形
quadrature	求积法
quadrilateral	四边形
quantifier	量词
quantity	数量
quartic equation	四次方程
quartile	四分位数
quintic equation	五次方程
quotient	商; 商式
quotient rule	商法则
quotient set	商集

R

Right Hand Side (R.H.S)	右方; 右边
radial component	沿径分量
radian	弧度
radian measure	弧度法
radical	根式; 根号; 根数
radical axis	根轴

radical centre	根心
radius, radii	半径
random	随机
random experiment	随机试验
random number	随机数
random sample	随机样本
random variable	随机变量
range	值域; 区域; 范围; 极差; 分布域
rank	秩
rate	率; 利率
rate of change	变率; 变化率
rate of convergence	收敛率
ratio	比; 比率
rational expression	有理式; 有理数式
rational function	有理函数
rational index	有理数指数
rational number	有理数
rationalization	有理化
raw data	原始数据
raw score	原始分(数)
reaction (force)	反作用(力)
real axis	实轴
real number	实数
real part	实部
real root	实根
reason	理由
reciprocal	倒数
recoil	反冲; 弹回
rectangle	长方形; 矩形
rectangular block	长方体
rectangular coordinate plane	直角坐标平面
rectangular coordinates	直角坐
rectangular distribution	矩形分布

rectangular formula	矩形公式
rectangular hyperbola	等轴双曲线；正双曲线
rectangular number	矩形数
rectifiable	可求长的
rectilinear figure	直线图形
rectilinear motion	直线运动
recurrence formula	递推公式
recurrent	循环的
recurring decimal	循环小数
reduce	简化
reducibility	可约性；可化简性
reducible	可约的；可化简的
reductio ad absurdum	反证法；归谬法
reduction formula	归约公式
reduction of forces	力的约化
reference angle	参考角
reference line	基线
reflex angle	优角；反角
reflexive	自反的
reflexive relation	自反关系
region	区域
region of acceptance	接受区域
region of convergency	收敛区域
region of rejection	否定区域
regula falsi method	试位法
regular	正；规则
regular polygon	正多边形
reject	舍去；否定
relation	关系；关系式
relative error	相对误差
relative frequency	相对频数
relative maximum	相对极大
relative minimum	相对极小

relative motion	相对运动
relative velocity	相对速度
relatively prime	互素
remainder	余数；余式；剩余
remainder term	余项
remainder theorem	余式定理
removable discontinuity	可移不连续性
removal of brackets	撤括号；去括号
repeated trials	重复试验
residual	残差；剩余
resolution of force	力的分解
resolution of vector	向量分解；矢量分解
resolve	分解
restoring force	回复力
resultant	合量
resultant force	合力
resultant vector	合向量；合矢量
resultant velocity	合速度
retard	减速
retardation	减速度
revolution	旋转；周转
rhombus	菱形
right angle	直角
right circular cone	直立圆锥（体）
right circular cylinder	直立圆柱（体）
right hand limit	右方极限
right prism	直立棱柱；直直角柱（体）
right pyramid	直立棱锥；直直角锥（体）
right-angled triangle	直角三角形
rigid body	刚体
Rolle's theorem	洛尔定理
root	根
root-mean-square	均方根

rotation	旋转
round angle	周角
rounded number	舍数
rounding(off)	舍入；四舍五入
row	行；棋行
row vector	行向量；行矢量
rule	规则；法（则）
ruler	直尺

S

salaries tax	薪俸税
sample	抽样；样本
sample mean	样本平均数
sample space	样本空间
sampling distribution	抽样分布
sampling theory	抽样理论
sandwich theorem	迫近定理
satisfy	满足；适合
scalar	纯量；无向量；标量
scalar matrix	纯量矩阵
scalar multiplication	纯量乘法
scalar product	纯量积
scalar triple product	纯量三重积
scale	比例尺；标度；图尺
scalene triangle	不等边三角形；不规则三角形
scatter diagram	散点图
Schwartz's inequality	施瓦兹不等式
scientific notation	科学记数法
secant	(1)正割；(2)割线
secant method	正割法
second	秒
second derivative	二阶导数

second order ordinary differential equation	二阶常微分方程
second quartile	第二四分位数
section	(1)截面, 截线; (2)截点
section formula	截点公式
sector	扇式
segment	段; 节
segment of a circle	弓形
selling price	售价
semicircle	半圆
semi-conjugate axis	半共轭轴
semi-major axis	半主轴; 半长轴
semi-minor axis	半副轴; 半短轴
semi-transverse axis	半贯轴
semi-vertical angle	半顶角
sentence	句; 语句
separable differential equation	可分微分方程
septic equation	七次方程
sequence	序列
series	级数
set	集
set square	三角尺; 三角板
set-builder form	集的结构式
shaded portion	有阴影部分
shape	形状
shear	位移
side	边; 侧
sign	符号; 记号
signed number	有符号数
significance level	显著性水平
significant figure	有效数字
signum	正负号函数
similar	相似

similar figures	相似图形
similar triangles	相似三角形
similarity	相似(性)
simple equation	简易方程
simple harmonic motion	简谐运动
simple interest	单利; 单利息
simple iteration method	简单迭代法
simple pendulum	单摆
simplify	简化
Simpson's integral	森逊积分
Simpson's rule	森逊法则
simultaneous differentialequations	微分方程组; 联立微分方程
simultaneous equations	联立方程
simultaneous inequalities	联立不等式
simultaneous linear equations in two unknowns	联合二次线性方程式
sine	正弦
sine formula	正弦公式
singleton	单元集
single-valued function	单值函数
singular	奇的
singular matrix	奇异矩阵; 不可逆矩阵
skew distribution	偏斜分布
skew line	偏斜线
slant edge	斜棱
slant height	斜高
slope	斜率; 斜度; 倾斜; 坡度
slope-intercept form	斜率截距式; 斜截式
solid with uniform corss-section	有均匀横切面的立体
solid	立体; 固体
solid of revolution	旋转体; 回旋体
solution	解; 解法
solution of equation	方程解

solution of triangle	三角形解法
solution set	解集
solve	解
span	生成
special angle	特殊角；特别角
speed	速率
sphere	球形；球面
spheroid	球体
spiral	螺线
square	(1)平方；(2)正方形
square bracket	方括号
square matrix	方(矩)阵
square number	正方形数；平方数
square root	平方根；二次根
squeeze theorem	迫近定理
stability	稳度
standard deviation	标准偏差；标准偏离
standard equation	标准方程
standard error	标准误差
standard form	标准式
standard normal distribution	标准正态分布；标准常态分布
standard score	标准分
standard unit	标准单位
statement	语句
statement calculus	命题演算
static friction	静摩擦
statics	静力学
stationary	平稳
stationary point	平稳点；逗留点；驻点
stationary value	平稳值
statistical chart	统计分析
statistical data	统计图表
statistical significance	统计数据

statistics	统计显著性
step	统计; 统计学
step function	阶梯函数
straight line	直线
straight line graph	直线图像
strictly monotonic	严格单调
strictly monotonic function	严格单调函数
subject	主项
submultiple angle formula	半角公式
subnormal	次法线
subsequence	子(序)列
subset	子集
subsidiary angle	辅助角
substitute	代入
substitution	代入; 代入法
subtangent	次切线
subtend	对向
subtract	减
subtraction	减法
successive approximation	逐次逼近法
successive derivative	逐次导数
successive differentiation	逐次微分法
sufficiency	充分性
sufficient and necessary condition	充要条件
sufficient condition	充分条件
sufficiently close	充分接近
suffix	下标
sum	和
sum to infinity	无限项之和
sum to n terms	n 项和
sum to product formula	和化积公式
summation	求和法; 总和

summation formula	求和公式
superimposing	迭合
super set	母集
supplementary angle	补角
surd	根式；不尽根
surface	面；表面
surface area	表面面积；曲面面积
surface of revolution	旋转曲面；回转曲面
surjection	满射
surjective function	满射函数；映成函数
syllogism	三段论
symbol	符号；记号
symmetrix difference	对称差
symmetric expression	对称式
symmetric relation	对称关系
symmetry	对称；对称性
synthetic division	综合除法
system	系统；体系；组；系
system of circles	圆族；圆系
system of numerals	记数系统
system of straight lines	直线族；直线系

T

table	表；数表
tabulate	制表
tabulation form	表列式
tabulation method	列表法
tail	反面（钱币）
tangent	(1)正切；(2)切
tautology	恒真命题；恒真式
Taylor's expansion	泰勒展开式
Taylor's series	泰勒级数

Taylor's theorem	泰勒定理
tension	张力
term	项
terminal box	终端框
terminal point	终点
terminal side	终边
terminal velocity	终端速度
terminating decimal	有尽小数
tesselation	密铺; 镶嵌; 嵌砌
test criterion	检验标准
test of significance	显著性检验
tetrahedron	四面体
theorem	定理
theoretical probability	理论概率
theory	理论; 论
third quartile	第三四分位数
three-dimensional space	三维空间
thrust	推力
time	时间
to the nearest	至最接近之
top	顶
torque	转矩
torus	环面
total	总数
total probability	总概率
touch	切; 切触
trace	轨迹
trajectory	轨; 轨迹
transcendental function	超越函数
transcendental number	超越数
transform	变换; 转换
transformation	变换
transformation of variable	变数转换

transitive	可传递的
transitive law	可迁律
transitive property	传递性
transitivity	传递性
translation	平移
transpose	移项; 转置
transpose of matrix	倒置矩阵; 转置矩阵
transversal	截; 横截的
transverse axis	贯轴; 横截轴
transverse component	横截分量
trapezium	梯形
trapezoidal integral	梯形积分
trapezoidal rule	梯形法则
travel graph	行程图
tree diagram	树形图
trial	试; 试验
triangle	三角形
triangle inequality	三角不等式
triangle law of addition	三角形加法
triangle method	三角形法
triangular matrix	三角矩阵
triangular number	三角形数
triangular prism	三棱柱; 三角柱
trichotomy law	三分律; 三一律
trichotomy property	三分律; 三一律
trigonometric equation	三角方程
trigonometric function	三角函数
trigonometric identity	三角恒等式
trigonometric ratio	三角比
trigonometric table	三角函数表
trigonometry	三角学; 三角
trinomial	三项式
triple	三倍

triple angle	三倍角
triple product	三重积
trisect	三等分
trivial solution	平凡解
trochoid	次摆
true	真
truncated Taylor's series	截断泰勒级数
truncation error	截断误差
truth table	真值表
truth value	真值
turning point	转向点
two-dimensional space	二维空间
two-point form	两点式
two-tailed test	双尾检验; 只端检验
type I error	I 型误差
type II error	II 型误差

U

unary operation	一元运算
unbiased estimator	无偏估计量
unbounded function	无界函数
undefined	未下定义(的)
undetermined coefficient	待定系数
unequal	不等
ungrouped data	不分组数据
uniform	一致(的); 均匀(的)
uniform acceleration	匀加速度
uniform body	均匀物体
uniform cross-section	均匀横切面
uniform motion	匀速运动
uniform speed	匀速率
uniform velocity	匀速度

U

uniformly distributed	均匀分布
unimodal distribution	单峰分布
union	并集；和解
unique solution	唯一解
uniqueness	唯一性
unit area	单位面积
unit circle	单位圆
unit imaginary number	单位虚数
unit matrix	单位矩阵
unit vector	单位向量；单位矢量
unit volume	单位体积
universal quantifier	全称量词
universal set	全集；宇集；泛量
unknown	未知数；未知量
unlike	异类项
upper bound	上界
upper limit	上限
upper quartile	上四分位数
upper sum	上和
upper triangular matrix	上三角形矩阵

V

valid formula	恒直公式；有效公式
validity	真确性；有效性
value	值
variability	可变性；变异性
variable	变项；变量；元；变元；变数
variable speed	可变速率
variable velocity	可变速度
variance	方差
variation	变数；变分
vector	向量；矢量

vector addition	向量和; 矢量和
vector equation	向量方程; 矢量方程
vector function	向量函数; 矢量函数
vector product	矢量积; 矢量积
vector space	向量空间
vector subspace	量子空间
vector triple product	向量三重积
velocity	速度
Venn diagram	温氏图; 范氏图
verify	证明; 验证
vertex, vertices	顶(点); 极点
vertical	铅垂; 垂直
vertical angle	顶角
vertical asymptote	垂直渐近线
vertical component	垂直分量
vertical line	纵线; 铅垂
vertically opposite angles	对顶角
vibration	振动
void set	空集
volume	体积
volume of revolution	旋转体的体积; 回转体的体积

W

watt	瓦特; 瓦
weight	(1)重量; (2)权
weighted average, weighted mean	加权平均数
whole number	整数; 完整数
width	阔度
without loss of generality	不失一般性
work	功

X

x-axis	x 轴
x-coordinate	x 坐标
x-intercept	x 轴截距

Y

y-axis	y 轴
y-coordinate	y 坐标
y-intercept	y 轴截距

Z

zero	零
zero factor	零因子
zero matrix	零矩阵
zero vector	零向量
zeros of a function	函数零值



Part 3
GMAT 阅读

行文特点
文章架构
逻辑关联

(1) Ecoefficiency (measures to minimize environmental impact through the reduction or elimination of waste from production processes) has become a goal for companies worldwide, with many realizing significant cost savings from such innovations. (2) Peter Senge and Goran Carstedt see this development as laudable **but** suggest that simply adopting ecoefficiency innovations could actually worsen environmental stresses in the future. (3) **Such innovations** reduce production waste but do not alter the number of products manufactured nor the waste generated from their use and discard; indeed, most companies invest in ecoefficiency improvements in order to increase profits and growth. **Moreover**, there is no guarantee that increased economic growth from ecoefficiency will come in similarly ecoefficient ways, since in today's global markets, greater profits may be turned into investment capital that could easily be reinvested in old-style eco-inefficient industries. **Even a** vastly more ecoefficient industrial system could, were it to grow much larger, generate more total waste and destroy more habitat and species than would a smaller,

(1) 文章首先说 E (such innovations) 变成 Company 追求的目标, 因为 E 能够节约成本。

(2) P&G 肯定的同时, but 笔锋一转, E 还是有很多可能出现的不利方面。

(3) 接下来说出 3 条原因, 第 1 条是 Such innovations...; 第 2 条 Moreover...; 第 3 条 Even a....

(4) S&G 进一步阐述了他们的观点, 和第(2)句相呼应。

less ecoefficient economy. (4) Senge and Carstedt argue that to preserve the global environment and sustain economic growth, businesses must develop a new systemic approach that reduces total material use and total accumulated waste. Focusing exclusively on ecoefficiency, which offers a compelling business case according to established thinking, may distract companies from pursuing radically different products and business models.

ESSAY 2

(1) A recent study has provided clues to predator-prey dynamics in the late

(1) A study 为 ppd 带来了新的线索,至于 ppd 是什么意思,别说你可能单词不认识,就算认识也要琢磨半天。

(2) 文章接下来就说了 study 内容。

(3) 对 study 做科学推断 (explanations), 只不过用 finding 替换了 Study 都是指同一个主体。

(4) 研究人员排除了 4-1, 4-2, 4-3; 最后, 给出了 4-4 (most plausible) 的解释。

(5) 这个句子可以做 一个句子结构分析。

Pleistocene era. (2) Researchers compared the number of tooth fractures in present-day carnivores with tooth fractures in carnivores that lived 36,000 to 10,000 years ago and that were preserved in the Rancho La Brea tar pits in Los Angeles. The breakage frequencies in the extinct species were strikingly higher than those in the present-day species.

(3) In considering possible explanations for this finding, (4) **4-1 the researchers dismissed** demographic bias because older individuals were not overrepresented in the fossil samples. **4-2 They rejected** preservational bias because a total absence of breakage in two extinct species demonstrated that the fractures were not the result of abrasion within the pits. **4-3 They**

ruled out local bias because breakage data obtained from other Pleistocene sites were similar to the La Brea data. **4-4 The explanation they consider most plausible** is behavioral differences between extinct and present-day carnivores-in particular, more contact between the teeth of predators and the bones of prey due to more thorough consumption of carcasses by the extinct species. (5) Such thorough carcass consumption implies to the researchers either that prey availability was low, at least seasonally, or that there was intense competition over kills and a high rate of carcass theft due to relatively high predator densities.

(1) Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems. **First**, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day. **Second**, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

(2) I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archaeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. **Such sales would provide** substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of

ESSAY 3

(1) 首先提出问题，A 面临的两个问题：First...，Second....

(2) 提出解决问题的建议 (suggestion, propose)。来解决上面说的两个问题，用一个 At the same time 作为连词来表达 和 First 与 Second 呼应。

results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

(4) 举例说明自己建议的可行性。

(3) **You might object that** professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. **Moreover,** ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

(5) 这是一般论述文章的结构，不可能针对所有的不同意见进行反驳，只要攻其一点，其他自然不攻自破。

(4) I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard. Even precious royal seal impressions known as l'melekh handles have been found in abundance—more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basements of museums are simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be

discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalog the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes.

(5) It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold on the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

(1) Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize a new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. **Today, however,** the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.

(2) Producers of the Beta format for videocassette recorders (VCRs), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in

ESSAY 4

(1) 首段陈述了一个现象，讲了公司发展的一个变革，做了一个对比。

(2) 举例(Exemplify)说明。

1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution, Beta producers were reluctant to

form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.

Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980s, Beta was no longer in production.

(1) In terrestrial environments, gravity places special demands on the cardiovascular systems of animals. Gravitational pressure can cause blood to pool in the lower regions of the body, making it

(1) 表明观点：在 T 环境下，重力（或者 G）对动物的 C 系统有影响。什么影响呢？头部供血不足。

(2) 拿例子（T 蛇）来说明。

(3) 为了说明对 T 的影响，拿海蛇多对比。

(4) 这个可以单独拿出来作为长难句来研习。

ESSAY 5

(5) 这个可拿来做长难句来研习，That ... suggests that.... 要能做到一遍读下这种较长的句子。

(6) 进一步说明上一段落的蛇是如何根据环境的变化作调整的。One...another.

difficult to circulate blood to critical organs such as the brain. (2) Terrestrial snakes, in particular, exhibit adaptations that aid in circulating blood against the force of gravity.

(3) The problem confronting terrestrial snakes is best illustrated by what happens to sea snakes when removed from their supportive medium. (4) Because the vertical pressure gradients within the blood vessels are counteracted by similar pressure gradients in the surrounding water, the distribution of blood throughout the body of sea snakes remains about the same regardless of their orientation in space, provided they remain in the ocean. When removed from the water and tilted at various angles with the head up, however, blood pressure at their midpoint drops significantly, and at brain level falls to zero. (5) That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.

(6) **One such adaptation** is the closer proximity of the terrestrial snake's heart to its head, which helps to ensure circulation to the brain, regardless of the snake's orientation in space. The heart of sea snakes can be located near the middle of the body, a position that minimizes the work entailed in circulating blood to both extremities. In arboreal snakes, however, which dwell in trees and often assume a vertical posture, the average distance from the heart to the head can be as little as 15 percent of overall body length. Such a location requires that blood circulated to the tail of the

snake travel a greater distance back to the heart, a problem solved by **another adaptation**. When climbing, arboreal snakes often pause momentarily to wiggle their bodies, causing waves of muscle contraction that advance from the lower torso to the head. By compressing the veins and forcing blood forward, these contractions apparently improve the flow of venous blood returning to the heart.

这是一篇描述型的文章，陈述了自上世纪 60-70 年代开始，到 80 年代，再到现在的地方经济政策的变化。

(1) 现在的政策规避了前两种政策的缺点。

ESSAY 6

During the 1960s and 1970s, the primary economic development strategy of local governments in the

United States was to attract manufacturing industries. **Unfortunately**, this strategy was usually implemented at another community's expense: many manufacturing facilities were lured away from their moorings elsewhere through tax incentives and slick promotional efforts. Through the transfer of jobs and related revenues that resulted from this practice, one town's triumph could become another town's tragedy.

In the 1980s the strategy shifted from this zero-sum game to one called "high-technology development," in which local governments competed to attract newly formed high-technology manufacturing firms. **Although** this approach was preferable to victimizing other geographical areas by taking their jobs, it also had its shortcomings: high-tech manufacturing firms employ only a specially trained fraction of the manufacturing workforce, and there simply are not enough high-tech firms to satisfy all geographic areas.

(1) **Recently**, local governments have increasingly come to recognize the advantages of yet a third strategy: the promotion of homegrown small businesses. Small indigenous businesses are created by a nearly ubiquitous resource, local entrepreneurs. With roots in their communities, these individuals are less likely to be enticed away by incentives offered by another community. Indigenous industry and talent are kept at home, creating an environment that both provides jobs and fosters further entrepreneurship.

(1) In 1988 services moved ahead of manufacturing as the main product of the

United States economy. **But** what is meant by "services"? (2) **Some economists define** a service as something that is produced and consumed simultaneously, for example, a haircut. **The broader, classical definition** is that a service is an intangible something that cannot be touched or stored. Yet electric utilities can store energy, and computer programmers save information electronically. Thus, the classical definition is hard to sustain.

The United States government's definition is more practical: services are the residual category that includes everything that is not agriculture or industry. Under this definition, services includes activities as diverse as engineering and driving a bus. However, besides lacking a strong conceptual framework, this definition fails to recognize the distinction between service industries and service occupations. It categorizes workers based on their company's final product rather than on the actual work the employees perform. Thus, the many service workers employed by manufacturers—bookkeepers or janitors, for example—would fall under the industrial rather than the services category. Such ambiguities reveal the arbitrariness of this definition and suggest that, although practical for government purposes, it does not accurately reflect the composition of the current United States economy.

(1) 开篇陈述了一种现象。究竟什么现象？一般来说考生在考场上刚开始读一篇文章的时候都不容易马上进入状态，第一遍读的糊里糊涂。总不甘心总是试图读个明白，翻来覆去地在开头的一句话上浪费大量的时间，制约了大家阅读能力的发挥。后面的内容会给你理解上文提供更有用的信息。

(2) 马上就进一步解释了第一句话的内容，且用了三个并列的动词来说明它的好处，及其值得肯定的地方：

- i. represent... ;
- ii. Affirm... ;
- iii. and furnish....

(3) 然而，需要谨慎的是，这个现象还是存在缺点的：用一个...moreover...做连词，来陈述该现象存在两个并列且呈递进关系的缺点。

(1) Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. (2) Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, **represent** experience from the perspective of women, **affirm** the importance of women's contributions, **and furnish** present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, (3) **however**, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. **Oral narratives are** no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. **Moreover**, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

(1) In recent years, teachers of introductory courses in Asian American studies have been facing a dilemma nonexistent a **few decades ago**, when hardly any texts in that field were available. **Today**, excellent anthologies and other introductory texts exist, and books on individual Asian American nationality groups and on general issues important for Asian Americans are published almost weekly. **Even professors** who are experts in the field find it difficult to decide which of these to assign to students; **nonexperts** who teach in related areas and are looking for writings for and by Asian Americans to include in survey courses are in an even worse position.

(2) A complicating factor has been the continuing lack of specialized one-volume reference works on Asian Americans, such as biographical dictionaries or desktop encyclopedias. Such works would enable students taking Asian American studies courses (and professors in related fields) to look up basic information on Asian American individuals, institutions, history, and culture without having to wade through mountains of primary source material. **In addition**, given such works, Asian American studies professors might feel more free to include more challenging Asian American material in their introductory reading lists, since good reference works allow students to acquire on their own the background information necessary to interpret difficult or unfamiliar material.

(1) 开篇说明了目前 T of ICAA 面对的 D。D 是什么？紧接着就用了两组对比来对 D 作出阐述：

- i. a few years ago... , 和 Today... ;
- ii. Ever professors... , 和 nonexperts....

(2) 指出了问题的根源和解决方案。然后用 In addition 作为连接词，陈述了方案的两个好处。

(1) 陈述事实，描述现象。一般来说出现过去时间，无论接下来是展开讨论，还是作为引子，都是陈述一个事实或观点。

(2) 陈述经济学家的解释 (THC)，要看清楚是经济学家的解释，不是作者的。

(3) 具体展开，在考试的时候可以跳过去不读。

(4) 再次看到 in addition 是不是很熟悉呢？看来这是 GMAT 文章惯用的行文结构。

(5) 出现 however，文章出现转折。DPC 这个现象用 THC 解释不了。

附注：看到 however 不一定就是文章整体的意思转折，但是出现转折的概率比较大。

(1) In the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry, women were employed primarily in low-paying, low-skill jobs. (2) To explain this segregation of labor by gender, economists have relied on the useful theory of human capital. (3) According to this theory, investment in human capital—the acquisition of difficult job-related skills—generally benefits individuals by making them eligible to engage in well-paid occupations. Women's role as child bearers, however, results in interruptions in their participation in the job market (as compared with men's) and thus reduces their opportunities to acquire training for highly skilled work. (4) **In addition**, the human capital theory explains why there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing or carding, by positing that because of their primary responsibility in child rearing women took occupations that could be carried out in the home.

(5) There were, **however**, differences in pay scales that cannot be explained by the human capital theory. For example, male construction workers were paid significantly higher wages than female taffeta weavers. The wage difference between these two low-skill occupations stems from the segregation of labor by gender: because a limited number of occupations were open to women, there was a large supply of workers in their fields, and this "overcrowding" resulted in women receiving lower wages and men receiving higher wages.

(This passage was adapted from an article written in 1992.)

(1) **Some observers** have attributed the dramatic growth in temporary employment that occurred in the United States during the 1980s to increased participation in the workforce by certain groups, such as first-time or reentering workers, who supposedly prefer such arrangements. **However**, statistical analyses reveal that demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with variations in the total number of temporary workers. **Instead**, (2) these analyses **suggest** that factors affecting employers account for the rise in temporary employment. **One factor** is product demand: temporary employment is favored by employers who are adapting to fluctuating demand for products while at the same time seeking to reduce overall labor costs. **Another factor** is labor's reduced bargaining strength, which allows employers more control over the terms of employment. (3) Given the analyses, which reveal that growth in temporary employment now far exceeds the level explainable by recent workforce entry rates of groups said to prefer temporary jobs, firms should be discouraged from creating excessive numbers of temporary positions. (4) Government policymakers should consider mandating benefit coverage for temporary employees, promoting pay equity between temporary and permanent workers, assisting labor unions in organizing temporary workers, and encouraging firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.

(1) some ones do some things... ,
However... ,
Instead, ...

这是典型的提出靶子,然后予以攻击的行文章法。

(2) Instead 之后,表明了作者的观点,或者是陈述作者所支持的观点:本文中用 one... ,another... 的形式来表述其观点。

(3) 作出总结,与上文所提倡的观点相呼应。同时,这句话也可以作为长难句重点研究。

(4) 提出解决办法。

(1) 提出问题 :the SC 支持 the right to use water... ,但是却没提 water rights.

(2) 怎么解决呢? 接下来讲了具体的处理办法 :

- i . when it...;
 - ii . Later decisions... ;
 - iii . some American...
- 中间还举例说明 ,For example...。

(1) In *Winters v. United States* (1908), the Supreme Court held that **the right to use waters** flowing through or adjacent to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation was reserved to American Indians by the treaty establishing the reservation. **Although** this treaty did not mention **water rights**, the Court ruled that the federal government, (2) **when it created the reservation**, intended to deal fairly with American Indians by reserving for them the waters without which their lands would have been useless. **Later decisions**, citing *Winters*, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes if (1) the land in question lies within an enclave under exclusive federal jurisdiction, (2) the land has been formally withdrawn from federal public lands—i.e., withdrawn from the stock of federal lands available for private use under federal land use laws—and set aside or reserved, and (3) the circumstances reveal the government intended to reserve water as well as land when establishing the reservation.

Some American Indian tribes have also established water rights through the courts based on their traditional diversion and use of certain waters prior to the United States' acquisition of sovereignty. **For example**, the Rio Grande pueblos already existed when the United States acquired sovereignty over New Mexico in 1848. Although they at that time became part of the United States, the pueblo lands never formally constituted a part of federal public lands; in any event, no treaty, statute, or executive order has ever designated

or withdrawn the pueblos from public lands as American Indian reservations. This fact, however, has not barred application of the *Winters* doctrine. What constitutes an American Indian reservation is a question of practice, not of legal definition, and the pueblos have always been treated as reservations by the United States. This pragmatic approach is buttressed by *Arizona v. California* (1963), wherein the Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not affect the application to it of the *Winters* doctrine. Therefore, the reserved water rights of Pueblo Indians have priority over other citizens' water rights as of 1848, the year in which pueblos must be considered to have become reservations.

(1) 描述一种现象，
unfortunately 暗示了
作者的立场：
Since... ,280... ,340... ,
Even when....

(2) 表明立场。

(1) Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. **Since** 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about **280** complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from, subsidies by foreign governments. Another **340** charge that foreign companies "dumped" their products in the United States at "less than fair value." **Even when** no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

(2) Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company. Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company's products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

(3) Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The "United States" company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate, while the "Canadian" companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

(3) 举例说明，并用
了most brazen...来表
述，进一步表明了作
者的好恶。

(1) 介绍 M 的理论，
以及 M 理论所遇到
的问题。

(2) 问题有了解决的
方法(the ratio of two
oxygen)。

(1) Milankovitch proposed in the early twentieth century that the ice ages were caused by variations in the Earth's orbit around the Sun. For some time this theory was considered untestable, largely because there was no sufficiently precise chronology of the ice ages with which the orbital variations could be matched.

(2) To establish such a chronology it is necessary to determine the relative amounts of land ice that existed at various times in the Earth's past. **A recent discovery makes such a determination possible:** relative land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes, 16 and 18, found in ocean sediments. Almost all the oxygen in water is oxygen 16, but a few molecules out of every thousand incorporate the heavier isotope 18. When an ice age begins, the continental ice sheets grow, steadily reducing the amount of water evaporated from the ocean that will eventually return to it. Because heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces, the remaining ocean water becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18. The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean. The higher the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in a sedimentary specimen, the more land ice there was when the sediment was laid down.

(3) As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. **First**, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. **Second**, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages. The dated isotope record shows that the fluctuations in global ice volume over the past several hundred thousand years have a pattern: an ice age occurs roughly once every 100,000 years. These data have established a strong connection between variations in the Earth's orbit and the periodicity of the ice ages.

(4) **However**, it is important to note that other factors, such as volcanic particulates or variations in the amount of sunlight received by the Earth, could potentially have affected the climate. The advantage of the Milankovitch theory is that it is testable; changes in the Earth's orbit can be calculated and dated by applying Newton's laws of gravity to progressively earlier configurations of the bodies in the solar system. (5) **Yet** the lack of information about other possible factors affecting global climate does not make them unimportant.

(3) 问题解决方法 (RTO) 的优点 (two advantages)。

(4) however, 出现转折。瑕疵出现: 是针对解决办法 (RTO), 还是针对 M 理论本身? 这个需要注意。

(5) 转折之后再转折, 否定之否定, 作者还是肯定 M 理论的。

(1) Two works : 一个是 B&B BMF... , 另一个是 L...

(2) 一般 Although 之后都会有意思的转折。

(3) 转折不一定都用 but , however , yet 等这些较常见的表示转折关系的词。Only 也可以用于表示转折的意思, 之后是三个排比句+一个例句 :

- i . she examines... ;
- ii . she concludes... ;
- iii . More importantly, she shows... for example...

(4) 在肯定 L 的同时, 还不忘否定一下 B&B。

(1) **Two works** published in 1984 demonstrate contrasting approaches to writing the history of United States women. **Buel and Buel's biography of Mary Fish** (1736-1818) makes little effort to place her story in the context of recent historiography on women. Lebsock, meanwhile, attempts not only to write the history of women in one southern community, but also to redirect two decades of historiographical debate as to whether women gained or lost status in the nineteenth century as compared with the eighteenth century. (2) **Although** both books offer the reader the opportunity to assess this controversy regarding women's status, (3) **only** Lebsock's deals with it directly. **She examines** several different aspects of women's status, helping to refine and resolve the issues. She concludes that while women gained autonomy in some areas, especially in the private sphere, they lost it in many aspects of the economic sphere. **More importantly, she shows** that the debate itself depends on frame of reference: in many respects, women lost power in relation to men, for example, as certain jobs (delivering babies, supervising schools) were taken over by men. Yet women also gained power in comparison with their previous status, owning a higher proportion of real estate, for example. (4) **In contrast**, Buel and Buel's biography provides ample raw material for questioning the myth, fostered by some historians, of a colonial golden age in the eighteenth century but does not give the reader much guidance in analyzing the controversy over women's status.

(1) It was once believed that the brain was independent of metabolic processes occurring elsewhere in the body. In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin (neurotransmitters are compounds that neurons use to transmit signals to other cells) depend directly on the food that the body processes.

(2) **Our first** studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood. We found that, immediately after the rats began to eat, parallel elevations occurred in blood tryptophan, brain tryptophan, and brain serotonin levels. These findings suggested that the production and release of serotonin in brain neurons were normally coupled with blood-tryptophan increases. **In later studies** we found that injecting insulin into a rat's bloodstream also caused parallel elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels. We then decided to see whether the secretion of the animal's own insulin similarly affected serotonin production. We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion. As we had hypothesized, the blood tryptophan level and the concentrations of tryptophan and of serotonin in the brain increased after the meal.

(3) Surprisingly, however, when we added a large amount of protein to the meal, brain

(1) ...once believed...
In recent studies ,
however... : “之前怎样, 现在我们怎样。”
实际上这是一个对比。

(2) Our first studies...
In later studies....

(3) ...however...不一定
是文章整体意境的转折, 不能机械和教条。

tryptophan and serotonin levels fell. Since protein contains tryptophan, why should it depress brain tryptophan levels? The answer lies in the mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells. This same mechanism also provides the brain cells with other amino acids found in protein, such as tyrosine and leucine. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan. The more protein is in a meal, the lower is the ratio of the resulting blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration of competing amino acids, and the more slowly is tryptophan provided to the brain. Thus the more protein in a meal, the less serotonin subsequently produced and released.

(1) In 1955 Maurice Duverger **published** The Political Role of Women, the first behavioralist, multinational comparison of women's electoral participation ever to use election data and survey data together. His study **analyzed** women's patterns of voting, political candidacy, and political activism in four European countries during the first half of the twentieth century. Duverger's research **findings were** that women voted somewhat less frequently than men (the difference narrowing the longer women had the vote) and were slightly more conservative.

(2) Duverger's work set an early standard for the sensitive analysis of women's electoral activities. **Moreover**, to Duverger's credit, he placed his findings in the context of many of the historical processes that had shaped these activities. **However**, since these contexts have changed over time, Duverger's approach has proved more durable than his actual findings. **In addition**, Duverger's discussion of his findings was hampered by his failure to consider certain specific factors important to women's electoral participation at the time he collected his data: the influence of political regimes, the effects of economic factors, and the ramifications of political and social relations between women and men. **Given this failure**, Duverger's study foreshadowed the enduring limitations of the behavioralist approach to the multinational study of women's political participation.

(1) 陈述事实和一种状况——D 出版了

PRW... :

Analyzed...;

D's findings...;

(2) 开始评价。一般来说, 介绍一个事实之后都会开始评价, 可以是作者的观点, 也可以是别人的评价。大致的模式是: A (事实) 是怎样... + B (别人的评价) 怎么怎么... + C (作者自己的评价) 又是什么。

本文的行文框架非常经典:

1. 首先是正面的评价, 用 *moreover* 来表达两方面的肯定;
2. *however* 之后开始介绍存在的不足, 用 *in addition* 来说明两个不足之处;
3. 最后用 *Given this failure* 来总结, 表达对 D's study 的总体肯定。

(1) the MSM 不是... ,
而是 (Rather) ...。

(2) GW 不能有 (为
了突出后面的主角 ,
先找一小丑出来 , 有
点像舞台剧)。

(3) 这个人可以有 ,
不但有 , 还用了 5 个
并列句来展现 (场面
很宏大)。

(1) The majority of successful senior managers **do not** closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. **Rather**, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed "intuition" to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

(2) Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

(3) Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. **First**, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. **Second**, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. **A third** function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an "Aha!" experience. **Fourth**, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more

rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. **Finally**, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

(4) One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that "thinking" is inseparable from acting. Since managers often "know" what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert. Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking / acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

(4) 不相信？show
给你看，呵呵。

(1) 文章一开始就是 F&M 主张 (assert) ... , 主要是针对目前 (currently) 的做法... , 因为 (thereby) 其会导致... 。虽然 (although) 新主张... , 但是 (only) 影响很小。

这是一个多么好的模板啊, 呵呵!

(2) F&M 不但针对前面问题 (第一段), 还针对后面的问题。

(1) Frazier and Mosteller **assert** that medical research could be improved by a move toward larger, simpler clinical trials of medical treatments. **Currently**, researchers collect far more background information on patients than is strictly required for their trials—**substantially** more than hospitals collect—**thereby** escalating costs of data collection, storage, and analysis. **Although** limiting information collection could increase the risk that researchers will overlook facts relevant to a study, Frazier and Mosteller contend that such risk, never entirely eliminable from research, would still be small in most studies. **Only** in research on entirely new treatments are new and unexpected variables likely to arise.

(2) Frazier and Mosteller propose **not only** that researchers limit data collection on individual patients **but also** that researchers enroll more patients in clinical trials, thereby obtaining a more representative sample of the total population with the disease under study. Often researchers restrict study participation to patients who have no ailments besides those being studied. A treatment judged successful under these ideal conditions can then be evaluated under normal conditions. Broadening the range of trial participants, Frazier and Mosteller suggest, would enable researchers to evaluate a treatment's efficacy for diverse patients under various conditions and to evaluate its effectiveness for different patient subgroups. For example, the value of a treatment for a progressive disease may vary according to a patient's stage of disease. Patients' ages may also affect a treatment's efficacy.

(1) According to a recent theory, Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems were formed more than two billion years ago from magmatic fluids that originated from molten granite-like bodies deep beneath the surface of the Earth. This theory is contrary to the widely held view that the systems were deposited from metamorphic fluids, that is, from fluids that formed during the dehydration of wet sedimentary rocks.

(2) The recently developed theory has considerable practical importance. Most of the gold deposits discovered during the original gold rushes were exposed at the Earth's surface and were found because they had shed trails of alluvial gold that were easily traced by simple prospecting methods. Although these same methods still lead to an occasional discovery, most deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression.

The challenge in exploration is therefore to unravel the subsurface geology of an area and pinpoint the position of buried minerals. (3) Methods widely used today include **analysis of aerial images** that yield a broad geological overview; **geophysical techniques** that provide data on the magnetic, electrical, and mineralogical properties of the rocks being investigated; **and sensitive chemical tests** that are able to detect the subtle chemical halos that often envelop mineralization. (4) However, none of these high-technology methods are of any value if the sites to which they are applied have never mineralized, and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must

(1) 新的 theory... ,
Contrary to... 一个被
广泛支持的 view。

(2) 新的理论有非常
重要的实用价值：
因为 most deposits...
未被探测到。

(3) 由三个分句组成
的一个表示完整意
思的句子群来说明
目前的方法。

(4) however ,这种方
法不行,不能解决问
题,有 challenge。

therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized. Such ground selection relies to varying degrees on conceptual models, which take into account theoretical studies of relevant factors.

These models are constructed primarily from empirical observations of known mineral deposits and from theories of ore-forming processes. The explorer uses the models to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration that exhibit as many of the critical features as possible.

After evidence was obtained in the 1920s that the universe is expanding, it became reasonable to ask: Will the universe continue to expand indefinitely, or is there enough mass in it for the mutual attraction of its constituents to bring this expansion to a halt? It can be calculated that the critical density of matter needed to brake the expansion and "close" the universe is equivalent to three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter. (1) But the density of the observable universe—luminous matter in the form of galaxies—comes to only a fraction of this. (2) If the expansion of the universe is to stop, there must be enough invisible matter in the universe to exceed the luminous matter in density by a factor of roughly 70.

(3) Our contribution to the search for this "missing matter" has been to study the rotational velocity of galaxies at various distances from their center of rotation. It has been known for some time that outside the bright nucleus of a typical spiral galaxy luminosity falls off rapidly with distance from the center. If luminosity were a true indicator of mass, most of the mass would be concentrated toward the center. Outside the nucleus the rotational velocity would decrease geometrically with distance from the center, in conformity with Kepler's law. Instead we have found that the rotational velocity in spiral galaxies either remains constant with increasing distance from the center or increases slightly. This unexpected result indicates that the falloff in luminous mass with distance from the center is balanced by an increase in nonluminous mass.

(1) 现实所能观察到的存在与理论结果之间存在差距。

(2) 根据理论假设对差距的存在做出大胆的合理推测。

(3) 我们的贡献。

Our findings suggest that as much as 90 percent of the mass of the universe is not radiating at any wavelength with enough intensity to be detected on the Earth. Such dark matter could be in the form of extremely dim stars of low mass, of large planets like Jupiter, or of black holes, either small or massive. While it has not yet been determined whether this mass is sufficient to close the universe, some physicists consider it significant that estimates are converging on the critical value.

(1) Jon Clark's study of the effect of the modernization of a telephone exchange on exchange maintenance work and workers is a solid contribution to a debate that encompasses two lively issues in the history and sociology of technology: technological determinism and social constructivism.

(2) Clark makes the point that the characteristics of a technology have a decisive influence on job skills and work organization. Put more strongly, technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organization. Clark believes this possibility has been obscured by the recent sociological fashion, (3) exemplified by Braverman's analysis, that emphasizes the way machinery reflects social choices. For Braverman, the shape of a technological system is subordinate to the manager's desire to wrest control of the labor process from the workers. Technological change is construed as the outcome of negotiations among interested parties who seek to incorporate their own interests into the design and configuration of the machinery. This position represents the new mainstream called social constructivism.

(4) The constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism: technological determinists are supposed to believe, for example, that machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society. The alternative to constructivism, in other words, is to view technology as existing outside society, capable of directly influencing skills and work organization.

(1) JC 所做研究的意义。

(2) JC 这个人观点是什么？第一段先肯定，做铺垫之后再详细介绍。

(3) 以谁为代表的。

(4) 对JC为代表的观点的曲解。

(5) JC 的本意是什么。

(5) Clark refutes the extremes of the constructivists by both theoretical and empirical arguments. Theoretically he defines "technology" in terms of relationships between social and technical variables. Attempts to reduce the meaning of technology to cold, hard metal are bound to fail, for machinery is just scrap unless it is organized functionally and supported by appropriate systems of operation and maintenance. At the empirical level Clark shows how a change at the telephone exchange from maintenance-intensive electromechanical switches to semielectronic switching systems altered work tasks, skills, training opportunities, administration, and organization of workers. Some changes Clark attributes to the particular way management and labor unions negotiated the introduction of the technology, whereas others are seen as arising from the capabilities and nature of the technology itself. Thus Clark helps answer the question: "When is social choice decisive and when are the concrete characteristics of technology more important?"

All the cells in a particular plant start out with the same complement of genes. How then can these cells differentiate and form structures as different as roots, stems, leaves, and fruits? The answer is that only a small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell are expressed, or turned on, at a given time. This is accomplished by a complex system of chemical messengers that in plants include hormones and other regulatory molecules. Five major hormones have been identified: auxin, abscisic acid, cytokinin, ethylene, and gibberellin. (1) Studies of plants have now identified a new class of regulatory molecules called oligosaccharins.

(2) Unlike the oligosaccharins, the five well-known plant hormones are pleiotropic rather than specific; that is, each has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants. The five have so many simultaneous effects that they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops. Auxin, for instance, stimulates the rate of cell elongation, causes shoots to grow up and roots to grow down, and inhibits the growth of lateral shoots. Auxin also causes the plant to develop a vascular system, to form lateral roots, and to produce ethylene.

(3) The pleiotropy of the five well-studied plant hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animals. For example, hormones from the hypothalamus in the brain stimulate the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release

(1) 除了常规的 5 个 H 之外,还有一个 O。

(2) 常规的 5 个是怎么工作的。

(3) 进一步进行类比解释。

of hormones from the adrenal cortex. These hormones have specific effects on target organs all over the body. One hormone stimulates the thyroid gland, for example, another the ovarian follicle cells, and so forth. In other words, there is a hierarchy of hormones.

(4) 拓展到 o 是怎么工作的。

(4) Such a hierarchy may also exist in plants. Oligo-saccharins are fragments of the cell wall released by enzymes: different enzymes release different oligosaccharins. There are indications that pleiotropic plant hormones may actually function by activating the enzymes that release these other, more specific chemical messengers from the cell wall.

(1) In the two decades between 1910 and 1930, more than ten percent of the black population of the United States left the South, where the preponderance of the black population had been located, and migrated to northern states, with the largest number moving, it is claimed, between 1916 and 1918.

(2) It has been frequently assumed, but not proved, that the majority of the migrants in what has come to be called the Great Migration came from rural areas and were motivated by two concurrent factors: the collapse of the cotton industry following the boll weevil infestation, which began in 1898, and increased demand in the North for labor following the cessation of European immigration caused by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. (3) This assumption has led to the conclusion that the migrants' subsequent lack of economic mobility in the North is tied to rural background, a background that implies unfamiliarity with urban living and a lack of industrial skills.

(4) But the question of who actually left the South has never been rigorously investigated. Although numerous investigations document an exodus from rural southern areas to southern cities prior to the Great Migration, no one has considered whether the same migrants then moved on to northern cities. In 1910 more than 600,000 black workers, or ten percent of the black workforce, reported themselves to be engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits," the federal census category roughly encompassing the entire industrial sector. The Great Migration could

(1) 一个历史现象。

(2) 对这种现象进行解释。

(3) 进一步进行类比解释。

(4) 这种解释可靠么？

easily have been made up entirely of this group and their families. It is perhaps surprising to argue that an employed population could be enticed to move, but an explanation lies in the labor conditions then prevalent in the South. About thirty-five percent of the urban black population in the South was engaged in skilled trades. Some were from the old artisan class of slavery-blacksmiths, masons, carpenters-which had had a monopoly of certain trades, but they were gradually being pushed out by competition, mechanization, and obsolescence. The remaining sixty-five percent, more recently urbanized, worked in newly developed industries-tobacco, lumber, coal and iron manufacture, and railroads. Wages in the South, however, were low, and black workers were aware, through labor recruiters and the black press, that they could earn more even as unskilled workers in the North than they could as artisans in the South. After the boll weevil infestation, urban black workers faced competition from the continuing influx of both black and white rural workers, who were driven to undercut the wages formerly paid for industrial jobs. (5) Thus, a move north would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed, and the easy conclusion tying their subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background comes into question.

(5) 作者的观点。